"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly cooler today; Sunday fair, diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,050. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

OUR GALLANT MARINES DRIVE ON 2½ MILES; STORM TWO TOWNS, CAPTURE 300 PRISONERS; RAIDER SINKS ANOTHER NEUTRAL SHIP HERE

SEVEN INDICTED AS GERMAN SPIES FACE EXECUTION

Kinswoman of the Kaiserin, O'Leary, and Ryan Charged with Treason and Espionage.

ONE A GERMAN NAVY MAN

Baroness von Kretschmann Alleged to Have Been Sent Here by Berlin Government.

PLOTS TO HALT WAR WORK

O'Leary and Ryan, Fugitives, Supposed to be in Mexico—Others Held Without Bail.

Indictments charging conspiracy to commit treason against the United States and to commit espionage, the penalty for which may be death by hanging, or thirty years in Federal prison, were returned yesterday in the United States District Court here against Jeremiah A. O'Leary of this city, John T. Ryan of Buffalo, Willard Robinson, Emil Kipper, and Albert Paul Fricke, all of New York; Lieutenant Commander Hermann Wessels of the Imperial German Navy, and the Baroness Maria von Kretschmann, the last named reported to be a blood kinswoman of the German Kaiserin.

Wessels and the Baroness are named as official spies of the German Government, and the others are persons who entered into a conspiracy to aid the German spies in every way possible. O'Leary and Ryan are fugitives from justice and are believed to be in Mexico. The others are all under arrest and held without bail pending trial.

Two German-born citizens, both now dead, who in life were among the most prominent business men of German origin in this city are also named in the indictments. These men were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer and Rudolf Binder.

The specific crimes charged in the indictments, which, in the opinion of Federal officials, are the most important handed down in this country since Congress declared war on Germany, involve conspiracies to instigate war on the part of Ireland, on the side of Germany, not only against Great Britain, but also against the United States as well, the destruction by bombs of American ships, docks, and piers, the destruction of quicksilver mines in the United States, the organization of a messenger system between this country and Germany for the transmission of military information needed by the German authorities in Berlin, and various other acts, all of them intended to aid Germany in her war against the Allies.

Designated as Spies.

The first indictment which charges a conspiracy to commit treason declares that from April 6, 1917, the date on which Congress declared war against Germany, and up to the time of the finding of the indictment, the Naval Department of the Imperial German Government maintained in this country as a "secret representative, spy, and agent" one Carl Rodiger, whose right name is Hermann Wessels, and who, while operating in America as the direct and responsible chief of German espionage activities, was also known at various times and under various conditions as Carl Roedigar, Haro Svhroejers, N. Dtamm, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Hudson, H. Schmidt, M. Schmidt, and P. Stann, a German spy and agent who "gained admission to the United States by fraud, false statements, fraudulent passport, and other deceptive means" and who subsequently falsely represented himself to be a citizen of Switzerland, when as a matter of fact he was a "subject of the Kaiser of Germany and a member of the naval forces of the German Empire."

It is further stated that the Baroness von Kretschmann, who has also been known as Mme. Victorica, under which name she lived at the Waldorf and the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach, gained admission to this country through fraudulent representations as to her nationality and that since Jan. 17 of last year she has been operating as "a spy for and secret representative, secret agent, and secret employe of the Imperial German Government, and of the Office of Foreign Affairs thereor," and that since the day that Congress declared war on their Fatherland these two German subjects have been continuously active as German spies in the United States.

The Baroness von Kretschmann used many aliases. She was known at various times and under varying circumstances as Mlle. Marie de Vussiere, Mrs. Clark, and as plain Frau Maria Kretschmann.

Proceeding to the activities of O'Leary, Ryan, Robinson, Kipper, and Fricke, the indictment charges that

Continued on Page Seven.

Germans Torture to Death Forty British Prisoners

LONDON, June 7, (British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—The slow murder of forty British prisoners sent by the Germans to work under fire on the Russian front is related by a member of the Royal Naval Division, who has just reached England after escaping from Germany.

It had been decided, he says, that out of a party of 500 British prisoners thirty-six should die in consequence of an allegation that thirty-six German prisoners had been murdered by their British sentries. The men were formed into groups of three and the misdeeds of any individual was visited upon all three men in the group.

They were taken from working parties at the end of the day, made to mount on a block, and then tied to a pole. The block afterward was kicked away, leaving the men suspended with their feet a little off the ground. In this position they were kept for two and a half hours each night for fourteen nights in intense cold. Forty men died under the treatment.

RETURN RINTELEN, BERLIN DEMANDS

Germany Offers, with Reprisal Threat, to Trade American for the Arch Plotter.

LANSING FLATLY REFUSES

Reminds Kaiser's Government of Germans Held Here Who Can Be Punished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The German Government has threatened reprisals against Americans in Germany unless the United States Government releases Captain Lieutenant Frans Rintelen, the German naval officer, one-time banker and intimate of the German Crown Prince, in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American, whom the Germans have had in custody in Warsaw.

That the United States has defied the German Government in the matter, refused to release Rintelen, and has warned the Berlin authorities that if reprisals were taken against Americans in Germany, this Government might take similar reciprocal action against the great numbers of German subjects in this country, was disclosed this afternoon by Secretary Lansing.

Germany's proposal for the exchange of London for Rintelen was made on April 20 last, when the Swiss Minister here presented to Secretary Lansing a note verbale from the German Government. On June 4 Secretary Lansing sent this Government's defiance of the German threat of reprisal.

Rintelen is serving a term in the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary after conviction of conspiring with David Lamar and others to foment strikes in American munitions factories. When he finishes that sentence he is scheduled to serve a year and a day at Atlanta under his conviction of fraudulently obtaining a State Department passport in 1915 just before sailing for Europe.

After that he must serve twelve months under his recent conviction of conspiring to destroy food and munition ships of the Entente Allies by placing fire bombs in their cargoes.

American Held as Spy.

For some time Germany has been trying to have Rintelen treated as a prisoner of war rather than as a criminal. The man for whom the German Government proposed to have Rintelen exchanged, London, was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1862, went to New York in 1882, lived there until 1902, was naturalized by the Court of Common Pleas in New York in 1887, and since 1903 has been living in Warsaw. His naturalized American citizenship is doubtful on the score of long and continued residence abroad. He was arrested in Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 27, 1915, charged with being a spy. He was tried in January, 1916, escaped and was rearrested in September, 1917. He was sentenced to death Dec. 20, 1917, and in January, 1918, this sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

The verbal note from the German Government in which its offer of exchange and threat of reprisal were made read as follows:

"On Dec. 20, 1917, the merchant and interpreter, Siegfried Paul London, a citizen of the United States, was condemned to death by court-martial at Warsaw for war treason as a spy. The Governor General of Warsaw, exercising judicial clemency, on Jan. 9, 1918, commuted this sentence to ten years' penal sedvitude. According to facts established at the court-martial, London obtained citizenship in the year 1887. He is married to an American citizen, Mary Leonhard.

"London was found guilty because,

Continued on Page Five.

"ROSES!—The sweetest word in any language——". See top of page 6.—Advt.

VINLAND BOMBED AND SUNK

Norwegian Steamship Attacked 9 Hours After Harpathian Was Sunk.

SUSPECTED SPY ARRESTED

Night Signals Flashed from the Coast—Suspect Equipped with Maps and Code.

SEA LANES WELL GUARDED

Troopship Movements Continue with All Precautions Taken to Protect the Vessels.

Supposed Signal Man for Submarines Arrested

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—A German giving his name as Fritz Flage, who the police believe to be one of a number responsible for the mysterious lights flashed at night from points along the coast since the operations of German submarines began on this side of the Atlantic, was arrested tonight and held to await investigation by the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

According to detectives who searched his room, maps were found of the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Massachusetts, with detailed drawings of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Hoboken, and Norfolk, showing industrial plants and the easiest routes to them by water and rail. Pictures and drawings of guns, forts and studies of explosives and a book which appears to be a code also were found in the prisoner's room, the detectives said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Another victim of German submarine activity on this side of the Atlantic—the fifteenth officially recorded as having occurred between May 25 and June 5—was announced by the Navy Department tonight after it had received confirmation of the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Vinland off the Virginia coast. It was the second neutral vessel sunk by a raider. The Norwegian steamer Elbsvold was sunk on June 4.

The Vinland was bombed and sunk by a submarine operating sixty-five miles off the coast at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 5. On the same day, as previously made known, the British steamship Harpathian had been sunk. The Harpathian was sunk at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the difference in time between the two sinkings was nine hours. The difference in distance from the coast in these two sinkings measured thirty-five miles. The Harpathian was 100 miles off the Virginia Capes when sunk.

The case of the Vinland destroyed the assumption of some that the fact that the Harpathian had been sunk further from the coast than any other vessel caught in the meshes of the U-boat raid could be interpreted as meaning that the submarines were leaving American shores. It also proved the rule which naval officers associated with operations against U-boats have come to learn long since, that there is no telling what will next occur in hostile submarine operations.

Several times in the last year, immediately following announcements by British or American officials that the U-boat menace was being steadily curbed, news came of the sinking of some big ship. The sinking of the Tuscania with American troops on board was a notable instance of this sort.

No predictions are being made by those upon whom rests the responsibility for dealing with the submarine activities along our coast beyond the assurance that everything possible is and will be done to check the menace, and that every possible safeguard is being thrown around overseas troop ship and cargo vessel movements, as the primary duty of the hour. There has been no let up in troop ship movements, and so far these movements have been as safe as those during the year in which hundreds of thousands of men have been shipped abroad without the loss of a single American naval convoyed troop ship going eastward.

There was some excitement for a brief interval in Washington this afternoon when the flash came that a troop transport had been lost and some survivors landed at Cape May. Later it was unofficially reported that these survivors came from the Vinland, and Washington heaved a sigh of relief over the fact that no troopship had been involved. The official announcement regarding the sinking of the Vinland, issued as 10:30 tonight, reads:

"The Navy Department is informed that the Norwegian schooner Vinland, 1,193 tons, was bombed and sunk by a submarine about sixty-five miles off the coast of Virginia at 6 P. M. on June 5. The crew was landed at Cape May, N. J."

In describing the Vinland as a schooner, it is believed that the Navy

Continued on Page Four.

Lloyd George Praises Americans For "Superb Valor and Skill"

French Statesman Was Full of Admiration for Them, Premier Says, and Knowledge of Their Fighting Qualities Is Encouraging to All the Allies.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking tonight at the Printers Pension Fund dinner, said:

"The previous speaker has referred to our allies and dwelt upon the services rendered by the latest of our great allies. I have only just returned from France and met a French statesman who had been at the front shortly after a battle in which the Americans took part. He was full of admiration, not merely of their superb valor, but of the trained skill with which they attacked and defeated the foe. [Cheers.]

"His report of the conduct of the American troops, a division that had been in action for the first time, was one of the most encouraging things I have heard ["Hear!" "Hear!"] because they are coming in steadily. There is a great flow, and we are depending upon them, and the fact that we know that when they appear in the battleline they will fight in a way which is worthy of the great traditions of their great country is in itself a source of support and sustenance and encouragement to all of those who with anxious hearts are watching the conflict which is going on in France.

Great Issue at Stake.

"The toast to which you have done me the honor to associate my name is, 'Success to the Allied Cause.' If for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world to live in. Most times people are inclined to exaggerate events of the day, but there are occasions when generations of men underestimate the significance of events. You cannot exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we are confronted today.

"In the past you have had in the history of the world great struggles for domination of a certain civilization, a certain ideal or a certain religion, and the fate of the world and the destiny of man and of the lives of untold millions for generations have been fashioned upon the triumph or failure of this cause. Take the time of Turkish military power in the past or the Saracens' attempt to trample down and overrun the civilization of the West. Nations were wiped out, great countries devastated. You had untold misery and wretchedness throughout vast tracts of territory for ages. At last that tide was stemmed. Supposing that had failed. What a difference it would have made for European civilization today!

"At this hour there is struggle with an ideal more material, more sordid, more brutal, than almost any other which has been sought to be imposed upon Europe—the Prussian military ideal, with its contempt for liberty, its contempt for human right, its contempt for humanity. If they were to succeed today, you would fling back human civilization into the dark dungeons of the past.

"The crisis is not past, but with a stout heart we shall win through, and then woe to the plague. In the interests of civilization, in the interests of the human race, it must be stamped out. You cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions, and to desolate millions of homes. That is what we are fighting for.

Unity Among the Allies.

"This is a country which has faced a great crisis in the past. We hear about Ludendorff's hammer blows. Hammer blows crack and crumble poor material. Hammer blows harden and consolidate good metal. There is good metal in British hearts. It has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this. So will that gallant little people, that gallant great people across the Channel who are fighting for their liberties, for the honor of their native land, fighting without flinching. I have seen them. I never saw signs of wavering in any French face. They are full of courage, full of determination to fight through to the end, and it is a united France more than ever. So it is a united Britain. Unity and resolution are two qualities we need. We have sunk our political differences. We have bigger things to think about. I am not despising the political controversies of the past. I am the last man to do it. I have taken a fair share in them, and I have no doubt I enjoyed them as well as anybody.

"In some form or another they will come again. These controversies are the very essence of freedom, but for the moment we have one purpose [Cheers.]

"Let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage, one in the resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a breakwater against the torrent, and, God willing, we will break it in two."

Germans Finding Infiltration Vain; Useless Against Equal Number of French

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 7, 8 A. M.—The front has become a little more stormy since Wednesday, but there is as yet no sign of a general renewal of the German offensive, and the local actions that have taken place present no very exceptional feature.

Whether they be French, British, or American contingents, the allied troops seem on balance to have had the best of these local operations.

To the south of the loop of the Oise, between Sempigny and Pontoise, a German attempt to cross the river was stopped, 100 prisoners being taken. Between Moulin-sous-Touvent and the Aisne the French positions have been improved at several points.

The enemy has got into the edge of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, west of Longpont, but is stopped at La Grille Farm.

Further south, two regiments of the Prussian Guard, the First and Second, have been trying for four days without success to capture the village and promontory of Troesnes, at the confluence of the Ourcq and the Savières. The First Guard Regiment did take a hill south of the village, but was driven from it with heavy losses by a French counterattack.

Between this point and Château-Thierry a French regiment and an American battalion attacked early yesterday morning from near Gandelu to near Bouresches, on a front of five miles, advanced the allied line over half a mile, and took 274 prisoners, including ten officers.

The boche has been at his latest game of what the French call infiltration. The dense rigid waves of assault which were the familiar and costly German method of attack seem to have been abandoned in favor of widely deployed lines which must make progress as far and rapidly as possible, leaving it to their supports to reduce the groups that continue to resist.

The enemy has thus pushed south of the villages of Clignon, Veuilly, Gandelu, Bussiares, and Belleau, feeling his way along the lines of least resistance and hoping to consolidate his gains afterward. Given the advantage of surprise and superior numbers of men and guns, this method is economical and may be effective; but it is useless on equal terms against French soldiers.

Yesterday the German artillery fire was feeble. On the other hand, the allied advance to the edge of the villages named encountered many machine guns. South of Belleau, the Americans, being temporarily checked by these obstacles, sent out a patrol by which some German gunners were killed and one captured.

On the road from Ville-en-Tardenois to Rheims several attacks were made on French and British positions east of the former town yesterday, but, except the hamlet of Bligny, all the ground lost was quickly regained.

2 P. M.—A broad hill west of Château-Thierry, dominating the town and river from 450 feet above, was captured by the French early this morning.

From here northwestward to Gandelu, in the Clignon Valley, the Franco-American line has been slightly advanced. On the Rheims side the British are again in Bligny.

NEW ADVANCE BY OUR MEN

Torcy and Bouresches Stormed in a Drive on Six-Mile Front.

ENEMY LOSSES VERY HEAVY

Each Man Get a German, Don't Let Him Get You, Is the Victors' Slogan.

NOTHING STOPS THEIR RUSH

Twenty-five of Them Fight 200 in Torcy—German Dead Three Deep in Places.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 7, (Associated Press.)—As the result of the two attacks by the Americans upon the enemy in the second battle northwest of Château-Thierry yesterday and today, 300 prisoners have been captured and the Americans have extended their line over a front of about six miles to a depth of nearly two and one-half miles.

While the losses of the Americans necessarily have been heavy, owing to the nature of the fighting, the German dead are piled three deep in places.

A number of machine guns have been added to the American booty.

The fighting last night raged with great fierceness for five hours. The Americans captured Bouresches and entered Torcy.

Twenty-five Americans in Torcy engaged and drove out 200 Germans, and then withdrew to the main line on the outskirts of the town.

The importance of the operations of the Americans on the Marne sector may be realized when it is recalled that only the day before the Americans entered the line the Germans advanced about ten kilometers.

The Americans are now holding the Paris road near Le Thiolet for a number of kilometers.

A remarkable story is told of a company of marines, all the officers of which, including the Sergeants, were put out of the fighting. A Corporal then assumed command, and the men pushed on and obtained their objective.

Private John B. Flocken of Olney, Ill., one of the first men to reach Torcy, said today:

"I never saw such wonderful spirit. Not one of our fellows hesitated in the face of the rain of the machine gun fire, which it seemed impossible to get through. Every German seemed to have a machine gun. They fought like wildcats, but the Americans were too much for them."

Private Carl B. Mills of Visalia, Cal., was in the first wave of Americans to go over the top in Veuilly Wood to smoke out the Germans remaining there. He said that after his unit attained its objective, many of the men went back and filled the ranks of their advancing comrades. All moved like clockwork, he said.

The favorite slogan was, "Each man get a German; don't let a German get you."

The German prisoners taken, many of whom are mere boys, have only been in the line for two days. Some wore the white bands of the Prussian Guard.

Many instances are related of the heroism of the Red Cross workers in braving shells in No Man's Land and gathering in or aiding wounded.

The correspondent today talked with a 19-year-old German prisoner, who was sitting under a tree eating American bread and drinking French wine. He was the object of the curiosity of a crowd. The soldier said that he had been fighting a year and a half, mainly in Russia. He carried a picture of his sweetheart on heavy cardboard, which he said had saved his life from an American bullet.

The youth added that in Germany

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Daily Mat., incl. Sunday. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

French Children Line the Main Roadway to Paris; Cheer American Wounded Passing in Ambulances

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 7, (Associated Press.)—Hundreds of French children lined the main roadway to Paris this afternoon over which American and French ambulances were carrying American wounded. The children waved their hands and cheered the Americans.

As far as is known, no Americans have been made prisoner by the Germans.

Private Charles Ginsberg, a former New York newsboy, but now of Washington, Ga., captured a German in a shell hole. He searched the German for hidden weapons, and when he came upon photographs of the prisoner's two children the German wanted to fight. The prisoner was allowed to keep the photographs.

An American Corporal found himself behind the German lines two days ago. By keeping himself hidden and crawling a foot at a time he reached the American line during the height of today's battle and in time to take part in the victory.

there was talk of millions of American soldiers, but nobody believed it. He did not know that it was the Americans opposed to the Germans. He thought the troops were British, as they wore English helmets. He added that the German soldiers no longer hoped to reach Paris. All of them were sick of the war, and he was glad that he had been made prisoner.

Graphic stories of last night's fighting were related by wounded Americans today. They said that at one point the Germans crouched behind boulders and opened fire when the Americans were within ten feet of them. One man who participated in an encounter of this kind said:

"Some of us had not slept for four nights, but we were not tired. We took a second lease of life and sprang at those Germans and smothered them. I never saw so many machine guns. Our men did not think of themselves. They only thought of getting Fritz."

A Corporal captured three Germans and was leading them away when twelve others surrendered to him and joined the procession.

Madison Girman of Evansville, Ind., was in Torcy. He said:

"We were not supposed to go there, but the men were so enthusiastic they kept on. They would go to Berlin if their commanders would let them. The only way to stop them is to kill them. The Germans can't make prisoners of us. They tried hard to get some of us, but we fooled them. We turned the machine guns on them and took them prisoner."

Sharp Fighting Still Continues.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Evening, June 7, (Associated Press.)—The sharpest fighting continues around the sector of Veuilly-la-Poterie, Bussiares, and Bouresches, where the Americans and French have been attacking shoulder to shoulder for some days, making almost uninterrupted progress, notwithstanding strong enemy resistance.

The French this morning completed the capture of Vilny, Veuilly-la-Poterie, and the heights southeast of Hautevesnes.

At the same time the Americans were fighting in a wood that contained numerous enemy machine gun emplacements. At the time this dispatch was filed the line was uncertain, but it was evident that progress was being accomplished by the allied troops.

An American Lieutenant went out alone, attacked a German machine gun position, killed the gunners, and brought back the piece.

Drove Germans Headlong from Torcy.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, June 7, (Associated Press.)—At daybreak today the United States marines, following up their gains of yesterday, were slowly driving the Germans back in the face of heavy artillery fire, including gas shells. The American artillery was performing magnificently in this operation. Torcy was then being held in the face of repeated counterattacks, while the marines were pushing the enemy through the streets of Bouresches.

Fierce fighting was going on in Belleau Wood, the one point of yesterday's objectives that was not fully attained by the Americans.

The American plan had not included the taking of Torcy, but the marines swept into it late in the day and drove out the Germans. At the same time they pushed their way into Bouresches.

No one who saw the marines in action yesterday and today could fail to agree thoroughly with the exclamation of their commander, himself an army man, when he said:

"I just wish I had an army corps of 'em here."

Advanced Yelling Like Indians.

The artillery fire that preceded the first advance yesterday morning lasted an hour, and was of especial intensity for five minutes preceding the time when the marines went over the top. French and American batteries both took part in the firing, putting down a rolling barrage, and then shifting to the roads behind the German lines.

As the Allies started out, the Prussians who opposed them put up a brisk fight, for their officers were among them, urging them on. The marines dashed into them yelling like Indians and plying bayonet and rifle.

The Americans who advanced in the Belleau Wood region went forward in four waves in open formation. The men in the first wave were armed for the most part with rifles and bombs, while the rear waves were equipped with automatic rifles. With them came squads of machine gunners, lugging their collapsible guns. They crossed the open space and coiled up the slope bent over like gnomes.

The trenches that the marines passed over were clearly visible from below, but they hardly deserved the name, for they were simply lines of little holes, each big enough to hold a man, while barbed wire was lacking there. There was some, however, interlaced among the trees of Belleau Wood, but the marines pushed their way through it.

Out in the open, field artillery officers with glasses were directing the supporting fire, while on the roof of a nearby farmhouse a signal man wigwagged with his red and white flag.

On all sides the guns were flashing, some of them stationed right out in the field, while others were hidden in the woods. Looking down into the valley, only a mile away, the village of Bussaires could be seen on fire. As the correspondent watched the scene the clouds of white shrapnel smoke over the village of Torcy also became brownish and flames appeared in that town.

Following upon their early successes, which inflicted heavy losses on the Germans, a second attack began at 5 P. M. This was undertaken largely because of the splendid showing the marines had made, coupled with the discovery that the morale of the Germans was low, which made the going easier for the fiery soldiers of the Marine Corps.

Get Enemy on the Run.

The second advance was carried out by the same men who attacked in the morning, and who had had no rest. They asked nothing, however, but plenty of ammunition, and hardly ate the food that was brought up to them, so absorbed were they in the task of chasing the enemy as far as possible.

The marines in this new forward sweep took strong ground on either side of Belleau Wood and cleared out the ravine south of Torcy, which linked up the line with Hill 142, which had been taken this morning. This gave them a strong and dominating position for a continuation of their attack.

The marines reached all their objectives set for the first hour within that time limit, and pushed beyond them. Early reports indicated that the Germans were on the run for the time being and surrendering right and left to the Americans.

There was evidence, however, of coming counterattacks, for even before 5 o'clock the roads behind the German lines were filled with troops, guns, and wagons. The American ar-

tillery turned on them and created havoc.

During the night the marines reached the outskirts of Bouresches and poured volleys of machine gun fire into the enemy, inflicting terrific casualties. Bayonets were used freely against many of the Germans who attempted to make a stand in the streets.

Forestalled a German Assault.

The morale of the American troops was wonderful. They talked with pride last night of the heavy casualties inflicted on the Germans.

It appears that the marines forestalled an attack by the enemy. This was to have been carried out by the Prussians, who had been put into the line for that purpose, and was to have taken place today or tomorrow. These men had relieved the Prussian Guard division, which was badly chewed up in the fighting of the last day or two. They, in turn, had relieved the Saxons, just after the marines took over the sector, so the marines are proud of the fact that they have used up three German divisions in less than a week, and are still very much alive themselves.

During the day's advance one marine who was taking back a prisoner ran into two German officers and ten men. He tackled them single-handed with his rifle and bayonet, killed both officers, and wounded seven of the men.

Another Sergeant was about to take a prisoner, when the German threw himself on the ground and discharged his revolver at the American after calling "Kamerad." That settled the German, for the Sergeant shot him, as he did four others who also had surrendered but refused to put up their hands.

The morale of the prisoners is remarkably low. All are Prussians. They express themselves as tired of the war and glad to get out of the fighting. This is despite the fact, they say, that they are supplied with food, although the Saxons, the Württemberg troops, and others may go without.

French Aid on the Left.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 6, 10:30 P. M., (Associated Press.) — The Americans and French troops advancing between Veuilly-la-Poterie and Torcy have reached the outer edges of the towns of Bussiares and Torcy.

On the west the allied line has been carried to Granges Farm, south of Gandelu, which is west of Veuilly.

The Americans, after capturing a small wood, shaped like the letter S, reached the cemetery at Veuilly and continued to press forward slowly under a heavy fire from German machine guns.

During the attack in the morning the German artillery fire against the Allies was feeble, but the enemy front line was well studded with machine guns.

In the morning's action the Americans and French advanced a kilometer into the German lines. Among the 270 prisoners taken were ten officers.

Forty-five minutes after the fighting started one French regiment had attained the border of Mares Wood and the edge of a triangular wood 500 yards southeast of Bussiares, notwithstanding sharp resistance. This regiment alone took more than 100 prisoners.

OUR ONSET TOO MUCH FOR CRACK DIVISIONS

Picked German Troops Gave Way Steadily Before the Marines' Onslaught.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FIGHTING ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE, June 6.—For twelve hours today American infantry fought back the boche on the line northwest of Château-Thierry. Following their victory of the day before yesterday, when they ran the Germans out of Veuilly Woods, our troops —marines—this morning at 4 o'clock started forward against a hill to the north of the woods held by the Germans, and this afternoon they had gained complete possession of it.

We took 200 prisoners today, among them a German officer, and tonight our troops are still fighting.

It was a magnificent sight when the Americans moved forward in open battle order, which they have always preferred to trench warfare. The Germans gave way steadily before our men, although there were crack boche reserve divisions facing us.

Before today's fight, the American lines lay approximately through Les Mares Farm north of the village of Lucy-le-Bocage, and on through the outskirts of Triangle. This morning we started out to drive back the boche further to make the line better.

The Americans went forward with a shout and without the old barrage which always precedes a trench attack, although there had been some advance artillery preparations. On certain parts of the line the resistance was weak; but in other instances our marines ran into German machine-gun nests which, in some cases, succeeded in inflicting considerable casualties. But they did not stop our men. Marines with hand grenades and rifles charged the machine guns, wiping out the nests, and in one instance capturing a gun and its crew.

The opinion expressed tonight is that the operation met with more than the expected success.

Our lines now run through strong positions in Bussiares Woods. In today's fighting the Americans advanced their lines in the attacking sector from two to four kilometers. Prisoners told the American Intelligence Officers they had been told freely that this offensive would win the war for the Kaiser. They expressed surprise at the brick-wall resistance of the allied lines, because they said they had been told the Allies could not stop this drive. The prisoners taken today were Saxons, and in excellent condition.

This fight brings into the limelight the United States marines, who have been in line almost since they landed in France. They are regarded as one of the very best fighting units and are always ready to scrap with the boche.

The Americans are still fighting. How much longer it will keep up depends upon the wishes of the French High Command, of course. Of themselves, they will not stop until told to do so.

The officers express great praise of the drivers of ammunition trucks who, in some instances, drove their camions up to within 500 yards of the German lines, carrying ammunition to our men. One hit on an ammunition wagon, of course, means annihilation for its crew of four men. There has been one such instance.

ADVANCED SWIFTLY AND OVERCAME ENEMY

Explosives Quickly Routed Germans That Resisted the Onsweeping Americans.

This is probably the last dispatch filed by Mr. Gibbons before he received his wounds on the battlefront, as told in another column.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, June 6.—The American line is still advancing north of the Marne in the region northwest of Château-Thierry.

Since 4 o'clock this morning our infantry has been going forward, wiping out nests of German machine guns, and consolidating new positions. The enemy has steadily given way before the persistent pressure of our troops.

At the close of the recent hard fight the American line lay roughly through Les Mares Farm, just north of the village of Lucy le Bocage, and on through the outskirts of the town of Triangle.

After brief artillery preparation the Americans left their old positions and advanced in open order. There was no barrage in front of them, so there was no necessity for slow and measured progress. The United States soldiers went forward with a run and a shout.

At some places the absence of resistance was surprising, while at other points nests of German machine guns temporarily delayed their progress. Our rifle grenadiers did excellent work in dropping explosives upon these strong points, the garrisons of which were finally routed after heavy casualties had been inflicted.

As I write at 4 o'clock this afternoon our men are still going forward, and the hope is expressed on every hand that the French Higher Command, under which we operate, will permit the continuation of the operation, which, so far, has met with more than expected success.

At present our lines include strong positions in Bussiares Woods, the crossroads south of Torcy, and along the southern edge of the Bois de Belleau. This means that in the last twelve hours our men have driven the enemy back a distance of two kilometers, and four kilometers in some places.

The prisoners taken are well fed and of good morale. All said that they had noticed the increased resistance in the allied line the last four days. The prisoners are mostly Saxons and come from reserve divisions.

One prisoner, who gave the name of Bert Schneider, said that he was sick of the war and told how this offensive had been painted to all German ranks as the end of hostilities.

One German officer captured was a haughty Prussian, and he stoutly refused to talk at first. When cross-examined by some German-American officers who "kidded" him, he dropped his mask and became human.

In this fighting of the last three days much credit redounds to the marines, who have been steadily in the first line.

An indication of the speed with which our men have thrown themselves into battle came from the Captain of an ammunition train, who told me that in order to keep up with the advancing line it becomes necessary for him to run his loaded camions up to within 500 yards of the Germans in daylight and unload the iron rations.

FLED BEFORE OUR BAYONETS.

Marines' Pace Too Hot for Germans, Says English Correspondent.

LONDON, June 7.—German troops fled before the bayonets of the American marines in the action between Veuilly and Torcy Thursday, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail with the American forces in France.

Wounded soldiers, he adds, tell how one company of marines, fighting in a wheat field, became surrounded by superior numbers, but they eventually fought their way out in the face of severe German machine-gun fire. In addition they captured several of the machine guns.

The American troops, the correspondent adds, showed considerable skill in using cover and thereby reduced their losses appreciably. Despite this caution, however, they made the pace too hot for the Germans. The full haul of prisoners may reach 300.

Several wounded Germans complimented the Americans on their fighting, saying that they were as good soldiers as the Germans. The Americans adapted themselves quickly to the situation and carried out their instructions without a flaw.

WOUNDED MEN WOULDN'T QUIT

Instances of Individual Bravery in the Marines' Victory.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 6, (Associated Press.) —There were many instances of individual bravery and heroism in the successful attack of the American marines in the Château-Thierry sector today. Many of the Americans who were wounded refused to leave the fight.

Sergeant J. L. Dulswerth of Kansas City was captured by the Germans Monday night while dazed from a blow on the head from a rifle butt. A German was dragging him away when he regained consciousness. The Sergeant hit the German on the jaw and escaped.

"I was not going to be the first American captured on this sector," Sergeant Dulswerth said. "The Dutchman looked more scared than I, so I biffed him. Now I got to get back and get me a Dutchman to make up for the lump on my head."

The Sergeant took part in the fighting today.

HEROIC DEEDS WON CROSSES FOR ELEVEN

Three American Railway Engineers and Eight Others Honored for Exploits.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)— The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded to the following officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

Lieutenants George S. Redwood, Christian S. Holmes, Sergeant James A. Murphy, Corporals Ernest Burch and Henry J. Mongeay, Privates Edward Armstrong, Bernhard S. Rolt and Carson L. Shuman, Captain C. Raymond Hulsart, Lieutenant Paul McLoud and Second Lieutenant Donald Moosaac.

The last three are railway engineers, and won their crosses for their behavior in the fight on Nov. 30, southwest of Cambrai, when the American engineers assisted the British in withstanding a German attack.

Lieutenant Redwood and four members of his company, Corporal Mongeay and Privates Armstrong, Rolt and Shuman got into a part of an enemy trench and were surrounded by a party of double their number. They drove off the enemy party and made their way back to the American lines with four prisoners.

Lieutenant Holmes "led a patrol and displayed extraordinary coolness and daring in cutting twelve strands of enemy wire in front of a listening post and crawling through." There he leaped on a sentinel, made him prisoner and brought him back through No Man's Land. Sergeant Murphy aided in the exploit, and "with coolness and nerve killed one of the sentinels who had fired on Holmes."

Lieutenant McLoud remained under fire until the escape of his engineers had been effected. He then assisted in rallying the British troops, led them into the trenches and directed the procurement and distribution of ammunition, displaying coolness and judgment while continually under fire.

Lieutenant Moosaac, who was a Sergeant at the time, went into a barrage to the assistance of a wounded American soldier and remained until help arrived. He plunged into the barrage fire a second time in search of a missing British soldier.

Lieutenant Hulsart acted, as did Lieutenant McLoud, in directing the escape of his men under heavy artillery fire when they were caught unarmed under the German attack, and remained until all of them had left. Later he passed twice through barrage fire, once to assist in the removal of wounded American soldiers and again to search for wounded British soldiers.

In the case of these engineer officers, all three men had been previously warmly praised by the British for the part they played during the Cambrai fighting in November, the details of which have been previously told.

Corporal Burch acted with conspicuous bravery in leaving his dugout under an intense bombardment and going to the rescue of a wounded comrade lying outside, exposed to the enemy fire.

Lieutenant McLoud was formerly Chief Engineer of the Highway Department at Albany. In his youth he was a well-known athlete of Syracuse, N. Y.

Brigadier General James G. Harbord

In Command of Our Marines on the Marne Battlefield.

AMERICANS FORCED BATTLE ON GERMANS

Enemy Apparently Thought Marines Came for Training, but Soon Learned Otherwise.

THEIR ARTILLERY INFERIOR

And Our Gunners Cut Up Their Forces—They Are Using Hosts of Machine Guns.

LONDON, June 7.—The Reuter correspondent with the American Army in Picardy sends a dispatch concerning the fighting northwest of Château-Thierry, in which he says:

"The American force appears to have been involved in a much larger affair than was at first believed. This force has now been engaged for three days in serious and determined fighting in which our allies held the upper hand throughout.

"The Americans themselves believe that they have been holding up a German advance that was intended to extend the front along the valley of the Marne, but the German methods rather suggest a reluctant acceptance of a fight that was forced on them unexpectedly.

"The Germans doubtless believed that the Americans here, as elsewhere, would hold the line defensively to gain experience. The American action, however, has been on the offensive throughout, and they daily wrested ground from the enemy which he had been compelled unwillingly to defend and forced to attempt its recapture."

"Judging from statements of prisoners, the Germans were badly in need of rest, and, according to the appetites of the prisoners, they were sorely in need of food. Inadequate artillery backing given to the first two German divisions supports the idea that the enemy did not expect an offensive, and that the guns they used last night and this morning were hurried back to a point where it was not expected they would be needed. On the other hand, it was largely owing to the superior gunnery of the Americans that the first two enemy divisions that faced them were compelled to give ground and had to suffer severe casualties.

"But if the enemy was short of artillery, he appeared to have an unlimited number of machine guns, which were used with great skill and effect. The Germans evidently extended their practice of sacrificing a machine gun or two in untenable positions in order to bring the captors under a deadly flank fire. This manoeuvre took toll of the Americans, as indicated by the number of machine gun bullet wounds, and the surgeons explained that a majority of such wounds had been received at very close quarters.

"Nothing hindered the American determination to reach their objectives. Indeed, their eagerness carried one attack in the dark night three kilometers (1.8 mile) beyond the assigned position.

"In the river valley, which contains a railroad, the stiffest fighting of the night occurred, the enemy showing great determination to hold the railway station of Bouresches. This station, with the entire village, ultimately fell into the hands of the Americans and the French.

"One reason why the fighting last evening was so desperate was because the German counterattack was launched at the very moment the fresh Allied advance began, the men thus coming into close grips in which the bayonet played a decisive part.

"The American casualties were not out of proportion to the magnitude of the operation, but, owing to the unfaltering courage of the marines, the losses have largely fallen on that fine regiment of redoubtable fighters."

AMERICAN OFFICER INTERNED IN HOLLAND

Landed with Crews of Allied Seaplanes After Victorious Fight with Germans.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 7.—Ensign J. A. Eaton, an officer of the United States Naval Reserve, is among six officers and four men from allied seaplanes temporarily interned here, having been forced to land in Holland after a victorious battle with German airplanes.

Eaton, who was piloting one of the seaplanes, was born in Connecticut, but his parents live in Springfield, Mass. If he is permanently detained he will be the first American officer interned in Holland.

According to Dutch reports, five allied planes were outside the territorial waters of Terschelling, and some were making repairs to their engines, when a squadrilla of enemy airplanes outnumbering them two to one appeared. In the fight that ensued two of the German aircraft were brought down, and the observer of a third plane is believed to have been killed. The allied aviators suffered no casualties, but some more of them are reported to have descended off Vinland on account of engine trouble while returning to their base.

FOILED A GERMAN RAID.

Pershing Reports American Defeat of a Patrolling Party.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A continuation of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, made public today, reads:

Section B—In Picardy, during the night of June 2 to June 3, a hostile patrol of one officer and about thirty men attempted to raid one of our listening posts. The men in our post opened fire, killed the German officer, and retired to our lines without suffering any casualties.

BAYLIES WINS 12TH COMBAT.

Putnam, Also Flying with the French, Scores Sixth Victory.

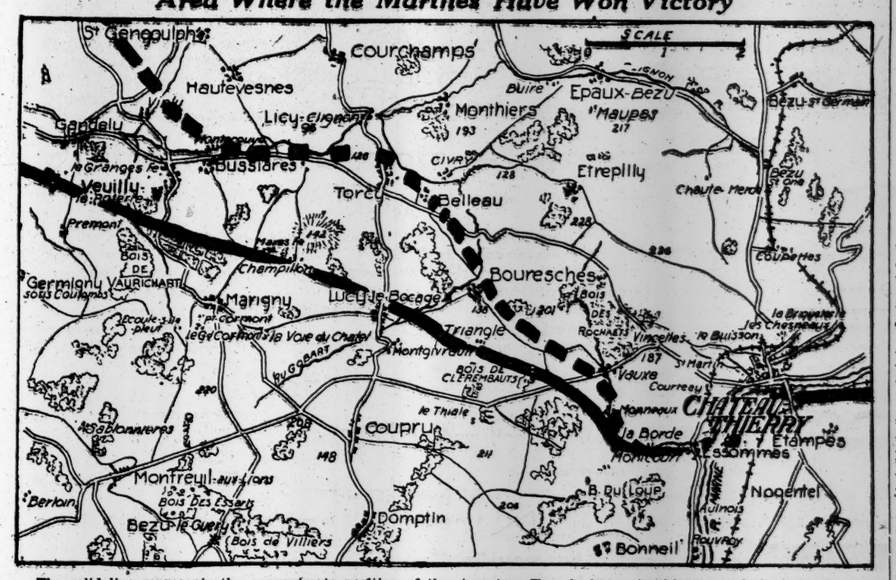
PARIS, June 7, (Havas Agency.)— The twelfth aerial victory of Second Lieutenant Frank Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., and the sixth of Sergeant David E. Putnam, of Brookline, Mass., are announced by the newspapers. Both Americans are attached to French flying squadrons.

It is reported also that Lieutenant Madon has gained his thirty-second victory, Captain Pensard his nineteenth, and Second Lieutenant Beyau his fourteenth.

Lyons Names a Bridge for Wilson.

PARIS, June 7.—Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, and the City Council have given the name of President Wilson to a new bridge over the River Rhone, which will be opened on July 14. The bridge has been built since the beginning of the war. The Wilson Bridge parallels a bridge which for a century has borne the name of Lafayette Bridge.

Area Where the Marines Have Won Victory



The solid line represents the approximate position of the American-French forces in this sector before the first attack on the Germans was made Thursday morning. The broken line indicates the present battlefront, so far as it can be gauged by official and unofficial advices.

Apparently the Americans are holding the front from a little east of Veuilly to beyond Bouresches. While Torcy and Bouresches have fallen into American hands, the status of Belleau is in doubt, although Belleau Wood (probably the forest south of the town) has been taken by the Americans.

To the westward the French also have struck hard, having taken Veuilly and Vinly and a little village, north of the latter, to the east of Chezy (about three miles northeast of Veuilly) and a mile and a third west of St. Gengoulph. They are pounding the vertex of the German salient here.

MARINES WIN NAME OF 'DEVIL HOUNDS'

Germans Promptly Gave It to Them After the First Clash on Western Front.

HARBORD IS IN COMMAND

Temporarily at Head of the Men Who Are Winning New Fame for Their Branch of the Service.

A German writer recently termed the United States marine the greatest fighting man in the world.

"The American marine comes first," said the German; "the Canadian Northwest Police is second, and the Potsdam Guard is third."

The recent fighting in the Château-Thierry sector of the western front is taken as confirmation of the German estimate in at least one particular.

The American marine contingent on the Marne is temporarily under the command of Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who is General Pershing's Chief of Staff, and rose from the ranks of the American Army.

General Harbord has exercised command over the marines, it is understood, since the recent relief of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen of the Marine Corps, who has been found physically disqualified for further hard work at the front. General Doyen took the marines to France, and had charge of their training work there in camp and trench. He will soon be succeeded by another prominent general officer of marines, to whom General Harbord will hand over the command of the marines.

General Harbord is a typical example of the American self-made soldier. Born in Illinois, he was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1886 and at the age of 20 and enlisted in the army as a private in Company A of the 4th Infantry Jan. 10, 1889. He soon became Corporal, Sergeant, and Quartermaster Sergeant of that company. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the 5th Cavalry and later served with the 10th, 11th, and 1st Cavalry Regiments. He was a Major when the war in Europe began. He was Lieutenant Colonel when he went to France a year ago as General Pershing's Chief of Staff and has seen fine service in Cuba and the Philippines.

At Marine Headquarters in East Twenty-fourth Street it was said yesterday that no official word identifying the units who were covering themselves with glory "over there" had been transmitted from headquarters in Washington.

"Our boys are doing exactly what we knew they would do," said an enthusiastic officer at the New York headquarters yesterday, "and my only fear is that they will get too enthusiastic and run too far forward. That bunch of ours in France is the finest lot of lads that ever crossed the Atlantic. They are, every one of them, of the 'one in seven' type; that is, for every man we accepted we examined seven. We have been getting reports lately from the fellows in the trenches, and we knew that their time to get a whack at the Hun was coming, and we have been waiting for a week or ten days for the news that they were in it.

"The Huns got their first real impression of what an American marine is several weeks ago, when several companies of our men went after them with a dash and a vim that took Fritz clean off his feet. It was on that occasion that the Germans gave to the American marine his newest nickname, namely 'Teufelhund,' which is good German for 'devil hound.' In that fight we had a big percentage of casualties. Our loss in killed and wounded was over 60 per cent. of the force engaged, but the Germans never got one single marine prisoner."

In a Marine Corps bulletin issued a few days ago the "Teufelhunden" story was told for the first time.

"The German," said the bulletin, "has met and named the fighting American marine. In the past the foe who encountered the prowess of marines received a mingled impression of wildcats and human cyclones and movements as quick as lightning. When Fritz was first introduced to him he uttered one guttural gasp:

"'Teufelhunden.'

"From now on the soldiers of the sea apparently have lost their old-time name of 'Leathernecks,' and are to be known as 'Devil Dogs' or 'Devil Hounds.' Take your choice.

"Our marines are the third fighting unit that has been the subject of the Hun's descriptive imagination. The Highlanders of Scotland they called the 'Ladies from Hell.' The Alpine Chasseurs, that brave fighting aggregation of Frenchmen, were given the sobriquet of 'Blue Devils.' We marines are not ashamed of our new special classification."

As a result of the news from overseas recruiting for the marines increased 50 per cent. in New York City yesterday. Congress recently authorized the corps increased from 30,000 to 70,000 men.

The new commander of the marines will be Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, who led the marines at Vera Cruz in 1914.

Pershing Reports Further Gains and Heavy Losses of Enemy

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Further advances by the American and French troops near Château-Thierry and the infliction of severe losses upon the enemy are reported in tonight's communiqué from General Pershing, which reads:

West and northwest of Château-Thierry we made minor readjustments of our lines involving several advances, in the course of which we inflicted severe losses and took prisoners, among them being one officer and 25 unwounded men. Our advance was made in conjunction with French troops on our left.

Artillery on both sides was active at points held by our troops in Picardy, on the Marne front, in the Wuevre and in Lorraine.

In Picardy we took prisoners in the course of a raid.

GERMAN EFFORTS PLAINLY FLAGGING

Immediate Danger from Marne Drive Is Over, Says Observer, but Situation Remains Serious.

LONDON, June 7.—The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends an analysis of the situation on the western and Italian battlefronts. In part he says:

"The Germans have hesitated to make a direct attack on Rheims, as it had long been prepared with various fortifications. The French have barricaded the streets, and the underground defenses would make the city very difficult to capture. Except for the moral effect, the Germans would gain very little by the capture of Rheims unless they could drive the French back as far as the important railway junction on the high ground.

"Since June 8 the Germans have made only local efforts to capture the crossings of the Oise, the Aisne, and the Ourcq. The French resistance has been much strengthened and they have made important counterattacks. The enemy's progress, therefore, has been checked and the immediate danger is over, but the situation is still serious.

"The Germans have used forty-one divisions since May 27. A few came from the groups east of the Crown Prince's army, which holds the line from the Oise to Argonne. Until we know where his large reserves of fresh troops are to be used the situation will remain anxious.

"There are some signs that the Germans intend to continue the frontal attack between the Marne and Montdidier, but these signs are indefinite, and the Germans may still hope to thrust westward toward Amiens or other parts of the line.

"By retreating, our line has been lengthened, which is a disadvantage, as we are numerically inferior. Also, we have several vulnerable points, and, fighting on the outer lines, we cannot keep such large reserves concentrated as can the Germans. We have to spread out our reserves more than we like, while the enemy can keep his concentrated for immediate use in attack. Moreover, we now have been driven so far back that we have not much room to manoeuvre, and must fight where we stand. There is, however, not the slightest reason for despondency.

"In regard to the Italian front, we must expect the Austrians soon to take the offensive. The Piave River is no longer a formidable obstacle, as the floods from the melted snows have subsided, leaving a broad but shallow river. The Italians run the danger of having their line outflanked by a possible advance of the Austrians in the mountains around the Brenta Valley, but their present line undoubtedly is much better than was the Isonzo line. We can await the Austrian attack with confidence. There are no German troops with the Austrian forces on the Austrian front."

GERMAN WAR SPIRIT LAGS.

Youths No Longer Display Enthusiasm to Join the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — German youth no longer rush to the colors with the enthusiasm that marked the mobilization of 1914, according to an article in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, telling of the wartime impairment of the German educational system.

"The spirit of voluntary service which at the beginning of the war revealed itself in its fairest aspect has now disappeared," says the article. "Everywhere we hear lamentations over the increasing distaste shown for military service.

Scholastic standards in the public schools have fallen so low, it is said, that "promotions no longer represent any definite standard of accomplishment." Scholastic efficiency has suffered considerably because pupils subsisting on war diets for long periods are found to be generally undernourished.

Juvenile delinquency has spread to an alarming extent, and it is announced that "already the number of violent crimes committed by youths in the city of Berlin is more than three times the number reported in 1914."

"Thus," concludes the article, "dark shadows are falling over the brilliant picture of 1914. Every disciplinary influence, every effort of the still fundamentally sound German nation must be exerted to oppose this tendency, and to lead the children back to the path of rectitude."

VEUILLY RETAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS

Strong Movement in Co-operation with Our Drive Also Gains Near Chezy.

BRITISH HOLD ALL BLIGNY

Berlin, Still Ignoring Americans, Tells of Repulsing "Local Attacks."

PARIS, June 7.—French and American troops, operating against the Germans northwest of Château-Thierry, made additional gains of ground in today's fighting and captured the villages of Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches, according to the French communication issued this evening.

The allied line has been pushed forward north of Vinly (on the Clignon, northeast of Veuilly) and have taken Lisières, east of Chézy.

In the neighborhood of Rheims the village of Bligny has been completely won back from the enemy.

The night bulletin says:

Between the Ourcq and the Marne we continued with success our operations of detail.

The French and American troops have enlarged their gains north of Vinly up to Lisières, east of Chézy, and have taken Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches, and also in a general way have notably bettered their positions on the front of Corcy-Bouresches.

Between the Marne and Rheims our activity was pursued at Bligny, and gave us that entire village.

The number of prisoners taken during the day exceeds 200.

The activity of both artilleries is fairly violent north of the Ourcq and in the region west of Rheims.

During the day of the 6th our aviators put out of commission thirteen German airplanes and set on fire four captive balloons. Our bombarding machines made numerous expeditions over the regions of Roye, St. Quentin, Soissons, and other places. Twenty-seven tons of explosives were dropped, and numerous fires broke out in the places bombarded.

The day report reads as follows:

North of Montdidier and west of Noyon the French made several successful raids and took prisoners.

North of the Aisne French troops in a night attack captured the village of Le Port, west of Fontenoy.

South of the Aisne the French improved their positions southeast of Ambleny.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne the French continued their local operations in the region of Veuilly la Poterie and Bussiares. They made further progress and captured the village of Vinly, north of the Clignon River, as well as the grove east of the station of Veuilly la Poterie and the northern edge of this village.

Further south American troops gained ground on the front of Torcy, Belleau, and Bouresches, west of Château-Thierry. A spirited attack made by the French resulted in the recapture of Hill 204.

Between the Marne and Rheims British troops regained a footing in the village of Bligny and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans. The French took 100 prisoners in the course of these actions.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery fighting.

Berlin Insists They Repulsed Allies.

BERLIN, June 7, (via London.)— The German official communication today says that north of the Aisne and northwest of Château-Thierry the Germans repulsed "local attacks by the enemy." The bulletin reads:

On the battlefield the fighting activity remained restricted to local actions.

North of the Aisne and northwest of Chateau Thierry local attacks by the enemy were repulsed.

Southeast of Sarcy we captured, after strong artillery preparations, enemy lines on the banks of the Andre River. We took 300 prisoners.

Artillery duels have been revived at intervals, and there has been lively reconnoitring activity. During an advance into the French lines west of Kemmel we captured two officers and fifty men.

The evening communication from General Headquarters adds that "the situation is unchanged."

FRENCH GAIN NEAR LOCRE.

Take a Few Germans as They Batter Their Positions.

LONDON, June 7.—The French have again operated successfully against the Germans near Locre in the Kemmel sector, according to the British official communication issued this evening. The bulletin reads:

The French troops improved their line in the neighborhood of Locre early this morning by successful local attacks, in which they captured a few prisoners.

A small party of our troops raided a German post in the Strazeele sector by daylight this morning, and captured nine prisoners and a machine gun. We had no casualties.

Beyond artillery activity on both sides of the different sectors there is nothing further to report from the British front.

The day report reads as follows:

A party of our troops raided a hostile post last night northeast of Bethune, and after inflicting casualties on the garrison and capturing a machine gun returned without loss.

There is nothing further to report from the British front.

The British official communication concerning aviation operations says:

Our airmen took advantage of the fine weather on the British front Thursday to accomplish much useful work in reconnoissance and photography. Together with our observation balloons they ranged our guns on many hostile batteries.

In air fighting fourteen German machines were destroyed and eight others were driven down out of control. Several observation balloons were destroyed by our airmen and another hostile airplane was forced to descend by our anti-aircraft fire.

During the day we dropped twenty-eight tons of bombs and a further eleven tons in the course of the following night. Among the targets attacked were Valenciennes, Le Cateau, Busigny, and the St. Quentin railway station. We lost one machine during the day.

OFFENSIVE IS PASSING NOW TO THE ALLIES

Counterattacks Effective and Gunfire Harassing—Our Initiative Praised by French.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 7, (Associated Press.)— The Germans, it is generally believed, are now held at every point of their recent advance. They seem unable to execute more than minor attacks, which are invariably repulsed, whereas the counterattacks which the Allies are making are proving notably successful, nearly always bringing about an improvement in positions.

Throughout the day yesterday, except in the sector northwest of Château-Thierry, where the French and Americans made a brilliant incursion into the enemy lines, and on the Champlat-Bligny line, southwest of Rheims, where the French and British cooperated in opposing a German attack, there was little infantry activity along battle line.

As for the artillery, the enemy has increased his fire during the last few days, but confined his attentions chiefly to bombarding the rear of the allied positions. In return the allied cannon left the enemy position very little peace, constant showers of shells being thrown in.

Wherever the Americans were engaged they gave fresh proof of their rapid adaptation to modern war conditions, and they displayed the greatest initiative.

PARIS, June 7.—In announcing that the Germans are being held and that French counterattacks are meeting with success, an official note mentions especially the activity of American troops along the Marne and northwest of Château-Thierry.

The note says that the latest fighting confirms the general impression of the last few days that the enemy is being held everywhere, and that his reactions, which have became purely local, yield no results. The French counterattacks have enabled the French to improve their positions.

"An episode to the honor of the American troops," it adds, "happened north of Lucy-le-Bocage, northwest of Château-Thierry. As the American first line was being harassed by German machine guns, an American patrol boldly attacked the machine guns, killed the gunners, and captured the guns.

"It is thus that the young American soldiers give daily fresh proofs of their spirit, initiative, and courage, as well as their perfect adaptability to modern fighting conditions."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Our family buys 75 tons of coffee every day.

While you are reading this advertisement, 125 pounds of coffee are being purchased by the million households that read The Delineator. They use forty-five million pounds a year—a billion and a half cups.

Perhaps *you* make something that would have a huge sale in these million Delineator families—if you told them about it.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

GIBBONS WOUNDED BY GERMAN FIRE

Chicago Tribune Correspondent Badly Injured Near Chateau-Thierry.

IS EXPECTED TO RECOVER

Despite Fractured Skull and the Loss of an Eye—Followed Villa's Campaigns.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 7.—Floyd Gibbons of The Chicago Tribune was watching the battle with a Major and another officer early last night from a field. An enemy machine gun spotted them, and Mr. Gibbons was shot in the arm and in the left eye. The officers escaped, but they had to wait three hours in the darkness to crawl away. As a result of the wound Mr. Gibbons's eye was removed this morning.

PARIS, June 7.—Floyd Gibbons, war correspondent of The Chicago Tribune at American Headquarters, was wounded by machine gun fire while following the operations of the American troops near Château-Thierry on Thursday evening. He is now resting comfortably in a Paris hospital, where his condition is diagnosed as "serious, but not dangerous."

It was said that Mr. Gibbons might suffer the loss of one eye. He has a flesh wound in an arm and a simple fracture of the skull.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Floyd Gibbons, who has been wounded while serving The Chicago Tribune at the front in France, first came into national notice by his work in Mexico. As correspondent of The Tribune he was with Villa in the Torreon campaign which laid Mexico at Villa's feet and paved the way for his triumphal entry into the capital. He was with Villa again on his last campaign, when the former bandit met his Waterloo at Celayo. He is a veteran of Pershing's expedition into Mexico.

For more than a year he has been with the American forces at the front in France.

Gibbons was born in Washington and was educated at Georgetown University. He began his newspaper career in Minneapolis. He came to Chicago six years ago, and for the greater part of the time since has been a member of The Tribune staff.

A few months after his return from the Rio Grande he was sent by The Tribune to Europe as war correspondent. He had a chance to go on a ship which bore Ambassador von Bernstorff and was immune from submarines. But he chose to gamble for a big story, and sailed on the Laconia. The ship was torpedoed off the Irish Coast, and the description which Gibbons wrote won him international distinction.

When Ring Lardner was in Europe a few months ago, Gibbons told him of a correspondent's discouragements under the strict censorship in trying to get news home.

"I'm getting sick of it," Gibbons said. "My Laconia experience has convinced me that all that is left me to do is to pull some sensational stunt, and I'm going to do it. I'm going over the top with the boys at the first opportunity." He probably pulled his stunt. That is doubtless the reason why he is now stretched on a cot in a Paris hospital.

Gibbons's wife, formerly Miss Isabella Pehrmann of Minneapolis, has been with him in France for more than a year. When the German long-range guns began the bombardment of Paris she went to Dijon, where she has been ever since.

In an editorial on its correspondent The Tribune will say tomorrow morning:

"After the Russo-Japanese war they said the war correspondent was obsolete, that war was rapidly losing its romance, and with it the romantic figure of that gallant adventurer of the press, who hobnobbed with Generals and tasted the hardships of the march and the dangers of battle with the soldier.

"The career of Floyd Gibbons is happily not ended, although he lies in a hospital in Paris seriously wounded; but it exposes the fallacy of the theory that the romance of daring adventure has departed from the war correspondents' experience.

"We regret Mr. Gibbons's mishap, but we know he does not, for he saw American troops fighting like veterans, and tasted himself the joy of battle as well as its pain. His story of Château-Thierry, when it is written, will be worth reading, and, meantime, The Tribune expresses to him its warm appreciation of his courageous and devoted service, in which we are confident our readers will join, since in serving The Tribune he serves them."

PERIL OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Writer Finds Troops Merriest Where the Shells Fly Thickest.

Experiences under fire and difficulties faced by correspondents in the battle zone in France are told in a letter just received by The Associated Press from one of its correspondents with the American Expeditionary Forces. He also tells of the fine morale of the American troops.

"The conditions in the north (referring to the Oise district) were quite exciting for correspondents," he writes. "When I was there I was living in a town so close to the lines that six-inch shells came in on us. A number of shrapnel broke right over my house, breaking off the brick-like shingles. A 'Carnegie bowler' (steel helmet) was my best friend. There is nothing quite so upsetting to be writing a piece for the papers and hear that whistle of a shell coming your way, hear it break almost overhead, and then hear the whistle that shrapnel makes as it shoots downward. The incessant racket kept up day and night.

"Nights it was worse; absolutely preventing sleep. There were the rumble and roar of French and German guns nearer the line, the crash of a French heavy about a block away, the whistle of shells going out and coming in, and the c-r-r-r-r-ump of Boche H. E. shells exploding. When you finally drop off to sleep about three in the morning the racket is not so great, but you never know whether you will wake up in the bed where you went to sleep, a hospital bed, or whether the next thing you hear will be the voice of Old St. Peter telling you to wipe the mud off your boots before entering.

"Added to other troubles, probably I have a small quantity of gas in me. I got a whiff about three weeks or so ago. It wasn't enough to do any harm, aside from making me vomit once, and making my eyes and throat smart. The throat is still a little sore. I did not get enough, luckily, to make me go to a hospital or even see a doctor. But I am glad I only had one small whiff instead of a couple of big ones.

"But the whole business is full to the brim with excitement, bred by uncertainty, and quite the most interesting thing in the world. I would not have missed a single one of the experiences I have had for a million dollars. Any front, I think, is probably the most cheerful place on earth, although nobody would ever think so. The further you get away from the lines the more gloom there is. But where shells fly and life is worth about a nickel nothing matters to anybody. A laugh and a smile is the thing. I suppose this is because the average American soldier goes into battle or into the front firmly convinced that he'll only get a wound if the luck is right, and at the same time determined to forget all about it and enjoy life. I have heard more funny stories and more laughter among our men in the line in one night than I have heard in all the rest of the time that I have been in Europe.

"And they are a great crowd, these fighters of ours; whether they do their fighting on the ground or in the air. They are game to the core, cheerful, happy, and have one thought only. That is: 'Kill Germans.' And they never overlook a chance. You can't beat an army that sails into an enemy with a grin in its face and a chuckle in its heart."

POLICE BRUTALLY BEAT CZECH DEMONSTRATORS

Details of the Prague Affair Coming Out—Separate Control Now Proposed in the District.

By JULIUS WEST.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 6.—Yesterday's Democrat, a daily paper published at Delemont, contains what it says is the first coherent account yet published of the national Czech celebrations which took place at Prague on May 16. The town was packed that day, not only with Czechs, but with innumerable delegations from other subject nationalities, including many of their principal leaders. The Italian speakers received an especially tumultuous welcome, owing to the recently concluded Italo-Slav agreement, but what happened afterward is still doubtful, especially as regards numbers. The Austrian authorities attempted to disperse the demonstrators and arrested a number, officially given as thirty-six, but this is said to be a ridiculous underestimate.

It appears that fighting between the soldiers and police on one side and the demonstrators on the other lasted several hours, and that other outbreaks occurred on the following days, when the police found the walls decorated with such inscriptions as "Hurrah for the Entente!" and "Long live Wilson!"

To restore tranquillity the police have issued an order forbidding the inhabitants to be out after 9 o'clock in the evening, while all public places must close not later than 8 P. M.

The Democrat says: "News from private sources allows us to fill in the gaps in the Austro-German press. The action of the police was not directly provoked by the population, and is only explicable on the theory that it took place in obedience to orders. It was frightfully ferocious and caused thousands of victims. The police agents were not content with scattering the demonstrators, but followed them back into their own homes. In fact, they tried to find them inside their own dwellings, where they could be struck down unchecked."

However, the trouble spread from Prague to Laibach and may go further. The latest Viennese papers to hand are silent regarding the present state of Prague, but they record the one significant fact that the local German council is now attempting to introduce a scheme for the separation of the local administration and magistracy into Czech and German, from which one may be permitted to infer that the Germans in the Prague district have abandoned all hope of controlling their Slav fellow-citizens.

SEVEN MINOR OFFICERS BRAINS OF GERMAN ARMY

Ludendorff Said to Have an Inner Council of Men from the Ranks.

AMSTERDAM, May 4—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The "brains of the German Army," according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, consists of seven German officers, none of them of higher rank than Colonel, and four of them men who have risen from the ranks and belong to the "lower classes.'

"It is they," says the newspaper, "who are at Ludendorff's elbow and are in charge of the western offensive. They are the inner high command, being Ludendorff's personal and immediate war council."

Their names are given under the caption "Men of Action.' They are Colonel von Merz, Lieut. Col. Wetzell, Lieut. Col. Bauer, Major Frahnert, Major von Bockelberg, Major von Harbou, and Captain Geyer.

It is hinted that Wetzell is chief of the Intelligence Department. "Lieut. Col. Bauer's forte is intuitive divination of Ludendorff's intentions," says the newspaper.

All of these seven men, it is said, have come to the front since the beginning of the present war. They are characterized as "men of untiring energy, drive, and capacity for quick decision."

DISCARDS PEACE OFFENSIVE

Kreuz-Zeitung, It Is Suggested, Got Orders to Stop Movement.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—The Kreuz-Zeitung, of Berlin, referring to an article that appeared in its columns and which was the signal for a peace offensive in the German press, says that the article was written by a collaborator, and the newspaper does not agree with him in thinking that the time has come for a peace offensive. It declares that when the time arrives for announcing war aims the form must be such that no doubt can exist among Germany's enemies regarding her consciousness of power.

The Berliner Tageblatt expresses the opinion that the Kreuz-Zeitung has received orders from the Conservative Party leaders, or elsewhere, to drop the announced peace offensive.

GREAT FIRE IN STAMBOUL.

50,000 Homeless in the Mohammedan Quarter of Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Stamboul, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter, according to the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin.

Buildings on both sides of the Mosque of Selim I. in that district were destroyed, but the mosque was spared.

BRITISH LOSSES ARE 32,644.

Week's Casualties Reported Include 4,466 Killed or Died of Wounds.

LONDON, June 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending Friday were: Officers killed or died of wounds, 208; men, 4,258. Officers wounded or missing, 758; men, 27,425. The total is 32,644.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Practically all of the fighting of yesterday centred about the little river of Clignon. This river rises in the hills due west of Château-Thierry and follows a winding course through Bouresches, Belleau, Torey, Bussiares, and Veuilly. In their advance the Germans forced the French to the south of this river, occupied the towns on both banks, and endeavored to reach the heights which follow along the southern bank. In this they were defeated, although they had apparently made secure, at least for the moment, their hold on the southern bank. It is the southern bank of this river from Veuilly to Bouresches that the fighting of yesterday was designed to take. The river is small and is therefore not much of a barrier behind which an army can seek for defense. At the same time, every position of this kind holds certain tactical value, and it is the object of both the French and the Americans who are co-operating with them to strengthen this side of their positions.

The attack of yesterday was along a front of about five and a half miles, extending from Veuilly to Bouresches, and was directed principally against the towns which border the banks. It appears to have been uniformly successful. At Veuilly the French passed through the wood of that name, and pushed their lines up to the northern outskirts of the town, throwing the Germans across the stream to the northern bank. Pressure to the north, just above the point where the lines cross the river in turning northward, forced the Germans from the little village of Vinly and assisted in the operations against Veuilly. At Bussiares, Torey, and Bouresches the same process was carried out, the latter two towns having been taken by the American marines. This operation, then, has entirely cleaned up the south bank of the river, and has left it in the hands of the Allies. On the remainder of the front there was no unusual activity.

The battle of the Aisne is, therefore, over for the time being. Germany may now be expected to begin preparations for the next effort. We may be reasonably certain that the Allies will not now take the initiative. The risk would be entirely too great. Germany had for use in her offensive of March 2 about a million and a quarter men. Enough divisions were definitely identified in this fighting which closed on April 29 to aggregate this number. In the fighting which began on May 27 there have been identified fifty divisions, or about 600,000 men. In the first offensive the German losses were very heavy, particularly in the latter phases. The total number of men put out of action was close to 500,000; possibly it was even greater. Many of them were replaced from local reserves, however, and there are further accretions to the erman strength from new drafts and hospital returns, so that we may consider that while there may be a scarcity of strategic reserves, there is still the same strength available that was used in the March attack.

This being the case, Germany has three-quarters of a million men somewhere between Noyon and Ypres who can be used in an attack, in addition, of course, to the forces which are now holding the line between the Marne and the Aisne. Facing this army there are presumably two allied forces. There are, first, the divisions actually holding the line with their local reserves, and there are the general reserves which there is still reason to believe Foch is holding in leash. If the Allies should now begin a counter movement, it would be a notice to Germany that these last reserves were being thrown into the fighting—something which Germany longs to see and which she undoubtedly hoped would prove true in the present battle. Just as soon as this became known, Germany would immediately throw into action the bulk of her 750,000 men, with a fair chance of breaking through with them. The risk is one which Foch will hardly dare take unless the situation becomes a great deal more desperate than it is at present. Before he dare move in such a way he must feel assured of a complete and almost overwhelming superiority, in which case it will not matter whether Germany has a half million troops against the western part of the line or not. He will himself have a free hand and can strike when and where he pleases, without fear as to what will happen to another part of the line once he becomes engaged.

Germany, on the other hand, must go on for exactly the same reasons that forced her to make this last attack. She has put her hand to the plow and announced to her people that she is going to complete the furrow, and she must do so, win or lose. It is her sole chance of victory and one on which she is disposed to risk all to attain her object. That she will begin again is certain, and it is almost equally certain that she will not wait as long as she did after the battle of Flanders came to an end. There are still five months of good fighting weather. The time is relatively short—too short to permit lapses of five weeks between attacks if final victory is to be achieved.

KULTUR DENOUNCES ITS MINIONS HERE

Berlin Press Scornful Over Dissolution of the German-American Alliance.

TRIES TO INCITE NEUTRALS

Rails at "Tartuffe Wilson"—Alleges Carranza Action on Cuba Aimed at Us.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 7.—German-Americans are the objects of scorn and derision and a source of much disappointment expressed in the German press.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the dissolution of the German-American Alliance, says that it is not surprising to people who know this race, and that after the rupture with Germany no one expected the members to take Germany's side, but it might have been expected that before the breaking off of relations they would have taken a more active part in expressing sympathy with their former fatherland. The paper asserts that their attitude has been weak and cowardly from the beginning, in comparison with that of the English, French, and Italians, and that the German-Americans have contented themselves with a comfortable, smug neutrality in spite of their number, and many went over to the Allies last Spring for reasons of personal interest.

The paper remarks that in peace time the Germans expected much from German-Americans, but that this optimism was based on German naïve sentimentalism concerning foreign policy. It comments sarcastically on the many banquets held and on the "hot air" about loyalty in the German press of America, and points out that in many German societies only English is spoken as also in German restaurants, since the people are afraid to speak German.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says it is little wonder that these people are subjects for wit and humor in the American comic papers, where, it asserts, they constantly figure.

The Tageblatt speaks of the "cowardice" of the German-Americans, and quotes THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 13 as stating that the German-American Alliance was dissolved in Philadelphia April 12, the funds being given to the American Red Cross. The paper says that this only shows Wilson's craze to wipe out everything German, and that the Irish League is undissolved, "and they call this a fight for freedom."

Assails Wilson Policy on Neutrals.

The German press continues to make propaganda out of the treatment of neutrals by "Tartufe Wilson, the man of big principles and little artifices, America's dictator," as the Cologne Gazette designates the President. The paper suggests that he reread his former notes to neutrals after his recent treatment of Holland and Norway, but remarks that he has written so much that doubtless he no longer recollects what he has said about neutrals. It quotes the Lusitania note of 1915, and calls the President the "humanity professor."

One object of these publications is to impress neutrals that America is tyrannical before bringing pressure to bear, especially in the case of Holland, with which economic negotiations are still pending. A condition which Germany has forced on Holland is the absolute control of passenger lists for Dutch ships. Twenty-six American passengers were thus forbidden to sail on the Nieuw Amsterdam May 30. Eleven were women and children and all the men were over 60. Some were destitute Belgian refugees and five were American children who had been at a convent school in Holland since the beginning of the war.

The article on the construction of merchant ships for use after the war makes a condition that the Dutch shall build one German ship for every Dutch ship built in return for material for the ships. This does not meet opposition in Holland, as it is held to be in the interest of both nations.

New Hopes in Carranza.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Washington is preoccupied with the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Cuba and Mexico, and that in reality this demonstration by Carranza is directed against the American Government. The paper says that the Cuban representative in Washington does not consider relations ruptured, but that American political circles disregard this view. It alleges that the commercial freedom of Cuba is an American fiction, that all Cuban measures against Mexico are decided on in Washington, and that the American press is now endeavoring to prove that this is a German intrigue.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has already pointed out, Germany is counting on a liberal exchange with Mexico immediately after the war and intends to use Mexico as a dumping ground for manufactured goods, hoping to receive raw materials and foodstuffs in return.

The Vossische Zeitung also says that President Wilson has ordered a film representing Belgian atrocities, in order to incite a warlike spirit in Georgia, and that the pictures are designed and acted by Americans, being a pure invention.

Gleeful Over Pacifist Work.

The Weser Zeitung comments on the conference of American labor leaders with French Socialists, saying that these "full-blooded patriots were doubtless chosen in the hope of convincing France, according to the Wilsonian recipe of the high cultural mission of the American people to shatter Germany." The paper says that strange things happened in Paris, and that the delegates were monopolized by the French pacifists, and remarks that it must have been a hard blow for the wire pullers trying to arrange a brotherly meeting.

It suggests that probably the Americans' lack of knowledge of the French language contributed to the confusion and that many speeches in French were translated into English and vice versa. The paper says that only when the Americans were packing their trunks did the French Socialists have an opportunity of conferring with them, but even then the "tower of Babel" prevented any understanding between the French and Americans.

The Zeitung draws satisfaction from the assumption that the visit of the American labor leaders failed in its aim and that "the honorable patriots who were supposed to instill a warlike spirit into the French Socialists became disciples of peace by agreement." The paper alleges that the Americans were misled about the war and that the pacifists told them the true state of affairs.

HEARS GERMANY TAKES STEP "FOR NEXT WAR"

Confidential Circular to Persons in Aid Services Quoted by Frontier Correspondent.

LONDON, June 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The well-informed correspondent of the Humanité on the German-Swiss frontier says that the German authorities have just sent out a confidential circular which indicates that preparations are already being made for the next war.

This official circular is addressed to the men and women "who have voluntarily and gratuitously placed themselves at the disposal of charitable services since and during this war." Each circular is accompanied by a question form which is returnable to the authorities.

The principal question is, "Are you prepared to engage yourself from now for the same service for the next war"?

TELLS OF RUIN IN SOISSONS.

Bishop Says Germans Razed 100 Churches and Pillaged 100 Others.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bishop of Soissons, who is now in Paris, described today the havoc wrought in the Bishopric of Soissons during the recent offensive of the Germans. He said 100 churches had been razed to the ground by the Germans and that at least 100 others had been pillaged and partially demolished. The famous cathedral in Soissons suffered severely.

The Bishop added that the Germans knew neither faith nor law. They knew nothing but war and pillage. The Germans, he said, were stripping and carrying everything away methodically.

The Bishop also asserted that women, children, and old men had been brutally murdered by German aviators, who flew over and fired with their machine guns upon long lines of refugees on country roads.

Paris Bombardment Continues.

PARIS, June 7.—The Germans continued today to bombard the French capital with their long range guns.

SEES SOLID REASONS FOR ENTENTE'S FAITH

More Crises Ahead, Says Gen. Maurice, but America Is a Growing Asset.

OUR HELP COUNTS ALREADY

Ireland's Prospective Enlistments Disappointing—Clemenceau's Vital Declaration.

By Major Gen. Sir FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—The declaration of the Supreme War Council, issued through the press bureau, and its complement, M. Clemenceau's speech on the military situation, delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies, deserves most careful consideration.

Neither attempts to conceal the gravity of the present situation, (though the former deals with a very light hand with the enemy's achievements since March 21, which are described as some initial successes,) and both emphasize the solid reasons we have for hoping for better times to come.

The Supreme War Council points out that before the tide turns we must be prepared to face other crises, but that if we Allies do our duty, we shall pull through them, and, having as a whole, greater resources than the enemy, can in that event look confidently to the final result.

To put the case bluntly, we find ourselves, broadly speaking, in a situation in which we were in 1914. Then we had not made adequate preparations for the struggle for national existence. The undeveloped asset of the Entente was the military power of the British Empire, and it was a question of holding on until our new armies could be equipped, trained, and placed in the field.

In 1918, having again failed to make adequate preparation to meet the situation caused by the collapse of Russia and the massing of German troops in the west, we are once more holding on, but once more with an asset to develop the military power of the United States.

As to the immediate situation, I have, I hope, made it clear that the enemy has in getting to the Marne employed much less force than he did in the battles of the end of March and of the beginning of April last, and it will be quite contrary to all our experience of his methods if he stays his hand before he has thrown in every man he can make available, while, further, Austria has up to the present taken no hand in the campaign of 1918. Therefore there will be anxious days before the Allies are gradually relieved by the steady increase of American forces in the field.

Americans Fast Coming Along.

We know from our own experience the time it takes to fit newly raised armies to take their part in the maelstrom of modern battle. America is 3,000 miles from the western front, and the shipping situation is no longer as it was when we began to send our new levies to France. Therefore we must have patience. But there are increasing signs that our patience will be rewarded. We have just heard of the distinguished part played by American troops on the new battlefront between the Ourcq and Marne; and as it is unlikely that those who have recently been fighting successfully near Montdidier have been moved, this probably means a definite reinforcement by American soldiers whose training for battle has been completed.

We hear from time to time figures of the total number of American troops in France, but it would be an illusion to suppose that those figures represent an immediate corresponding increase in the allied fighting strength. We know, however, that the training of American troops is proceeding apace and on scientific lines, and we may expect from henceforth to learn from the communiqués that the American share in the battles of the future is becoming increasingly important.

The Supreme War Council and Clemenceau, with all the facts before them, expect this growth of American aid to give us the support required to enable us first to defeat the enemy's offensive, and then to attack successfully in our turn. But it is clear that it is our plain duty to make every possible effort both to tide over the interval until America can take a greater share and to shorten the war by gaining the necessary superiority of force on the western front at the earliest possible moment.

Thinks Ireland Should Do More.

It is, therefore, disappointing to learn that the voluntary contribution which Ireland is asked to make is to be limited to 50,000 men by next October. Clemenceau tells us that the French and British effectives are becoming exhausted like those of the Germans. The vital question is: Whose effectives are declining most quickly? We know that the German 1919 class of boys under 20 is in the ranks, and that the French have not yet put in their corresponding class.

The Prime Minister has told us that the Germans have called up for training their 1920 class of boys under 19, and he estimates this at 550,000; and we also know that our boys of 18½ are fighting in France.

On the other hand, we have not made the same call upon our older classes as Germany or France, and the combing out of the intermediate classes is still in progress. On April 9 the Prime Minister summed up the position as being that the Allies at the present moment have the same reserves of man power to reinforce their armies as Germany has without taking into account these great reserves in America.

Unfortunately, the measures to increase our military man power announced by the Prime Minister on that date can hardly all become effective, owing to the time required for combing out and for training during the present campaign. The position appears to be that we have again let the enemy get the start of us, in that he had his drafts trained for the field before our own were ready, and he could draw upon the Russian front, while we had no corresponding reservoir to which to turn. Hence our present anxieties.

The authoritative recognition by the Supreme War Council of the advantage which the German Government possesses in its strategic position and superior railway communications should settle once for all the barren controversy which has been waged throughout the war between Easterner and Westerner. The plain fact is that long sea communications exposed to submarine attack, and charged not only with the maintenance of armies but to an increasing extent with the maintenance of the national life, cannot compete with shorter railway communications which are beyond our reach except by occasional air raid. This announcement must mean that there can be no longer any question of external commitments beyond such as are necessary for the protection of vital imperial interests.

Clemenceau Sounds High Note.

Clemenceau's declaration that we shall have victory if the public authorities rise to the height of the situation, is not the least pregnant of those contained in these two statements. We are dealing with an enemy Government scientifically organized for war. Are we yet scientifically organized for war? We have been through troubious times, and our machinery of government has been put to the test. Has it stood the test, and are we profiting by the hard lessons we have been taught? We have much to learn from the German methods on the battlefields, but we have as much to learn from the German methods in council, methods based on principles which have been tried in war and not found wanting and are as applicable to the conduct of war by a free people as by Prussian Junkerdom. We must be certain that the lessons will be learned and applied as much in the one field as in the other.

Germany Lacks Potatoes to Last Until Harvest

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to the Central News says that at a meeting held in Dresden the Secretary of the War Food Department of Berlin said that there would not be enough potatoes to last until the next harvest, and that the outlook for meat and fats was worse than at the beginning of the war.

He added that he was unable to point to a rosy future in regard to these supplies.

THINKS PARIS IS SAFE FROM ENEMY THRUSTS

French Deputy Reassures Relatives of American Women Working in France.

PARIS, June 7.—The relatives of the many American women working in Paris and the surrounding region need not be alarmed with regard to their safety, in the opinion of Deputy Paul Benazet, Chairman of the War and Armament Budget Committee. As he presides regularly at the joint meetings of Senators and Deputies who are specialists on military questions, he is qualified to discuss the situation created by the German advance.

Deputy Benazet was asked by The Associated Press if he was uneasy over the possibility of a new German thrust toward Paris. He replied:

"I have always thought that the Germans had one objective only—Paris. The Entente, however, still possesses important forces, most powerful war material, and enormous reserves of munitions.

"Naturally precautionary measures must be taken to preserve the capital of France. The Government has taken them, and they will be efficacious. If, therefore, we resist—and everything authorizes us to hope so—we shall have time to await the arrival of the troops on which the civilized nations are basing great hopes.

"Russia's treason is the sole reason for the momentary success of Germanic imperialism, but a million brave Americans, filled with courage and afire for the sacred cause of liberty, are worth ten times the allies who betrayed us."

Being asked if he was hopeful of the situation, Deputy Benazet said:

"How can I be otherwise? We are at the most critical moment of the war. Soon the reinforcements you are sending us will restore the equilibrium, and then will end the régime of horrors and cruelties which men mad with pride seek to establish forever."

BAYER

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

Aspirin — Made on the Banks of the Hudson For the past 14 years

Bayer-Tablets and Capsules of Aspirin contain genuine Aspirin. Demand them in the original packages. For your protection every package and *every tablet* is plainly and invariably marked with

"The Bayer Cross" — BAYER — *Your Guarantee of Purity"*

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

GERMANS' PAUSE DUE TO HEAVY LOSS

Paris Now Thinks Casualties Were Far Greater Than at First Suspected.

ESCAPED PRISONER'S STORY

Frenchman Says German Dead Heaped the Roads in Early Days of the Advance.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—The impression is growing here that the present lull in the battle may be largely due, so far as the Germans are concerned, to the fact that the enemy's losses during the drive from the Chemin des Dames across the Aisne were much larger than has hitherto been suspected. The details of the German losses are naturally unknown to the Allies, owing to the fact that the enemy's advance placed the evidence of his casualties beyond the reach of the allied observers; but details now coming to hand all confirm the belief that the Germans lost much more heavily during the drive than was at first supposed.

The evidence of a French soldier who was taken prisoner but managed to escape and return to the French lines between Nouvron and Vingre is a case in point. This man was captured by the sudden onrush of the Germans while he was on duty as a sentry. In narrating his experiences he says that when his captors took him back to the German lines he was astonished to find the road filled with German dead.

"I did not think we could have brought so many of them down," he said. "Their bodies lay everywhere—in the fields and in the communication trenches. When they brought me to the officers' quarters I noticed that all their men looked fagged out. They took my purse and left me in a sunken road in charge of two of their men.

"Soon after I saw two of their tanks arrive and fire about thirty rounds, but our army must have got the range on them very quickly, for they were almost immediately smashed to pieces by our guns. The same thing happened a little later when a column of their infantry passed along the road where I was. Our guns got right on them, and when they ceased firing there was nothing but a heap of corpses in the road.

"One of the men guarding me knew a little French, and he told me that since the offensive began they had had nothing to eat. They took all the food I had on me, but didn't offer me as much as a drop of water.

"Toward evening our guns again began to worry them, and one of our shells fell right on the men guarding me. I was lying flat on the ground ten yards away and did not receive a scratch. When I saw that the guards were killed and I was alone, I sprang from the shell hole and made my way toward our lines. One of our men carrying a portable machine gun saw me and was just going to fire on me when he heard me call out 'France.' A moment later I jumped into our lines."

PLAN ALLIED CABINET ON WAR SUPPLIES

British Government Supports Scheme for Pooling All the Entente's Resources.

LONDON, June 7.—A scheme for an allied Cabinet on war supplies to establish unity of decision in regard to food and raw material requirements has been approved by the British Government, according to the political correspondent of The Daily Mail.

Five program committees will be established and will include representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. Each committee will co-ordinate supplies of particular requirements, each member being an expert.

A great pool of all allied resources will be formed by these committees, and their reports on supplies and requirements will go to the Maritime Council, who will thus know the full measure of their shipping task. Competition in allied buying and transport will be eliminated by unified control.

Stettinius May Be Sent Aboard.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, may soon go abroad on an important mission in connection with the ordnance and ammunition supply of the American forces. Secretary Baker authorized the statement today that such an assignment for Mr. Stettinius was under consideration.

Mr. Baker would not go into details as to the department's plans. His statement, however, was connected immediately with the report from London that a scheme for an allied Cabinet on war supplies to establish unity of decision regarding raw materials had been approved by the British Government.

Reports that a representative of the Navy Department would also be sent abroad soon could not be confirmed. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, whose name was mentioned in this connection, said that he had never heard such a proposal officially advanced, and Secretary Daniels said he contemplated no trip abroad for any purpose.

Arnold Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

JUNE SALE—MEN'S SHIRTS

NO RETURNS — NO C. O. D.'S

Men's Shirt Values

A "GOOD" Shirt — Madras and Mercerized Shirts with neat silk stripes—all woven designs that are fast color—satins and corded stripes as well as smooth zephyr weaves—medium and light effects—all sleeve lengths or altered free. *Value $2.50* — 1.85, 3 at 1.75 ea.

A "BETTER" Shirt — Japanese Habutai Silk Shirts—finest quality obtainable—colors woven through are fast and will not fray—custom workmanship and finish; colored and clear white grounds with fancy stripes; separate soft collar to match. *Value $6.75* — 5.65, 3 at 5.50 ea.

Our "BEST" Shirt — Double Weight Silk Shirts—*over two-tone* effects, the largest as white, white grounds with pencil stripes in colors, novelty stripes, etc. Included are *plain shades and all-over two-tone* effects, the largest assortment we have shown this season. *Value $12.00* — 7.75, 3 at 7.50 ea.

3 Important and New

Features for Today

1st Summer Sale Men's Bathing Suits — A large assortment of styles from which to make a choice selection—in black, maroon, and navy. *Values 5.50 to 6.50* Introductory Sale, 4.75

1st Summer Sale Men's Bath and Beach Robes — Japanese Cotton Crepe Bath Robes—plain effects, with contrasting cuffs and collar. *Value 4.50* 3.50. Cheviot Beach or Bath Robes—light or dark effects—from extra weight cheviot shirtings. *Value 8.50* 7.50

Summer Underwear — Athletic Style Union Suits—Rockingchair, B. V. D.'s, and our own special styles made from our materials — sleeveless and knee length loose-fitting suits. *Values 1.25 and 1.50* 1.15 ea.

SEE A NEW POLICY IN U-BOAT RAIDS

Germany Aims at an Interruption of Transport Service, London Believes.

HOPES TO UPSET MORALE

Only Possible Accomplishment, British Opinion Holds, Will Be to Hamper Coastwise Trade.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—The submarine attack on the Atlantic coast line, in the opinion of experts whom THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has had an opportunity of consulting, is likely to be merely the first manifestation of a new German policy, and is likely to be followed by others. At the same time, in view of the experience the American naval forces have gained in submarine warfare, it is not believed here that it will result in any real success.

In all probability the Germans are aiming, in the first place, at the interruption, or at least the disorganization, of the flow of United States transports to Europe, but this only means that the peril American seamen have dealt with successfully for many months in European waters is now transferred to their own side of the Atlantic, and British experts are confident that the Americans will checkmate the U-boats off Sandy Hook just as easily as in the Bay of Biscay.

Secondary objects of the new move are undoubtedly to upset the morale of the American people and to force the Navy Department to keep in home waters reinforcements that might have been sent to Admiral Sims. The English know the American spirit too well to believe it will be disturbed by the appearance of war off their own coasts, and they reckon that the excellent results of American shipbuilding will soon provide all the craft necessary to fight the invading pirates.

It is not believed here that at present more than one submarine is operating in American waters. She is probably one of the new submarine cruisers of which the Germans are said to have five or six. She probably has a displacement of about 2,000 tons and carries two 5.9-inch guns. The number of torpedoes which she can hold has not been ascertained, but it is noted here that the raider seems to have been very chary in her use of this part of her armament.

As these new submarines can travel from 10,000 to 12,000 miles with the oil they carry, experts do not consider an American base of operations necessary for her. One of the usual type of small submarines crossed the Atlantic and destroyed much shipping two years ago, and the new large boats could certainly do as well.

No credence is put here in the possibility of the raider being equipped with a hydroplane which could be dispatched on bombing trips inland. Her deck would be too small for launching purposes, and there would also be great difficulties in assembling the machine at sea.

Experts, in fact, believe that all the German U-boats can accomplish in American waters is to hamper the coastwise trade. So far, most of the losses have been of schooners which seemed pretty trivial achievements to have gone so far to attain. There is this to be said, however: There will be more need of guarding convoys from the moment they sail, and this means that destroyers will have their hands full. Consequently there will be fewer at liberty to chase U-boats and to protect isolated ships so that the number of sinkings of submarines may diminish temporarily.

Derides Talk of Air Raids.

LONDON, June 7. (Associated Press.)—The manner in which the American nation received the latest exhibition of German submarine frightfulness represents another defeat for Germany, says Archibald S. Hurd in a further statement on the U-boat operations off the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Mr. Hurd, who is well known as a writer on naval subjects, characterizes as absurd the notion that the Germans can carry out air raids on American towns from submarines.

"This side of the Atlantic," the statement says, "has heard of the attitude of the American people toward the submarine raid and has accepted it as further evidence of their sanity and the correct appreciation they have formed of the strategic necessities which the war imposes upon them. That represents another defeat for the Germans.

"They had calculated upon weakening the hands of the executive departments, and particularly the departments directly concerned with the navy and army. In that respect the raid failed.

"What the Germans really have done by the exhibition of frightfulness off American shores is to bring the entire American continent definitely within the war area. That is a great achievement, the penalty of which the enemy will suffer in due course. He will obtain little temporary compensation because he cannot, owing to the difficulties involved, make an even limited blockade of the American coast.

"Of course the suggestion that airplanes operating from submarines can bomb American cities is an absurdity. A bombing airplane is not a weapon to be carried in a submersible over 3,000 miles. Even if the difficulty of stowing could be overcome, how would the airplane return to its base, even if it were not shot down while over American territory.

"It cannot be repeated too often that America is defended against the enemy most effectively on this side of the Atlantic. The German army, the German fleet, and German submarines can one and all be fought most effectively in Europe.

Lauds Unity of Command.

"In view of the latest development in German policy Americans can look back with satisfaction on their correct strategical view of over a year ago, which they promptly translated into acts. Their decision to send warships to Europe represented a great avowal of faith in a permanent strategic principle. Moreover, by placing these vessels under British admirals unity of command was achieved, and unity of command is more important on the sea than on the land, because naval warfare is more technical and swifter in its manifestations than land warfare.

"Unity of command thus is maintained in the North Sea, where the grand fleet is supported by some of the finest American warships and offers its daily challenge to the enemy. It is also preserved in combat against the submarine.

"When the history of the war comes to be written tribute will be paid by Englishmen, as well as by others, to the fine appreciation by Americans of the only sound principle upon which the United States could effectively co-operate in overcoming the enemy, and, in particular, in defeating piracy. That principle of unity of command afloat must be preserved and developed. That is the moral of the raid on the American coast, since effective defense must be offered on this side of the Atlantic.

"Unfortunately unity of command is not yet fully attained in the Mediterranean. It is probable the submarines operating off the American coast sailed from a German North Sea port. On the other hand, there is no reason why they should not issue from the Mediterranean."

Mr. Hurd proceeded to comment on the fact that five navies were working in Mediterranean waters without counting the Greek and the Brazilian, which also is coming. But while the British Admiral is responsible for anti-submarine operations, unity of command only has been achieved "to a certain extent." The question of naval control in the Mediterranean, he added, must become one of great interest to the American people.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Hurd said in conclusion, had admitted that 30 per cent. of the tonnage losses were suffered in the Mediterranean. That was a very high proportion and suggested, Mr. Hurd held, that measures now being taken to suppress piracy still left something to be desired.

U-BOAT CREW LAUGHS AT VICTIMS' STRUGGLES

Eleven Lives Lost in the Torpedoing of the Innisfallen in British Waters.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A BRITISH PORT, June 7.—The City of Cork Steam Packet Company's steamship Innisfallen has been sunk by a German submarine, with the loss of eleven of thirty-five men on board, including one passenger. No warning whatever was given, and the ship sank in less than five minutes after being hit.

I got a graphic story of the tragedy from John Twomey, one of the survivors, who told me that the men who were on deck saw the torpedo coming. It struck the vessel right in the engine room, between the funnels. A passenger and one of the crew, who were standing a little aft, were killed outright by the explosion. None of the men who were on watch below escaped, all being killed at their posts.

"I immediately rushed to the cabin," said Twomey, "to get my lifebelt, and having got it, I had to fight my way on deck against a huge deluge of water that was sweeping in. Having failed to launch our raft, I made my way to where the port lifeboat was being launched. Twelve or thirteen of the crew, as well as myself, got into it and we got on the water without mishap, but a poor chap named Cronin, who tried to slide down the fall ropes, got caught by his arm in the ropes, and before we could release him the lifeboat was swept away. We could hear him shouting for help, but could not get back to him, and he was taken down with the ship.

"Just as we were swept past, a mast of the Innisfallen collapsed and crashed down on our boat, smashing her to pieces. Several men were stunned, but others helped them on to broken pieces of wreckage. I was taken down fully twelve feet, and when I came to the surface again the vessel was just taking her final plunge.

"I went down again very deep, and when I arose I caught hold of a piece of wreckage. I was making my way to one of the boats when I saw a submarine rise to the surface. I made no more movement until she again submerged, as I thought she would open fire on us if she saw any stir in the water.

"Some of our men who were carried on wreckage near where the submarine was, saw men on deck laughing at us while we were struggling in the water. It was an hour and twenty minutes before we were picked up."

CALLS IT 'JOYOUS SURPRISE.'

Cologne Gazette Writer Discusses the U-Boat Raiding.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—Captain von Kuellwetter, naval expert for the Cologne Gazette, in an article printed in that paper, describes as a joyous surprise the appearance of German submarines off the coast of the United States. He says that no barred zone yet exists off the North American Coast, but that it is clear the more the United States becomes "the centre of war assistance for our enemies the more might the moment be considered to have arrived for such an attack."

"One can picture the great successes as a result of an offensive on a large scale in North American waters," says Captain von Kuellwetter. "In the barred regions of England the defense undoubtedly has developed into a well-considered system, which is not the master of our U-boats, but which, nevertheless, so far as lies within the enemy's power, renders their task difficult.

"There can, of course, be no question of such a system in American waters. Over there they have no experience. Moreover America apparently has sent to Europe most of her few utilizable torpedoboat destroyers."

TELLS OF NAVY VIGILANCE.

Daniels's Letter to Tillman Says All Steps Have Been Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, today read a letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels in proof of the navy's vigilance and activity in dealing with German submarines on this side of the Atlantic.

"I was not in the Senate yesterday when the matter of submarine attacks on the Atlantic Coast was up for discussion," said Senator Tillman. "I am glad to see in the record this morning that the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, and others defended the navy. It seemed to me this morning it might be well to get an authoritative statement from the Navy Department. I wrote the Secretary of the Navy a letter and received the following answer:

"'My Dear Senator Tillman:

"'After conference with Admiral Benson and other naval officers, it has been agreed that at this time it would be exceedingly unwise to give out any information which could be used to advantage by the enemy.

"'Submarine hunting is at best a most elusive thing. Be assured that everything that can be done is being done. All naval units are disposed in a manner dictated by experience and study of the subject.

"'If you feel disposed, you may state that you are assured that all possible steps are being taken.'

"That is just what I am trying to do," continued Senator Tillman. "I have been assured by the proper naval authorities—as this letter shows—that everything that can be done is being done. As Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee I want to assure those who are panic stricken that there is no need for panic at all, for we have a navy that is "up to snuff;" they can take care of our cities and everything else, and they will hunt down those damned devils and wipe them off the face of the earth, so everybody can sleep in peace."

AMERICAN FREIGHTER SUNK.

Former German Steamer Albinglia Torpedoed Off Scilly Islands.

The American steamship Argonaut was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands on June 5, according to cable messages received here yesterday by the Geer Steamship Company.

The Argonaut was a freighter of 4,634 tons, gross register, and was formerly the German steamship Albinglia.

48 Casualties Reported by Gen. Pershing; Three Aviation Officers Killed in Accidents

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The War Department today gave out a list of 48 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 6,933. The list included 17 killed in action, 12 died of wounds, 6 severely wounded, 6 died of accident, including 3 killed in airplane accidents, and 7 died of disease.

Ten commissioned officers are included. Brig. Gen. Robert E. L. Michie died of disease. Lieutenants Robert B. Anderson, Grosvenor P. Cather, and Henry W. Clarke were killed in action. Lieutenants Lynn H. Harriman and Wellborn S. Priddy died of wounds. Lieutenants Livingston L. Baker, Duncan R. Grant, and Earl H. Neville were killed in airplane accidents. Lieutenant Ralph M. Noble, previously reported missing, is now reported dead by the German Red Cross.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 7.	Total.
Killed in action	657	17	*675
Died of wounds	281	12	293
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of accident and other causes	373	6	379
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,167	7	1,174
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,777	42	*2,820
Wounded	3,788	6	3,794
Captured	107	0	*112
Missing	218	0	207
Grand total	6,885	48	6,933

*Five previously reported missing now reported prisoners; one previously reported missing now reported dead.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 7.

Army casualties made public today, including next of kin and emergency addresses:

KILLED IN ACTION—17.

Lieutenants.

ANDERSON, ROBERT B.; P. W. S. Anderson, Wilson, N. C.

CATHER, GROSVENOR P.; Mrs. Myrtle Cather, Bladen, Neb.

CLARKE, HENRY W.; Charles A. Clarke, 156 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

Corporals.

DRABKIN, JOSEPH; I. Drabkin, 18 South School St., Lodi, Cal.

EVANS, HERMAN L.; Dennis Evans, Lebanon Junction, Ky.

TRIPLETT, SILAS; Thomas A. Triplett, Hunting Creek, N. C.

Privates.

BOURET, JOE W.; Mrs. Mary Hillstrom, Cheyenne, N. D.

CAW, CLARENCE H.; Perry R. Caw, 2,511 South 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

CUTHBERTSON, RAYMOND E.; Tom E. Cuthbertson, R. F. D. 1, Nebo, N. C.

DOAN, CHARLES; Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Alger, Wash.

HAWK, WALTER W.; Lee Hawk, 811 Delta Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OLEN, GEORGE; Bennie F. Pinter, 214 Court St., Brockton, Mass.

SHAHEEN, NASS B.; Fay Shaheen, Moorehead, Minn.

SHOWERS, GUY W.; Mrs. Anna Showers, 433 South 13th St., Harrisburg, Penn.

SINKEVITCH, MIKE; Tozapas Garnis, 634 Ferry St., Easton, Penn.

SMITH, HARLIE C.; Mrs. Laura Smith, 349 North St., Middletown, N. Y.

STRICKLAND, LEWIS T.; D. R. Williamson, Cerro Gordo, N. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS—12.

Lieutenants.

HARRIMAN, LYNN H.; Mrs. Lynn H. Harriman, 4 Monroe St., Concord, N. H.

PRIDDY, WELLBORN S.; Emerson Priddy, 1,630 East 53d St., Chicago, Ill.

Corporals.

ABBOTT, OTTO G.; John W. Abbott, Newkirk, Okla.

FINNEGAN, ROBERT; Hugh Finnegan, 1,712 Davis Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mechanic.

HANSEN, HERMAN; Peter Hansen, R. F. D. 1, Edmore, Mich.

Privates.

BAXTER, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. Nuna Baxter, St. Paul, Ind.

CHRISTIANSON, MIKE; Mrs. Anna Askoig, San Pedro, Cal.

GOSNELL, WILLIAM W.; Benjamin F. Gosnell, Greenville, Tenn.

KEEN, CABE; J. P. Keen, R. F. D. 1, Pinola, Miss.

MATHEWS, LEON R.; Mrs. Charles Mathews, 20 Grace St., Springfield, Mass.

SAYER, LOUIS C.; John Sayer, Vergas, Minn.

SCROGGINS, ARVILLE; Dr. Walter Scroggins, Visalia, Ky.

DIED OF DISEASE—7.

Brigadier General.

MICHIE, ROBERT E. L.; Dr. John B. Catlett, 207 East Beverly St., Staunton, Va.

Sergeant.

AGNEW, EDWARD R.; Mrs. John C. Agnew, 1,915 Brownsville Road, Carrick Penn.

Band Leader.

COLE HIRAM I.; Mrs. J. E. Windisch, R. F. D. Box 299, Inglewood, Cal.

Privates.

BRISBY, CHESTER; Mrs. Lucy Ellis, R. F. D 3, Box 57, Jacksonville, Texas.

HARRIS, WILLIAM H.; W. H. Harris, Marietta, Ill.

McKENNA, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Nanna McKenna, Far Hills, N. J.

WOOD, BENJAMIN C.; Mrs. B. A. Wood, 15 Rockingham St., Lynn, Mass.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—6.

Lieutenants.

BAKER, LIVINGSTON L., (airplane accident;) Mrs. W. Baker, care of Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco.

GRANT, DUNCAN R., (airplane accident;) David D. Grant, 24 East 10th St., New York.

NEVILLE, EARL H., (airplane accident;) J. C. Neville, 225 East Broadway, Winona, Minn.

Privates.

FINICLE, GEORGE E.; Mrs. Nellie M. Finicle, 313 Simmons Av., Huron, S. D.

FRYMIRE, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Arthur Frymire, 618 North 9½ St., Monmouth, Ill.

WILLIAMS, EMANUEL G.; Mrs. Mary Lilies, 1 Blasher St., Morristown, N. J.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—6.

Corporals.

BENSON, VESTER A.; O. F. Benson, 608 North Cedar St., Creston, Iowa.

CURTISS, IRA M.; Mrs. Mary Curtiss, 705 32d Av. South, Virginia, Minn.

Privates.

BOTTOLFSON, BERNHARDT; Ben Bottolfson, Harrington, Neb.

NUGENT, WALTER J.; Patrick Nugent, 8 Vernon St., Worcester, Mass.

OLSON, OSCAR; Andrew J. Olson, 139 West Andrew Av., Wildwood, N. J.

RUEDE, ROBERT O.; Mrs. Barbara Ruede, 159 Oak St., Meriden, Conn.

PRISONERS.

Previously Reported Missing.

Sergeants.

NOLAN, JOSEPH P.; P. P. Nolan, 62 Chestnut St., Hartford, Conn.

SMITH, FRANK L.; Mrs. R. L. Smith, 21 South Av., Revere, Mass.

Corporal.

WOODS, HENRY E.; William O'Brien, 319 68th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Privates.

KORMAN, GEORGE; Mrs. Eva Korman, 167 Broome St., Newark, N. J.

PATENAUDE, EDWARD; Mrs. Olive Patenaude, 89 Peck Av., West Haven, Conn.

Previously reported missing—now reported dead by German Red Cross: Lieutenant Ralph M. Noble; emergency address, Mrs. Willard Noble, 143 West South St., Galesburg, Penn.

VINLAND BOMBED AND SUNK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Department bulletin was in error, as Lloyd's Register describes the Vinland as a small schooner-rigged steamship.

Up to a late hour tonight the Navy Department had no confirmation of the report carried in news dispatches late this afternoon that a French armed merchantman, not identified by name, had rushed into an American port today, and announced that she had engaged in an encounter with a German submarine off the Virginia Capes.

No U-Boat Destroyed.

There were also reports this afternoon that an American destroyer had sunk a German submarine. None of these bore the test of official investigation.

Several members of the House Naval Committee were responsible for saying, after having conferred with naval officials, that word had reached the Navy Department and the commanding officer of a destroyer had reported his belief that he had disposed of a submarine off the Delaware Capes several days ago, after using depth bombs, but the statement was made tonight that high officials of the navy did not give credence to the belief that any of the U-boats had been destroyed.

Harpathian Had No Warning.

The Navy Department today made public the following summary of the report of the Captain of the Harpathian:

"The Harpathian, which was bound from Plymouth, England, to an American port, was torpedoed on June 5 at 9 A. M. The submarine did not appear until after the vessel sank. The U-boat gave no signals of warning, and the Captain, who was on the lower bridge taking observations, did not see the torpedo until it struck. The crew immediately took to the boats. The vessel sank in seven minutes.

"Three minutes later the submarine came up a short distance away, and an officer came out of the conning tower and asked if every one was saved. The Captain replied that all were safe except the fireman, who was hurt. The injured man was taken aboard the submarine for medical attention, which was given him, and he was returned to the lifeboat. The submarine commander put a bucket of fresh water on the lifeboat and gave the steamer Captain a plug of American brand tobacco.

"Thirty-seven men were observed on the deck of the submarine, which appeared to be 250 to 300 feet long, carrying two guns, probably six-inch."

SUBMARINE BOMBS ANOTHER NORWEGIAN

Steamer Vinland Sunk 65 Miles Off Virginia Capes—Destroyer Picks Up Crew.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 7.—Nineteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Vinland, from Porto Rico to an Atlantic port with a cargo of sugar, were landed at Cape May Point late today, their ship having been sunk by a German submarine sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes last Wednesday evening. The men were immediately taken to the Wissahickon Naval Barracks Hospital at Sewell's Point, several miles up the ocean side of the cape, and no one was permitted to see or talk with them.

Before the crew was placed under naval guard several of them said the Vinland had been sunk by a German U-boat, and that they had drifted until picked up far off shore by an American destroyer on a trial trip.

The rescuing vessel brought the men to within three miles of Cape May Point and signaled that a shipwrecked crew was aboard. The coast guard crew at that point immediately put out and assisted the launch from the rescue ship to land the men. In the meanwhile doctors and nurses with stretchers were rushed from Sewell's Point in motor trucks.

When the crew came ashore they had two dogs with them, but the naval officers would not permit the men to take them to the barracks with them, and the sailors were compelled to abandon them.

The men, who are Swedes and Norwegians, were cheerful when they landed. Some of them wore uniforms loaned them by men from the naval vessel, as they had to leave the Vinland with what little clothes they wore when the submarine met the ship.

The Vinland was a schooner-rigged steamer, owned by O. & A. Irgens & Co. of Bergen, and commanded by Captain Bratland. She was built in Bergen in 1906, with a gross tonnage of 1,143, and a length of 228 feet. She was last listed as having arrived at an American Atlantic port on May 11.

SAY THAT U-BOATS CHASED TRANSPORT

Two Tried to Intercept Troopship, Members of Crew Declare.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 7.—How a transport raced up the Atlantic coast with darkened lights at night and under a full pressure of steam in order to elude German submarines, at least two of which gave chase, was told today by men on shore leave here.

Members of the transport's crew said they were warned in ample time by wireless of the nearness of the U-boats and were advised to keep in near the coast and make all possible speed to this port. They asked in return that the ship be met at once by American destroyers.

Two of the submarines were sighted, but at such distance that they were not identified by number, and the race began between the submersibles for the transport and the troopship for harbor. It lasted for twelve hours, and although handicapped by having to steer a zigzag course, the transport maintained a lead out of torpedo and gunfire range until American destroyers were sighted.

The U-boats submerged shortly before the destroyers appeared, evidently having picked up a wireless message indicating that the armed craft were near.

PARIS SEES A RUSE IN U-BOAT RAID HERE

Thinks Germans Are Trying to Scare Us Into Holding Back Our New Destroyers.

LOOK TO US TO AID RUSSIA

Allied Europe Also Continues to Pin Its Faith to the Fast-Arriving Forces of America.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Opinion here does not take the German submarine's presence in American waters as serious. It is looked upon as a feint to keep as many American destroyers as possible on the wreng side of the Atlantic. What the submarines can do there as compared with here is negligible. Sustained effort at such a distance from their bases is impossible. Moreover, shipping is not concentrated off the American Coast as it is off the Irish Coast.

From every expert viewpoint the submarine's transatlantic activities is merely a spectacular incident with no military value or significance unless the alarm created should influence Washington to keep on that side some of the new destroyers just being completed and so greatly needed for the full organization of our convoy system which protects the transports bringing soldiers, as well as supplies.

"Those tricky Germans are trying to throw a scare into little old New York," said a young officer. "Well, it won't hurt to have the war brought to New York's doorstep. Nobody can have imagination enough to know what it is without seeing a little of it."

Our Stand On Russia and Japan.

Whatever America does is accepted by Europe without a murmur, but it is everywhere hoped that practical measures won't be long delayed for sending an allied expedition to Siberia to help Russia against German enfiltration. England and France love Russia all right, too, but they have a good, loyal ally in the boat with them, and they love him even a little better than the one that jumped out.

The feeling toward Japan is very warm here and there is general reluctance to create any unnecessary troubles for her in handling a problem where her susceptibilities and internal political and industrial conditions are deeply concerned. Helping Russia and cementing ties with Japan in the same process is much wished for here.

Reserves to Win the Battle.

It is possible, even probable, that the thrust to Paris has been stopped, but the necessary force could not be moved from other parts of the allied line without leaving them correspondingly thin. The Germans are in a position to find such weak spots and launch prompt attacks from the diameter of the circle while we travel around the circumference. From the beginning, as these dispatches have pointed out, the whole problem turns on the reserves. If we can get a superiority in numbers here before the Germans compel decision it means whipping them, and only that way can we win, barring a miracle.

In other words, this great world war has suddenly become peculiarly America's. All "might have beens" about the past, and "going to be's" about the future are scrapped. American soldiers are now in the line, fighting efficiently. New units have recently arrived and are training furiously in France. Those on the sea and those embarking within a few weeks, or at most, months, constitute the hope—perhaps the sole hope—of Western Europe against German superiority and consequent victory in this battle. This is not at all saying victory in this war, but potential resources will still remain for development and organization, which on a new plane of intelligence and skill, will ultimately drive the Germans back across the Rhine. Germany can never prevail, but the American cost will be heavy.

KEEP FISHERMEN IN PORT.

Sewells Point Commander Fears Communication with U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 7.—Fishermen today complained because permission to leave the harbor had been refused. When they appealed to the commander at Sewells Point, they were told that fishermen were permitted to come in, but not to go out, because fishermen were suspected of having signaled to German submarines.

This assertion was ridiculed by the fishermen, who said that they operated only two or three miles off the shore, while the submarines could not possibly get within five miles of the shore, and even then they would be in danger of stranding. The fishermen decided to appeal to Washington against the ruling of the commander at Sewells Point.

EXPECT MORE RAIDS HERE.

Washington Believes That the U-Boat Menace Will Continue.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The possibility that German submarines are lurking off the Atlantic Coast hereafter must be regarded as a continuing factor in American war measures, in the opinion of many naval officials. They believe that the present raid is practically certain to be followed by others and that it will never be safe again to assume that American waters are free of this menace as long as the U-boats are at large.

Besides vigilant guard at home, unremitting efforts against the submarines at the points of egress is favored here. A carefully planned campaign, having both offensive and defensive phases, it is known, was approved long ago, and probably now is well under way.

An indication of the deadly work of the allied and American fleets in European waters was given today, when Senator Swanson of Virginia said that, according to information furnished the Naval Affairs Committee, 60 per cent. of the submarines constructed by Germany had been destroyed. This percentage, he said, included not only new construction but the boats comprising the numerous fleet in commission at the beginning of the war.

Monthly totals of tonnage destroyed by U-boats continue to decrease. While some authorities are of the opinion that this is due to no small extent to better systems of convoy and other protective steps, others believe the diminishing number of submersibles in active service is the basic factor.

Secretary Daniels said the percentage quoted by Senator Swanson represented the "best opinion of our naval officers."

"Of course," he added, "the actual number of submarines put out of action will not be made public."

The coast patrol forces today still were searching vigorously for the raiders operating off the Atlantic Coast. Precautions will be steadily increased, and no relaxation of vigilance will follow even when it develops that the U-boats now on this side have headed for home.

LIEUT. GRANT WAS SON OF NEW YORK BANKER

D. C. Grant of Lincoln Trust Company Notified of Aviator's Death in France.

Lieutenant Duncan Ross Grant of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, who was reported as killed in an airplane accident in the army casualty list yesterday, was the son of David C. Grant, Vice President of the Lincoln Trust Company. His home in this city was at 24 East Tenth Street. His parents, who received word of the death yesterday, were at their Summer home in New Rochelle.

Lieutenant Grant was 20 years old. He was in his junior year at Cornell University when he entered the army last Fall. After he had completed his training course at an aviation training school at Waco, Texas, he was commissioned in the 148th Aero Squadron early this Spring and sent to Canada for further training before leaving for France. A brother, Charles Grant, is in training for the aviation service at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Shilliday of Verona Avenue, Colonial Heights, Yonkers, got word yesterday that their son, Cadet Aviator Rex Shilliday, had been killed in an aviation accident over the French lines. He was 21 years old. He entered Columbia University in the Fall of 1914, but left the university inMay, 1916, to go to France with the Second Ambulance Unit of Presbyterian Hospital. Last December he entered the Fourth Provisional Squadron of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. No details of the accident were given in the telegram Mr. and Mrs. Shilliday received from the War Department.

Schuyler B. Lee, son of the Rev. Dr. J. Beveridge Lee, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., and now of New London, Conn., has been killed in France, according to word received in Bloomfield yesterday. Lee was an aviator with General Pershing's forces, and formerly a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. His brother, Meredith Lee, is also an aviator.

E. Stanley Hart of Amityville, L. I., a member of the Canadian Royal Flying Corps, is the first resident of Amityville to die in the war. His father, Charles F. Hart of Bayshore, L. I., was notified yesterday in a telegram from the British authorities that the young man died in Chester, on the border of Wales, on June 5, as the result of an accident. Hart was born in Amityville twenty years ago, and enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps in Canada last September. A month ago he was at home on furlough. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on his return to duty, his father said yesterday.

Hart's name was placed on the honor roll of Amityville when he enlisted, and he was also represented on the service flag of the Amityville South Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

Corporal H. E. Wood, reported in General Pershing's casualty list as taken prisoner, made his home with his uncle at 319 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He is 27 years old. Corporal Wood was born in New Haven, Conn., where he was graduated from high school. He became a member of the 2d Connecticut Infantry some years ago, and went with this regiment to the Texas border in the mobilization of 1916.

George Korman, also taken prisoner, and previously reported as missing, is 28 years old. Before he entered the army he was working as a mechanic with a Newark concern. He had been in the army just a year, his mother, Mrs. Ava Kublik of 56 Barclay Street, Newark, said yesterday.

Emanuel J. Williams, who died from disease, was a member of a New Jersey negro regiment. His illness was reported two weeks ago. He was 21 years old, and before joining the army was a teamster in Morrirstown, N. J.

KILLED IN AIR COLLISION.

Lieuts. Hegarty and Halton Meet Death at Lake Charles, La.

LAKE CHARLES, La., June 7.—Lieutenants John L. Hegarty and Travers Lee Halton were killed near Gerstner Field today when their airplanes collided while at battle practice.

Halton was from San Antonio, Texas, and Hegarty from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lieutenant Hegarty was the son of Mrs. Nora Hegarty of 41 South Bleecker Street, Mount Vernon. He was born in Bath, N. Y., twenty-seven years ago and had been a member of the 10th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., for ten years when he obtained his discharge from that regiment to enter the Plattsburg officers' training camp in last July, where he was assigned for aviation instruction. He had been a collector for the Thompson-Norris Company, paper box manufacturers of Brooklyn.

BOMBS LIGHT UP PARIS.

Parachute Arrangement Used by Raiders to Illuminate City.

PARIS, June 7.—German airplanes during recent raids on Paris have made use of an illuminating device which is a combination of a rocket and a clock movement. The bomb is dropped, and when it explodes it releases a linen parachute provided with a cartridge containing a substance with a magnesium base. This substance is lighted automatically 300 to 400 meters above the ground, and for two minutes projects an extremely bright live over objects below it.

The German aviators have carried out their bombing operations with the assistance of this light.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384-388-390 Fifth Avenue AT 36TH ST N.Y.

Feature today in their

Special Sales of High-Class Apparel

Suits (Tailored and Semi-Dress Effects) { Formerly $65 to $95— $35—$65

Coats & Capes { Formerly $75 to $95— $35—$65

Dresses { Formerly $75 to $125— (For Street & Afternoon) $35—$58

Army Officers' Uniforms at Cost

ARMY Officers will find here a complete assortment of uniforms—gabardines, serges, whipcords and Summer weight fabrics. . . . Produced by the Kirschbaum shops who have carried into the field of uniform making the same high standards which they have long employed in the tailoring of civilian clothes. . . . Distributed by us at actual cost.

Serges, 12 oz., - - - $25.00
Serges, 14 oz., - - - $27.00
Whipcords, - $27.00 and 30.00
Gabardines, - $23.50 and 30.00

Stern Brothers
WEST 42nd AND 43rd STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes—Third Floor

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Offer Values of Extraordinary Interest in the

Annual Summer Sale of Men's Shirts

—the styles including those for Sports and general wear, at greatly below to-day's market prices:

$1.55, $1.85, $2.50, $3.95

¶ The shirts are tailored as the best of shirts should be, in materials which it has taken us one year to assemble. To-day, many of these fine shirtings are not to be had at any cost, and **none** of them are obtainable at anything near these special prices. The patterns are developed in colorings blended as only the artist at the loom knows how, and the materials include, among many others:

Finely Woven Satin Striped Cloths; Lustrous Fibre Silks; Serviceable Fine Count Printed Cloths; Tub Silks, and Woven Madras of Excellent Wearing Quality.

GENERAL SEMENOFF REPORTED IN FLIGHT

Anti-Bolshevist Leader Said to Have Abandoned His Campaign in Siberia.

MENACED BY TEUTON ARMY

View in Washington That Presence of Austro-German Force May Precipitate Intervention.

SHANGHAI, June 7.—General Semenoff, leader of the anti-Bolshevist Siberian forces, has left the Transbaikalia front, according to an Eastern News Agency dispatch from Harbin. His departure is attributed to dissensions among his forces. It is reported, the advices add, that he will disband his army and flee into Mongolia.

HARBIN, Manchuria, June 2—(Associated Press.)—General Semenoff, leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, reports that Bolshevist troops today crossed the Onon River in Transbaikalia, and strongly pressed a number of attacks, which were checked.

An Austro-German force, composed of a cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry, is threatening General Semenoff's communications.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The long-talked-of military action by Japan and China in Siberia may be precipitated by the movement of Russian Bolshevist troops into the Siberian province of Transbaikalia in pursuit of the Cossack leader, General Semenoff. If Semenoff retreats into Mongolia, as observers here think he must, the crisis will be at hand, particularly as the pursuing Russians are said to be accompanied by a large force of Austrians and Germans, former prisoners of war.

The crossing of the Onon River by the Bolsheviki is construed by the officials here as part of a campaign to exclude Semenoff from any use of the northern or Amur River, branch of the Siberian Railroad.

General Semenoff's movements have been closely followed, and it has been realized that his campaign might suddenly assume great importance were the Entente Allies brought into harmony in a plan to lend him material support. The Cossack leader has been working along the southern border of Transbaikalia from his base at a Mongolia station, on the southern branch of the Siberian Railroad. His objective was the important junction named Karmskala, where the Siberian Railroad, coming eastward, divides into two branches, one making an almost direct line eastward across Manchuria to Vladivostok, on the Pacific, and the other reaching the same ocean by an extensive detour to the northward.

Semenoff has succeeded in controlling the southern line west of Lake Baikail, but to succeed in his ambitious plan to cut off the Bolshevist Government completely from Eastern Siberia and enable him to erect the independent State he desired it was necessary for him to seize the junction at Karmskia.

Press dispatches from Shanghai seem to indicate that he has failed in this step, and it is said that retreat into the Chinese Province of Mongolia was the only logical course open to him.

SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS BALKED BY GERMANY

Kiev Conference Delayed and Teuton-Ukrainian Troops Continue to Seize Territory.

LONDON, June 7.—The Russian Soviet Government is meeting with difficulties in its efforts to conclude peace with the Ukrainian Government and prevent further encroachment upon Russian territory by German and Ukrainian troops.

The peace conference at Kiev is being delayed, and in the meantime German and Ukrainian troops have occupied new districts of Russia. The German command has declared it is inopportune to conclude peace before the occupation of all important Ukrainian districts is effected, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—Grave doubts as to the wisdom of Germany's policy in the East continue to be expressed in some of the German newspapers.

A great majority of the Lettish and Esthonian populations do not desire a union with Germany, says the German author, Hans Vorst, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt. Antagonism to the Baltic Germans is ingrained deeply in the Esthonian and Lettish peoples, he says, and this antagonism is deepened greatly by the social gulf.

The voluntary union of the Baltic provinces with Germany cannot be obtained on a democratic basis, the writer declares further, adding:

"If the German Baltic upper classes and their new Lettish and Esthonian satellites are permitted to decide this question, then the annexation of the Baltic provinces to Germany can be maintained only so long as the countries are refused a democratic Constitution."

Permanent German occupation, Herr Vorst concludes, can only keep in force such annexations.

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that an increasingly hostile feeling toward Germany is becoming widespread in Russia, and also that the Ukrainian population does not everywhere regard the Germans with friendly eyes," says the Volkszeitung of Cologne in the course of an editorial which voices the anxiety felt in Germany relative to potential developments in the East.

"The entire Eastern situation offers no pleasant picture," the newspaper continues.

Calling attention to the fact that Germany's enemies on the western front are "fishing in troubled waters," the paper says:

"One may say that the entire Entente, not excluding Japan, is following in President Wilson's footsteps."

President Wilson's declaration of May 18, urging help for Russia as well as France, is recalled. In order to remedy this Entente "subterranean agitation," the newspaper proposes a friendly discussion with Russia with a view to making friendly relations with the Soviet Government possible, to remove as far as possible the military character of the administration in border States, and that a new imperial commission may introduce civil administration as well as to solve the question of popular administration and ascertain whether the Landtag really voices the opinion of the Russian people.

GERMANS TO USE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

Black Sea Fleet Will Be Used Against Allies in Mediterranean, It Is Said.

LONDON, June 7.—The whole Russian fleet remaining in the harbors of Odessa and Sebastopol will be manned by German crews, and it is rumored that it is intended to use the warships against the Allies in the Mediterranean, according to the Ukrainian newspaper Delo, which is quoted by the Stockholm correspondent of The Daily News.

It is said that German engineers and mechanics are busily at work at the Nikolaieff arsenal at Sebastopol.

Captain Stchasnig, Commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, has been imprisoned on a charge of inciting the sailors against the authority of the Soviet Government, says a Reuter dispatch from Moscow.

70'000 PUT TO DEATH IN FINLAND MASSACRES

Russian Tells of Merciless Slaughter by Finnish White Guards and Germans.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—The Press Bureau of the Bolshevist Soviet has published a statement of A. P. Katansky. Katansky states that on Thursday, in the sixth week of the Russian fast, April 24, White Guards took the eastern fortifications of Viborg and exploded the powder magazines. The explosions lasted twenty-five minutes. There was not one window pane left whole in the town.

At about 6 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the White Guards forced their way into the town from the Kolozaki side with shouts of "Beat the Russians." Entering flats, they shot Russians on the spot or took them by groups to walls, where they shot them wholesale by machine guns. Among them were 11 and 12-year-old children.

What has taken place in Viborg has been happening in all parts of Finland ever since the arrival of the White Guards and Germans, both Russians and Finns being massacred. Now further revenge awaits the prisoners who survived. The number of persons massacred, according to the figures of German headquarters in Finland, as stated in the Den, is about 70,000.

The position of Russians in Finland is most desperate. Acting according to German advice and German demands, members of the Finnish White Guards are uprooting everything that could remind them of Russian influence. The existence of Russians in Finland is made absolutely impossible. Near the Russian frontier at Kuokkala, I. E. Ryepin, the famous Russian painter, is living in his house, which he has occupied for more than ten years, working in his studio.

News has been received at Petrograd that, thanks to the reign of white terror in Finland, his position has become unbearable. Near Terioki, also, for more than ten years lived in his villa another famous Russian, the writer and publicist, L. N. Andreef. Like Ryepin, he was put in a most terrible position, and Professor Grusenberg is now trying to obtain for him also permission to go to Petrograd.

The telegraph brought us yesterday news from Finland that the white terrorism of the Finns has reacted on another famous Russian writer and revolutionary, G. U. Plekhanoff. After a domiciliary search in which Plekhanoff had to suffer from the Bolsheviki in Tsarskoe Selo after their coup d'état he was compelled to leave Russia and to take refuge in one of the sanatoria near Terioki. He died there May 30, victim to the fell work of the White Guards, Germans and Bolsheviki.

SLAY 10,000 ARMENIANS.

But Turks in Caucasus Are Meeting with Fierc Opposition.

LONDON, June 7.—A bitter struggle is being waged in the Caucasus between the new Caucasian Government and the Turks, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow. The Turks are reported to have massacred more than ten thousand Armentans within a fortnight.

The Caucasus Government has ordered the mobilization of all men between the ages of 19 and 42, and newly formed Caucasian detachments are concentrating in the Tiflis district.

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—Turkish ambitions in the Black Sea littoral and in the Caucasus are attacked by the Kreuz-Zeitung, the Pan German newspaper of Berlin. The newspaper points out that a union of Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible because it would injure the vital interests of Ukraine. The Province of Tauridia, of which Crimea is a part, belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol, it is said.

TAKE OVER FINN ARMY.

Germans Even Have Control of Military College at Helsingfors.

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—It has been learned that the Finnish Military College at Helsingfors will be removed to Frederikshamn and that the control will be transferred to Germans. Finnish officers will be sent to Germany for training, and the coast fleet will be organized by the Germans.

German troops at Helsingfors have received orders to prepare for a journey of three or four days, their destination doubtless to be Petsjenga.

LONDON, June 7.—That a secret treaty has been negotiated between Germany and Finland for the establishment of a monarchy in Finland, placing the Finnish Army under German officers, and preventing the cession of the Aland Islands to Sweden is denied by the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, according to the Stockholm correspondent of The Daily Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 7.—The tendency toward a monarchy is steadily growing in Finland. A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende from Stockholm reports the probability that the Kaiser's fifth son, Prince Oscar, will be a candidate for the Finnish throne.

IRISH RECRUITING LAGS.

No Response to Recent Call—Leaders Still Fear the Draft.

DUBLIN, June 7.—There has been no increase in recruiting since Field Marshal French's recent proclamation calling on Irishmen to come to the colors, according to the record in the Dublin recruiting office.

A warning to the people of Ireland that Lord French's recruiting proclamation does not mean the withdrawal of conscription was made in a statement issued last night by the anti-conscription conference after a four-hour session at Mansion House. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided at the meeting, and John Dillon, Joseph Devlin and other Nationalist leaders, as well as representatives of labor and the Sinn Fein, were present.

The statement says nothing of the attitude of the conference toward the recruiting campaign. Its reference to the proclamation of Lord French follows:

"The conference takes note of the latest proclamation from Field Marshal French. In view, however, of its terms we warn our countrymen against false confidence that conscription is at an end. In the future, as hitherto, Irishmen must trust above all else their own unbroken unity and unshakable purpose for safety against a renewal of the danger of conscription which the proclamation has only provisionally postponed."

In regard to the Lord Mayor's proposed visit to America, the statement says that the Lord Mayor "has patriotically promised to hold himself in readiness to take up the mission whenever any fresh attack on the right of Irishmen to self-determination as a nation may be attempted."

The election of a new Executive Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance today was a trial of strength between the Unionists favoring the Home Rule compromise arranged at the Irish Convention and those opposing the compromise. The latter had a complete victory. Fifteen thousand Southern Unionists recently signed a protest against the action of their delegates at the convention in agreeing to any form of Home Rule.

Twenty seats on the Executive Committee were filled. The protestors nominated sixteen and carried their whole ticket at the top of the poll.

The decision was a very important one, since it is considered to destroy a basis for agreement between the Nationalists and the Southern Unionists, on which the Government was relying in the efforts to produce an acceptable Home Rule bill.

40,000 Barefoot in Budapest.

LONDON, June 7, (British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—According to statistics published in the Vienna Zeit, 40,000 persons in Budapest are barefoot, owing to the scarcity of shoes.

WILL SHIFT 500,000 TO CLASS 1 IN DRAFT

Crowder Finds Too Many Escaping Service and Orders General Revision of Lists.

FARM EXEMPTIONS ENDED

Men Who Married After Law Was Passed May Be Called—Class Registrants Run Short.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—With the double purpose of increasing the number of men available for military service, and of insuring fairer administration of the selective service law, Provost Marshal General Crowder today telegraphed to the Governors of all States, asking immediate reinvestigation of the draft classification lists everywhere.

Class 1, already exhausted in some localities by the repeated calls, contains 28.7 per cent. of all the registrants, according to the national average, but percentages in the 4,500 local exemption board districts vary most materially, both up and down, from the average figure.

General Crowder believes that by "slacker marriages" and ungrounded claims of right to industrial or agricultural exemption some registrants have imposed on the local boards to escape service, while in other districts an application of the regulations has been perhaps stricter than is intended. The Governors and the appeal agents are asked to investigate, and upon evidence to ask boards to reclassify men. Assistance of the public through supplying information to the boards also is asked.

It was said today that with the gradual exhaustion of Class 1, unskilled farm laborers, whom the boards have been allowed to place at the bottom, will have to go to cantonments. There will be no change in this policy, and the only relief, it is declared, will come from enforcement of the "work or fight" order generally.

May Add 500,000 to Class 1.

It is expected that the rearrangement will bring into Class 1 more than 500,000 men.

Cases where registrants were married after passage of the Draft act will be carefully considered, and if evidence warrants classification in Class 1 boards will proceed to reclassify them. Married men whose wives have sustaining incomes probably will be reclassified.

General Crowder announced today that the class of 1918 registrants would not be allowed to enlist in the navy or marine corps, and that no voluntary inductions would be granted until order and serial numbers had been assigned. After being assigned, registrants may enlist if they obtain certificates from their local boards stating they are not within the board's current quota.

"This office has reached the conclusion," said the Provost Marshal General, "that corrective procedure can be made most effective by revision by the local boards with the hearty and active assistance of Government appeals agents and members of legal advisory boards.

"You will therefore issue instructions that they shall immediately proceed to a careful examination of all the questionnaires and records in the classes of cases hereinafter indicated and make such recommendations to the local boards as they may deem necessary. Local boards, Government appeal agents, and members of legal advisory boards should direct special attention to the following classes of cases:

"Class 2, A and B; Class 3, A, B, and C; and Class 4, A. Thousands of registrants are now in Class 4 who should be in Class 2 or Class 1. Government appeal agents should be instructed to appeal every case where the reclassification is not convincingly correct.

"The activities of local boards, appeal agents, and members of legal advisory boards is not limited to the classes of cases above indicated, but the same corrective measures should be applied to all other cases of deferred classification when the same appears necessary.

"Local boards should set aside a special week in June, to be called Class 1 Week, to conduct examinations of doubtful cases. Classifications should be scientifically adjusted now so as to avoid the necessity of proceeding to the deferred classes. The remedy is yours to apply.

"It is important also that corrective procedure should be applied where necessary in case of boards showing unusually high percentages of Class 1. Where there are no apparent explanations for such high percentages, you should make inquiry of the proper boards with a view to ascertaining whether the boards have correctly applied the regulations.

New Physical Standard.

"Also instruct all local boards to re-examine under the new standards of physical examination now being issued all doubtful cases which may have fallen into Group B, Group C, or Group D, with the particular purpose of finding men physically fit for general military service, who may have been placed in one of the above mentioned groups, and of removing to Group C as qualified for special and limited military service such men as may heretofore have been totally rejected or placed in the deferred remediable group."

NEW RULES FOR HARBORS.

Treasury Department Likely to Tighten Up the Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—New orders, tightening up regulations governing the licensing and movement of tugs and other vessels in American harbors in anticipation of war conditions being brought to this side of the Atlantic, will be issued shortly by the Treasury and enforced by custom authorities, it was indicated today.

Vessels will be required to get licenses and to submit to more strict rules concerning movement and anchorage. Persons will not be allowed to carry cameras on or about harbors, except on ferry boats.

RETURN RINTELEN, BERLIN DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

for the period from the beginning of the war until about May, 1915, he served the enemy as a spy. He was arrested on this account as early as Aug. 27, 1915. He succeeded, however, in escaping, but was recaptured on Sept. 24, 1917; for this reason the chief proceedings against him took place only recently.

"Up to the present time the efforts of the German Government to effect an improvement in the situation of Captain Lieutenant Rintelen, who passed into the hands of the American authorities by reason of acts of the British Government, contrary to international law, have been unsuccessful. The attempt to bring to a halt the criminal proceedings brought against him in America and to secure his release has likewise been without result. In order to lend greater emphasis to the protests which have been lodged with the American Government the German Government contemplates some appropriate measures of reprisal. It would, however, prefer to avoid the contingency that persons be taken and made to suffer because the Government of the United States was apparently not sufficiently cognizant of its international obligations toward a German subject.

Proposal for Exchange.

"Before making a definite decision, the German Government believes it should propose to the Government of the United States that Captain Lieutenant Rintelen be set at liberty by exchange for the American citizen Siegfried Paul London, who was condemned to death for espionage, and whose sentence was later commuted to ten years' penal servitude, and that Captain Lieutenant Rintelen be permitted forthwith to return to Germany.

"Should the Government of the United States agree to this proposal the German Government would take steps that London's uncompleted term of imprisonment be remitted and that he be set at liberty in order that he may immediately leave the country."

The Secretary of State, in reply, sent the following to the Swiss Minister on June 4:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of April 13, 1918, communicating a translation of a note verbale from the German Government, transmitted by the Swiss political department, proposing the exchange of Captain Lieutenant Franz Rintelen for Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American citizen condemned to ten years' penal servitude in Germany. The German Government threatens measures of reprisal if Rintelen is not released or exchanged for London.

"In reply, I have the honor to advise you that this Government cannot consider the exchange of Rintelen for London, nor can it consider the release of Rintelen, nor any interference with the due process of law in his case.

"The threat of the German Government to retaliate by making Americans in Germany suffer clearly implies that the Government proposes to adopt the principle that reprisals occasioning physical suffering are legitimate and necessary in order to enforce demands from one belligerent to another. The Government of the United States acknowledges no such principle, and would suggest that it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts upon that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great numbers of German subjects in this country.

Lansing's Sharp Reply.

It is assumed that the German Government before acting will give due reflection and due weight to this consideration.

"I beg that you will be good enough to bring the foregoing statement to the attention of the German Government."

The German Government contends that Rintelen should be treated as a prisoner of war and not as a criminal. He was arrested in England when trying to get to Germany on a Swiss passport before the United States entered the war. The British Government extradited him to the United States after this Government became a belligerent and he was tried here on the charges committed when the United States was a neutral nation.

If the German Government contends that the offenses charged against Rintelen in this country were committed in his capacity as an officer of the German Navy, the United States Government would be in a position to bring Rintelen before a tribunal for trial as a spy, with death as the punishment on conviction.

The German Government has demonstrated its cruelty in reprisal for the action of the British Government in treating members of a captured U-boat crew as criminals for their violation of the established principles of international law and humanity. In retaliation for confining these prisoners in a penal institution instead of in a camp where prisoners of war are quartered, the German Government selected twenty-nine British officers in German prison camps and placed them in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water. The twenty-nine were chosen with reference to their social position in England. Some of them bore titles and all of them were of noble or aristocratic families of great prominence.

After learning of the suffering of these British officers the British Government removed the U-boat crew to a camp for prisoners and the German Government reported that it had released the British officers from solitary confinement and a starvation diet.

The latest records of the War Department show that a total of 133 American soldiers have been located at German prison camps. There also are 210 American civilians, including sailors, who are interned in Germany.

5,000 Germans Interned Here.

About 5,000 Germans are interned in this country. This includes 1,310 prisoners of war at Fort McPherson, Georgia, most of whom were seamen on German ships; 889 at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia; 432 at Fort Douglas, Utah, and between 2,000 and 2,500 prisoners taken from German merchantmen, at Hot Springs, N. C., at present under the Department of Labor.

Five hundred Germans interned in this country are being sent to army camps to aid in cultivating gardens. One hundred of them go to Camp Devens, 100 to Camp Grant, 100 to Camp Sevier, 100 to Camp Wadsworth, and 100 to Camp Sherman.

RINTELEN A MAN OF MYSTERY.

Imprisoned Plotter Is Reputed Relative of the Kaiser.

Captain Franz von Rintelen, alias Hansen, alias Gasche, alias Gates, &c., leader of the German bomb plotters in the United States and for whom the German Government is trying to exchange an American prisoner of war, was said, when a captive in England three years ago, to be the Duke Adolph of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a relative of the German Emperor. At the time of his trial here there also were persistent reports that he bore a much closer relationship to the Emperor, but one which was not officially recognized.

Von Rintelen and ten other plotters were convicted here last February of attempting to blow up American ships and were sentenced to Atlanta Penitentiary for a year and a half and fined $2,000 each. The Judge who committed them said life imprisonment, or even death, would not be too severe in view of the gravity of their crime. Von Rintelen was the financial head of the conspiracy which covered the entire United States.

The arch conspirator was originally sent to the United States to foment strikes in munition plants, it was said, before this country entered the war. It was the purpose to prevent the shipment of arms to the Allies. Failing in this he was expected to cause American intervention in Mexico on the theory that the United States, once embroiled with its southern neighbor, would have need for all munitions of war.

One of the most prominent members of the German war party, at the head of which was Crown Prince Frederick William, von Rintelen was the intimate of the Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia. He was for four years a high official of the Deutsche Bank. His wife, member of a wealthy Berlin family named Kauffmann, is one of the society leaders of Berlin. She has been prominent in the work of the German Red Cross, and is said to have been cognizant of her husband's dangerous mission to the United States.

Von Rintelen is thoroughly familiar with three countries—the United States, England, and Mexico—and during the six years preceding the beginning of the war traveled extensively in all three. When he was here years ago it was as representative of the Deutsch Bank, seeking to extend its business. This gave him access to the highest circles. When he came to New York in 1916 the rumor was current that he had come to float a big loan for Germany.

When the war started von Rintelen was in Berlin. A high official of the Government sent for him and asked him to accept a newly created office under the General Staff of the German Navy. The title this post carried, according to Rintelen, was that of "Financial Adviser to the Naval General Staff." As such he served for about eight months. It was then that he decided to come or was sent to the United States to foment strikes and bring about Mexican intervention. The destruction of ships and the burning of factories and Government property followed.

Von Rintelen's supply of funds seemed to be inexhaustible, and evidence at his trial indicated that many of the men he supposed he had enlisted in "the service of the fatherland" were taken from him all the cash they could get their hands on without doing anything in return. They seemed to regard him as "easy mark."

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Beginning today a most Important

June Sale of Fashionable Furs

at radical savings on today's and next season's prices

Conditions in the fur market are absolutely without parallel. There is a big demand for good furs but few to be had. We foresaw these conditions and bought heavily in advance. The saving in prices over today's quotations has been tremendous, and in keeping with our usual policy we desire that our clientele shall share in the advantages gained. Hence this remarkable June sale, in which only the best of fur garments are offered at savings of 15% to 50% on regular prices.

Only One-Third the Purchase Price

need be paid now on any garment offered in the sale, the balance to be paid when you take your furs from our cold storage vaults in the Fall.

Natural Nutria Coats	Special $145, $165, $175
Natural Muskrat Coats	Special $105, $115, $125
Hudson Seal Coats	Special $150, $175, $225
Hudson Seal Cape Stoles—belted model	Special $59.50
Hudson Seal Stoles, size 12x72	Special $39.50
Hudson Seal Muffs in various styles	Special $10 and $15
Black Lynx Animal Scarfs	Special $42.50
Black Lynx Muffs of Fine Quality Skins	Special $35.00
Beaver Scarfs	Special $34.50
Beaver Muffs	$24.50 & $34.50
Wolf Scarfs	Special $24.50
Wolf Sets	Special $49.50
Fox Scarfs	$28.50 and $39.50
Fox Sets	Special $64.50
Skunk Animal Scarfs	Special $30
Skunk Muffs	Special $22.50
Nutria Coatee in exclusive Saks model	Special $79.50
Hudson Seal Coatee trimmed with Squirrel	Special $135
Natural Mink Coatees—most exquisite model	Special $495
Genuine Kolinsky Coatee in stunning model	Special $355

Also—A wonderful collection of Sable, Kolinsky, Mink, Nutria, and Mole Fur pieces ranging in prices from $85 to $750

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Store Opens 9 A. M. — **Macy's** Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St. — Store Closes 6 P. M.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

SUMMER SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$24.75

That Have the Enviable Gift for Putting Men at Their Ease

—Congratulations Are in Order.

"Glad to see you've become one of us."

"War-economy brought me to it."

"Bound to happen."

"Sure! Lowest-in-the-City prices talk the universal language of clothing to-day."

"CONGRATULATIONS!"

"Congratulations nothing! It's just plain *sense.*"

"And satisfaction, eh?"

"Exactly!"

FABRICS: Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Homespuns, fine Unfinished Worsteds and Serges.

STYLES: Smart Sacks, Three-button Suits, English Soft Roll Sacks, with patch, slant or plain pockets, half or quarter lined; peak and plain lapels.

White Flannel Trousers, $6.49

Priced Lower Than Elsewhere in Town

All wool flannels, sewn with silk, cold water shrunk to assure their holding their shape. The accepted trousers for Summer, Town or Country wear.

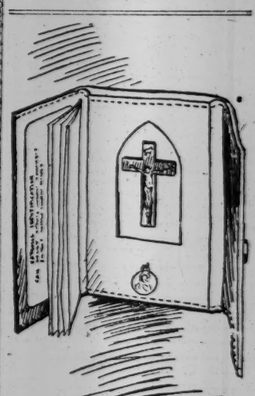
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



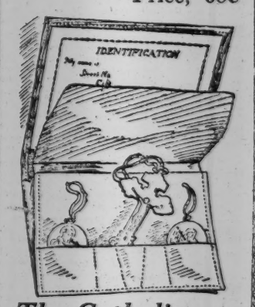
Catholic Soldiers:

The Catholic Identification Booklet

Approved by His Eminence Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York

Every Catholic in the service of our country should have one. Made of genuine, black grained leather, with snap clasp. Containing a HAPPY DEATH CRUCIFIX with gilt figure; a gilt SCAPULAR MEDAL, and 16 page BOOKLET OF PRAYERS, with Identification Card and INDULGENCE PRAYER before a Crucifix. Also usual money compartment.

Price, 68c



The Catholic Identification Pocketbook

Genuine Morocco grain leather. Besides the usual money compartment, it contains three concealed pockets that hold a SCAPULAR MEDAL which takes the place of the scapular; a ST. CHRISTOPHER MEDAL which protects the traveler, and a PARDON CRUCIFIX which imparts a Plenary Indulgence at the moment of death.

All three are gold plated. Size, 4½x3¼ in. 84c

A pocketbook for Catholics everywhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 35th St.

Like Children's Prayers

your quarters spent for Thrift Stamps may perhaps become contributions by rote. That's all right. But somehow we don't care to stop those tiny prayers—no more the quarters. Thrift Stamps And War Savings Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City And At Hundreds Of Other Places.

Look at This Chap

He is puzzling how to meet his wife's monthly shopping statement. We could solve his problem if he would allow us to. Shop here and get a monthly statement of what we owe you, not what you owe the store.

Ask for particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

FARMERS EXPECTED TO SUPPORT LEWIS

Federation Starts Out by Electing a Slate Composed of Anti-Whitman Men.

REJECT DEMOCRATIC OFFER

Turn Down Proposal to Nominate a Third Ticket in Return for the Nomination of Dillon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Developments at the meeting of the New York Federation of Agriculture here today strongly indicate that this organization will line up behind Attorney General Merton E. Lewis in his fight against Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor. Without a single exception every officer elected at the meeting, which was called to effect a permanent organization, is a Republican and an outspoken anti-Whitman man. Frank M. Bradley of Barker, Niagara County, who was elected President, is a close friend of John A. Merritt, Republican leader of Niagara County, who has come out for Attorney General Lewis.

There was no indorsement of candidates at the meeting today. William M. Bennett, late candidate for Mayor of New York, was here in quest of new political adventures. He failed to receive a hearing from the assembled farmers, and left early this afternoon, according to his friends, in an angry and disappointed mood. William B. Thompson, mine owner, who is an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Governor, had a spokesman here, who also vanished from the scene before the day was done with his mission unfulfilled.

The doors of the meeting room remained hermetically locked all day against attempts of candidates and politicians to intrude. The farmers to insure seclusion appointed a committee of three to "receive politicians," and instructed it to make every applicant for a hearing ride the goat and then show him the nearest way out. Every politician who sought admission bore testimony to the thoroughness with which the reception committee went about its work.

After the meeting adjourned it was learned that a proposal, emanating from Democratic sources, for recognition of the federation on the Democratic ticket, if in return the federation would put a third Republican primary ticket in the field, was definitely turned down, though the proposition involved giving the second place on the Democratic slate to John J. Dillon, former State Commissioner of Farms and Markets, who is a Democrat, a member of the federation, and who attended the conference today. The Democrats would rather have Governor Whitman nominated by the Republicans than any other candidate the opposition could put in the field, and naturally conclude that a third ticket in the Republican primaries would tend to improve his chances.

To Name Farmers for Legislature.

The new agrarian organization at the meeting today pledged itself to remain nonpartisan and to give its support to candidates for public office only on the ground of fitness and friendliness to the agricultural interests of the State. They will set about at once to force the nomination of farmers as candidates for the State Senate and Assembly in agricultural districts, should the old parties fail to heed its demands.

Nineteen organizations were represented at the meeting today. It began at 10 in the forenoon and was still in progress at a late hour tonight. In addition to the organizations which had sent delegates, it was said tonight that twenty others were negotiating to join the new federation. Here are the organizations which participated in the deliberations:

New York State Horticultural Society, New York State Fruit Growers' Association, New York State Federation of Poultry Associations, Hudson River Fruit Exchange, Farmers' Central Sales and Supply Company, the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, Niagara County Farmers' Club, Long Island Farmers' Club, Seneca Grange, Dover Plains Branch of the Dairymen's League, Ulster County Dairymen's League, Copake Branch of the Dairymen's League, and the following township units of the federation itself: Williamstown, Pleasant Valley, Esopus, Geneseo, Montgomery, Mexico, and Youngsville.

The objects of the New York Federation of Agriculture are defined in Article 2 of the Constitution, adopted at the meeting today, as follows:

First—To increase the efficiency of farmers' organizations by bringing to their aid the support of every other association organized for the benefit of the farmers.

Second—To enable the farmers of the State to speak in a united way upon questions of public concern.

Third—To protect interests of producers and consumers against unfair influences, political, commercial or educational.

Fourth—To encourage and develop all interests of rural life, such as education, production, transportation, distribution, sale of produce, purchase of supplies, and the development of every rural agency which tends to increase the usefulness, elevate the character and increase the efficiency of the farmers of the State.

To Reward Honest Service.

As a supplement to this declaration of principles of purpose the following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote:

"To help win the war; to provide an abundant food supply by bringing about such economic and political conditions as will permit food to be produced on the farms at a profit; to provide a spokesman whenever and wherever the interests of the farm need a defender and the just rights of the farm demand a champion; to reward honest, faithful service in public officials; to drive from office men who use public money and functions of office to promote selfish, personal ends; to promote justice and patriotism; and to cultivate the appreciation of the privilege, the dignity and the responsibility of American citizenship."

"Farmers must back their pledges with their ballots if need be," read the closing sentence of a long address which embodied the plan under which the federation will work.

The machinery includes, besides the usual officers, a council composed of one member from each of the nine judicial districts in the State. The federation, it was announced, will have no secret committees, nor any committees with delegated powers. The council will be the central body, which will carry out the will of the "units," or organizations affiliated with the federation. It is aimed to have one unit for each of the 600 townships in the State.

Sixty days before primary designations are due the council will invite the local units to report to the federation its choice of candidates for public offices, to enable the council to determine the preponderance of sentiment among its members.

There were from forty to fifty delegates in attendance at the meeting. The following officers, all of whom practically are heads of large agricultural societies in the State, were elected:

President, Frank M. Bradley of Barker, Niagara County; First Vice President, Samuel Fraser of Geneseo, Livingston County; Second Vice President, Robert Seaman of Jericho, Nassau County; Third Vice President, Fred W. Vail of Milton, Ulster County; Secretary, S. J. T. Bush of Morton, Monroe County; Treasurer, Fred W. Cornwall of Pultneyville, Wayne County.

Only four places on the council of nine were filled. The vacancies are in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. In the other districts these were elected:

First, Neil Strom of Walden, Orange County; Second, Paul C. Woodnut of Boston Corners, Columbia County; Fifth, Francis Manlon of Medina, Orleans County; Seventh, D. D. Fennell, Jr., of Mexico, Oswego County.

As an individual I am opposed to the renomination of Governor Whitman," said President Bradley after the meeting in reply to a question.

"All members of the federation, individually and collectively, are opposed to the Governor," broke in Vice President Fraser, who was standing near.

"What have you against the Governor?" was asked.

"His general treatment of the farmers, and especially his appointments to the Farms and Markets Council," Mr. Bradley replied.

"But Governor Whitman's friends claim that there is considerable sentiment for him among the farmers," suggested a newspaper correspondent.

"In my district every farmer is opposed to the re-election of Governor Whitman," said Mr. Bradley. "An expression frequently heard among farmers out my way is that any farmer who would vote for Whitman ought to be taken out and shot."

"Is there any sentiment for Attorney General Lewis?"

"The farmers are more inclined to be for Lewis," was the reply.

Ex-Commissioner of Farms and Markets Dillon said that the impression Republican State Chairman Glynn had sought to spread abroad that the Dairymen's League, the Federation of Farm Bureaus, and the Grange were opposed to the federation was erroneous.

"It is only the autocratic, sycophantic heads of these organizations who are under the thumb of the State administration who are opposed to this movement," said Mr. Dillon.

"They would all come in if we would adopt a resolution indorsing a third term for Governor Whitman," said Vice President Samuel Fraser of the federation.

LEWIS CAUTIONS TRAVIS.

Asserts Controller, Too, Is Threatening His Subordinates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Some time ago, after informing employes in his own department that without jeopardizing their positions they could follow any course they saw fit in the Republican primaries, Mr. Lewis, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor against Governor Whitman, sent letters to the Governor and to State Controller Travis, calling upon them to do likewise. Mr. Travis is candidate for renomination and re-election. Not having received an answer from either, Mr. Lewis sent a letter to the Controller today in which he called attention to his failure to reply, and added:

"Not hearing from you, I take it that you do not intend to release your subordinates, and, on the other hand, that you do intend to control their votes in the primary election by means of the power of discharge which you hold over many of such subordinates.

"In the position which you are taking you are not alone. Governor Whitman has neglected to comply with a similar request made by me to him some two or three weeks ago.

"If you and Governor Whitman feel that you can afford to stand out before the public in the capacity of seekers for nomination in the Republican primaries, afraid to permit full and free expression upon the part of your subordinates in such primaries, I am sure that I have no reason to complain."

MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR.

Oliver Cabana of Buffalo Said to be Democratic "Dark Horse."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—In the opinion of many up-State Democrats, the "dark horse," whose entry in the Democratic race for Governor has been foreshadowed of late, is Oliver Cabana, Jr., a wealthy manufacturer and gentleman farmer who lives in Buffalo, and has the backing of James J. Fitzpatrick, the Democratic leader of Erie County. Mr. Cabana's name is new to politics, but just at present it is on the lips of Democrats all through the western counties of this State.

The talk was started by a gathering of some 1,500 farmers a week ago at the Cabana farm, near Buffalo, on which the rich manufacturer is breeding fancy cattle. The farmers came for a sale and were most lavishly entertained. Incidentally it was said Mr. Cabana disposed of some 200 blooded Holsteins at an average price if $1,000 a head, the purchasers departing with a distinct impression that they had struck rich bargains. Before they went they were told that the Holsteins would have fetched much more money further west, but the owner realized that the New York farmers were entitled to the best in the way of everything, and had decided to sell them cattle with pedigrees once a year in the future.

This has set the farmers throughout the western counties talking Cabane to an extent, where leaders grooming other candidates have become thoroughly alarmed. Mr. Cabana is said to own varnish factories in England and France as well as in the United States, and until this country entered the war was the owner of a factory in Germany, which the Kaiser's Government since has seized.

SEEK WHITMAN'S DEFEAT.

Hotel Men Plan to Organize Party to Beat the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Hotel men are about to start a new party to fight the re-election of Governor Whitman. Their campaign will be launched at a meeting to be held in Syracuse next Wednesday. The new organization is the result of a number of secret meetings held by hotel men since the Legislature adjourned. E. C. Green of the Hotel Iroquis in Buffalo, has been elected temporary head of the new party which is to effect a permanent organization at the meeting next week. The right of membership will be confined to hotel men outside of New York City. A large majority of the up-State hotel men are Republicans. There are, according to a member of the new party, approximately 3,000 hotels in the State north of the Bronx, and it is planned to organize by counties not only proprietors, but employes and thus put a small army of voters in the field against Governor Whitman.

The following questions are asked in a circular letter sent out to hotel men from the temporary headquarters of the new organization in this city:

"Are you for a return to first principles wherein citizens are permitted to mind their own business?

"Do you favor the absolute elimination from public life of men and women who persist in minding everybody's business but their own and who would deny to their fellow-citizens their inalienable right to mind their own business?

"Are you opposed to the further extension of State governmental regulation as to what we shall eat, drink, and wear in times of peace?

"Do you favor elimination of hypocrites from the legislative halls of New York State?

"Do you favor a re-establishment of the golden rule in private, social, and political life?"

The new organization is to be known as The Hotel Men's Party.

MRS. J. W. THORNE IS ILL.

Lawyer Says He Will Ask the Courts to Release Her.

It was learned last night that Mrs. Joel W. Thorne, whose husband is a son of the late Samuel Thorne, has been a patient in Ward 25, which is the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, since last Wednesday. According to Dr. Samuel M. Milliken of 951 Madison Avenue, he finally influenced Mrs. Thorne to go to the hospital for treatment. On the other hand, Randolph A. Gerard, an attorney, said that he was about to take legal steps to get Mrs. Thorne out of the hospital.

Mrs. Thorne recently gave a long statement in which she blamed members of her husband's family for the fact that her husband had left their home at 9 East Seventy-sixth Street last December and that since that time she had not seen him or heard from him. Before her marriage to Mr. Thorne she was Miss Mary A. Casey, a graduate of Barnard College. She was married to Mr. Thorne at the Hotel Plaza in 1911. He is said to be away from New York on a business trip.

DECLARES GERMANS CONTROL PLATINUM

Congressman Rainey Charges That 80 Per Cent. of Supply Is in Grip of Enemy Trust.

BLAMES JEWELERS FOR IT

Charles Engelhard of New York Named as Agent—Links Him with Industries Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Asserting that Charles Engelhard, a naturalized German, with offices at 30 Church Street, New York, controls 80 per cent. of the platinum supply of the country and intimating that he is the American representative of the German platinum interests, Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois made a speech full of sensational utterances in the House today. Mr. Rainey said that this naturalized German, married to a German woman, who had six brothers in the Germany Army, had a German in his offices who received from "unknown sources" sums of money, usually amounting to $6,000, which were distributed among Germans out of work.

Mr. Rainey accused the jewelry industry of profiteering in platinum and concluded from his investigations that the "platinum industry of the United States may have been controlled, during the year we have been at war, by Germany."

Accepting a statement made by Mr. Engelhard as true, namely, that he "was personally with the War Industries Board, Washington, every Tuesday, to consult as regards platinum matters," Mr. Rainey called upon this Government agency to dissolve the relationship at once and investigate his charge that there was a platinum trust here controlled by German capital.

The trend of Representative Rainey's statement was that Germany, through the firms controlled by Mr. Engelhard, was placing the United States at the mercy of the enemy for platinum, essential in the making of munitions of war.

Reviews Engelhard's Activities.

Reviewing the activities of Mr. Engelhard and the jewelers' organization, Mr. Rainey attempted to prove that, through his alleged control of four platinum firms in the United States, Mr. Engelhard had control of the platinum of the country, without an adequate supply of which the war could not be won. While he accepted Mr. Engelhard's assertion that he had been a naturalized citizen since 1906, Mr. Rainey declared that at that time Germany was actively preparing in many ways for her entry into this war.

"I have with me a copy of a card signed by Charles Engelhard, and filed recently with the Chemists' Club of New York, which contains the following quotation: 'I am personally with the War Industries Board, Washington, every Tuesday to consult as regards platinum matters,'" Representative Rainey said.

"Modern wars cannot be fought without platinum," continued Mr. Rainey. "In the present war that group of nations whose supply of platinum is inadequate will be compelled to submit to an inglorious peace. We can send abroad ten million of the youth of the land most carefully trained. But without platinum they could accomplish nothing. Explosives cannot be manufactured without the use of sulphuric and nitric acids, and sulphuric and nitric acids cannot be manufactured without ample supplies of platinum.

"Nitrogen-fixing industries, for which we are preparing in this country, cannot be operated successfully without platinum, and the millions we may expend in the construction of plants for extracting nitrogen from the air, to be used in the manufacture of explosives, will be absolutely wasted unless we have ample supplies of platinum. Without the use of platinum the extraction of nitrogen from the air is impossible.

"Ignition points in airplanes must be manufactured out of platinum. No other metal has sufficient heat-resisting qualities. Platinum is absolutely necessary in the manufacture of purometers, and purometers are necessary in all steel treatments. No guns can be made without the use of purometers, and the use of platinum as a catalyst in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acids for explosives is absolutely necessary.

Denounces Jewelers' Lobby.

"The Jewelers' Vigilance Committee," Mr. Rainey said, "was organized about the time of our entry into the war for the avowed purpose of protecting jewelers of the country in the manufacture and sale of luxuries against war taxes that might be deemed by them to be excessive, and the first thing the Vigilance Committee did was to establish here in this capital the most forceful and the most aggressive lobby I have ever seen in the city of Washington.

"More than four years have elapsed since this awful world war started, but during that period of time no nation engaged in this war has produced profiteers more unpatriotic, whose efforts have been more unconscionable, than the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee and the 400 jewelers' establishments in the United States which have sustained them with funds.

"The promised efforts of the jewelers of the country through their Vigilance Committee to conserve platinum failed miserably. Platinum continued to increase in value until today the Government has placed a value on it of $105 per ounce, and as it increased in value its use as jewelry increased. These jewelers, who held the platinum stocks of the country, and those dealers in platinum who held large stocks, without effort on their part made enormous sums of money, and while pretending to be discouraging the use of platinum they compelled its use by discouraging the use of substitutes.

"I now hereby most solemnly promise that so far as I am concerned when the new war revenue bill makes its appearance it will contain an item which will impose a war tax so high on jewelry composed in whole or in part of platinum as to make its use impossible in the manufacture of jewelry during the period of this war at least. Since the war started no sufficient measures for the conservation of platinum have been taken. With each passing month it has increased in value in the hands of profiteers. It was not desirable as jewelry until it exceeded in value gold, and since then it has become exceedingly desirable as jewelry, and the rich are evidently demanding platinum jewelry merely for the reason that today platinum is the most valuable of all the precious metals."

Mr. Rainey then related the experiences of the War Industries Board in its effort to control the platinum situation, under the direction of C. H. Conner.

"For months, and until the last sixty days," he said, "the War Industries Board evidently depended entirely upon the promises of the large jewelers of the country to furnish the Government with sufficient platinum for war purposes. Out of 5,000 ounces of platinum, which they admit to have been in the hands of manufacturing jewelers a few weeks ago, only 500 ounces were turned over to the Government at the request of the War Industries Board. Two or three orders have been made within the last two months commandeering platinum. The first order applied only to a few platinum refiners. Since that time a more sweeping order has been made, but the last order, made less than a month ago, permitted the sale of platinum articles in the hands of jewelers and manufacturers still to be made. It did not attempt to reach manufacturers of platinum, and it may be fairly assumed that a large part of the stock is now in the shape of manufactured platinum.

"The War Industries Board has evidently followed the advice of the Jewelers' Vigilance Committee. The statement is made that 10,000 men are engaged in the manufacture of platinum jewelry and this industry must not be disturbed and these men thrown out of employment. At the present time, with submarines at our gates, with nearly a million young men in the trenches in France, confronted as we are with the possibility of a long war which will tax our resources to the utmost, the throwing of these 10,000 men out of employment is absolutely a negligible matter."

Then Mr. Rainey took up the case of Charles Engelhard. He said:

"The German firm of W. C. Heraeus has its headquarters in Hanau, Germany. It has a branch in the United States, controlled by Charles Engelhard, who has his offices at 30 Church Street, New York City, and who advertises that doing business as Charles Engelhard, he is a branch of this German firm. This German firm is among the largest dealers in platinum in the world, occupying a position in the platinum industry throughout the world almost similar to the position always occupied prior to the war of the German firm of Hagenback in the wild animal industry of the world.

Millions in the Business.

"Charles Engelhard was born in Hanau, Germany, of German parentage. He speaks German imperfectly, and came here some twenty-five years ago. He married the daughter of this same W. C. Heraeus, and she has six brothers in the German Army."

He then read the Engelhard card and continued:

"There are four firms which control 80 per cent. of the platinum supplies of the United States:

"Baker & Co. of Newark, N. J.; the American Platinum Works, the Irvington Smelting and Refining Company, Irvington, N. J., and Charles Engelhard, doing business as Charles Engelhard.

"All of these firms are controlled absolutely by Charles Engelhard, and all of these firms have their offices at 30 Church Street, New York City. In other words, the office of each one of these firms is also the office of Charles Engelhard.

"Charles Engelhard lives at 555 Park Avenue, New York City, in the fashionable residence section of New York. It would require millions of dollars to swing the business of these four firms, and yet the commercial agencies of the country are unable to obtain from Charles Engelhard a satisfactory statement as to his business or as to the source of the large sums of money he must have in order to control the platinum business of the United States.

"Recently a young man, representing one of the great commercial agencies succeeded in passing the outer barriers and in getting into the inner office of Charles Engelhard, hoping to find him there and to obtain from him personally a financial statement. He did not find him there, but he did find there, apparently in control of the inner office, a German alien by the name of von Brock, who at that time received from unknown sources frequently sums of money usually amounting to $6,000, which sums he disbursed among Germans who were out of employment on account of war conditions. From the firm of Baker & Co. a suspected German alien was recently taken and interned at Ellis Island, N. Y., where von Brock is now interned.

"I have called attention, I think, to sufficient facts, and these facts cannot be controverted, to create the strong suspicion that the platinum industry of the United States may have been controlled during the year that we have been engaged in this war by Germany. In order to be perfectly fair, I desire to state that Charles Engelhard claims to be naturalized, but he was not naturalized, according to his own statement, until 1906, and at that time Germany was actively preparing in many different ways for her entry into this war. I have not myself investigated the question as to whether or not he is naturalized. I am assuming that his statement in this particular is true.

Books Closely Guarded.

"And now in conclusion I desire to call attention to just one other fact. Most of you are familiar with the 'Holmes electric protector,' and you are familiar with its uses. It is used to protect against thieves valuables, money, and jewels. Its use for the purpose of protecting books and papers against thieves is rare indeed. Books of a business firm, their letter files and papers, are seldom in need of electric protectors. This office, however, of Charles Engelhard at 30 Church Street, New York, and all the books and papers in the office are protected with Holmes electric protectors. I do not desire to comment upon this interesting fact except to say that the books and the papers of the disloyal I. W. W. organizations of the United States which were recently seized by our efficient Secret Service agents were not protected by a Holmes electric protector. If they had been contained in offices in the great City of New York, and were protected in this way, their seizure would have been impossible for reasons every member of this Congress well understands."

Representative Edward W. Gray of Newark issued a statement tonight, denying the charge of Congressman Rainey that Baker & Co. and the American Platinum Company, both of Newark, were part of the German-controlled platinum industry in this country. Mr. Gray said he had personally investigated the situation with respect to the two concerns and he was convinced there was nothing in the charge that German interests were in control of them. Speaking particularly about Baker & Co., Mr. Gray said that he has known the men in control of it for years and he has absolute faith in their thorough Americanism.

Engelhard Ridicules Charges.

Charles Engelhard of 30 Church Street, who was referred to by Representative Rainey as being the American agent of the German platinum firm of W. C. Heraeus of Hanau, said yesterday:

"With reference to the statements alleged to have been made about me by Representative Rainey, I can only say that they are incorrect in many particulars, and consist largely of suggestions and insinuations which it is beneath me to answer. My business affairs, personal record, and affiliations are fully known to the proper Government authorities, to whom I must refer any one entitled to information in the premises."

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Canning, Preserving and Pickling

The Government urges every family to "put up" fruits, vegetables and condiments of all kinds this summer. The need of preserving perishable foods is greater this year than last year. The housewife who cans and preserves during the next few months will give efficient aid to her country in the time of its supreme effort.

Successful Canning and Preserving—*Ola Powell,*	$1.79
Preserving and Pickling—*Gesine Lemcke,*	68c
Canning, Preserving and Jelly Making—*Janet M. Hill,*	89c
Canning, Preserving and Pickling—*Marion H. Neil,*	89c
Canning of Fruits and Vegetables—*Justo P. Zavalla,*	$2.24

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Roses—the sweetest word in any language—and our varieties are the sweetest of the sweet! Away with all adjectives—come and be ravished by our collection of Hybrid Tea Roses—the showiest and most fragrant recommended by experts—growing in pots cut back and ready for transplanting. Many are in bloom now. Make a Rose Garden now, and cut roses all summer. You can select the kinds you love best, or leave it to our taste. 75c each $6 per 10

Phone, call, or write

J. HICKS & SON

Sixty Years of Knowing How

WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

Merchandise for Credit Must Be Returned Within Seven Days

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

(Est. 1879)

Summer Suits for Young Business and Professional Men

Special 22.50

THESE summer suits—coats and trousers—will be appreciated by young business and professional men who know they owe it to their positions and to themselves to *feel right* and *look well.*

Pick up the coats—*light as thistle down*—straight of line as *arrows.*

Young men in these suits will have their minds on clothes very little—except when their friends see how fit they look.

There can't be a better summer suit for a young man—if there were, we'd make it.

Incidentally, the materials are the fine soft flannels, worsteds and English finish serges that have all but disappeared. The cheapness of the price comes about this way—*they are marked according to the cost of the materials at the time we bought them months ago.*

Sizes 33 to 44.

SPECIAL

White Flannel & White Stripe Worsted Trousers

Heretofore 10.00 **7.75**

An excellent town and country outfit in combination with one of the above suits.

You Never Pay More at Best's

SATURDAY HEARN LAST DAY

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue.

"START OF SEASON" SALE

MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES—14 to 20 Yrs.

4.92 *Our Regular $6.75 and $7.85* 4.92

Fresh, charming, inexpensive frocks—They are ideal costumes for Sunny Summer Days and have a youthful, dainty simplicity which is altogether A La Mode.

MATERIALS—Ginghams, Voile in Gingham Plaids, Chambrays and Crashes in plain colors.

MODES—Unusually artistic and original touches about these dresses suggest models of much higher prices. White or colored Organdie and Pique are used to fashion the picturesque collars and cuffs.

Delighted Women who attended this Sale yesterday marveled at the Values.

SALE ENDS SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Quantities assure complete assortment of styles and sizes up to SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Another Special Sale of

Men's Summer Shirts

is now being held.

These assortments, at unusually attractive prices, comprise

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

made from Japanese Habutai (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.) in a variety of rich colorings and satin stripes . . . $5.85

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

of novelty madras with woven colored stripes and in assorted designs (soft-cuff model), at $1.55

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

of madras in a variety of fancy stripes (soft-cuff model) $1.35

(First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER ALL DOCK WORK

Conferees Decide on Control of Employment of Stevedores in Every Port.

HOPE TO ELIMINATE DELAYS

Office at Battery Here Will Have Branches—T. V. O'Conner Is Placed in Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Definite steps to put an end to unnecessary delays in the loading and unloading of war cargoes which have lessened the efficiency of the tonnage available for overseas service were announced today following conferences of representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, and the Department of Labor.

Under the new program the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, a Government agency, will take over exclusive control of the employment of stevedores, marine workers, and longshoremen in every port in the country. By this means it is believed that labor unrest will be ended and a full quota of competent workers assured for all important ports.

New York has been chosen as the first city where dock work will be taken over by the Government Employment Agency and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a central employment office for longshoremen near the Battery, and branch offices at every pier used in transatlantic trade.

Ships have frequently been held up for days at a time because of a lack of trained employes and friction between labor and private interests. The new plan is expected to overcome all of these obstacles and, in effect, add anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent. to the service obtained in overseas transportation.

Daily Notices to be Issued.

As part of the plan it has been arranged that from the New York offices of the Shipping Board, the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, the Navy Department, and the Railroad Administration daily notices will be sent to the central office at the Battery, stating the ship arrivals scheduled for the coming day, the pier at which dockings will be made, the maximum number of men required for prompt discharge of cargo, and the hour at which stevedores should report at the designated pier. The central office will then see that the men are on hand as desired, distributing them through the branch offices where every stevedore in New York who wants work will be required to be listed.

The loading of vessels will be accomplished in the same manner, each branch office serving as the headquarters of a designated section of waterfront, so that no longshoremen will be asked to serve in a part of the city distant from the office where he is listed.

It is estimated that days of invaluable time will be saved by the introduction of this system. By the cutting down of the time spent in harbor, the time spent by every ship in carrying munitions and supplies to France will be curtailed. Supplies of all sorts will flow more rapidly without the addition of a single ton of new shipping.

As soon as the Federal Employment Service has actually taken over the supply of all dock labor in New York, the same system will be extended to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and other ports where lack of organization is interfering with the handling of war cargoes.

The readjustment in New York, however, is now the important problem. This port is handling a larger volume of shipping than any other port in the world. Its war exports are constantly increasing and the new ships now being placed in service daily by the Shipping Board add to the danger of harbor congestion unless every effort is made to load and unload vessels with the utmost dispatch, thus keeping the piers and harbor from being needlessly clogged with idle shipping.

Branches in New York.

New York's 748 miles of waterfront will be covered by this new system. It will extend from Sandy Hook to Yonkers, including Manhattan, Newark Bay, and the Kills from Sands Point on Long Island Sound to Jamaica Bay. Branches of the main office near the Battery will be established at Hoboken, Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, LeRoy Street on the west side, Wall Street on the east side, and other points. The Brooklyn side will be cared for by stations at the foot of Atlantic Avenue. All these and future branches, as well as the various dock offices, will be connected with the central office by telephone. The branches will also provide comfortable quarters where longshoremen and marine workers can wait when not engaged in loading or unloading a vessel.

The shipping interests and stevedores will make their needs known to the central office in advance whenever possible. Harbor workers favor this new arrangement because it will prevent any favoritism by a boss stevedore, who might discriminate between applicants for positions.

The size of this new work of the United States Employment Service may be indicated by the fact that it will handle at the Port of New York alone about 40,000 men each day. At present there is no indication of any general shortage of longshore labor, there being more than 30,000 stevedores available in New York.

The difficulty at New York and the other chief ports heretofore has been largely due to a lack of a centralized system of supplying and distributing. For instance, ships bunkered from New York to sail for Europe under Shipping Board charter have been unable to load their cargoes because a tow of railroad barges at a dock nearby has absorbed all available longshoremen to unload coal from Norfolk.

It has been nothing unusual for a ship at one dock to be unable to obtain a single stevedore to unload while at a dock nearby a gang of workers of a number sufficient to handle the cargoes of three ships were wasting time on one vessel.

T. V. O'Conner Appointed.

Captain Thomas V. O'Conner of New York City, President of the Longshoremen's Union has been appointed an officer of the Employment Service to carry out this work, having received indefinite leave of absence from his usual duties in order that he may devote all his attention to cutting down the time for loading and unloading ships engaged in war traffic. His title with the Employment Service will be Director of Stevedores and Marine Workers. His office will be in the Bowling Green Building, New York. Local Directors will be appointed in every port where there is any considerable volume of war shipments.

Captain O'Conner will have charge of the national system as well as that at the port of New York. He also is a member of the National Adjustment Board, which sits to discuss all questions of hours and wages. The Directors who will be appointed for the other ports will sit as members of the Local Adjustment Commissions.

Lightless Nights Threaten Again.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Lightless nights, which were suspended under the daylight saving plan until Sept. 1, may be resumed. Fuel Administrator Garfield said today he had learned that many electric signs were turned on in daylight, and if such abuses continued he would have again to put the ban on signs, probably with restrictions even more stringent than they were before.

SEVEN INDICTED AS GERMAN SPIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

these "citizens of the United States" have since the day that America went to war "unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously conspired to commit treason against the United States."

"The said conspirators," the indictment continues, "throughout the period named, (April 6, 1917, to date,) each of them knowing full well all the facts set forth in this indictment, conspired to give aid and comfort to the Imperial German Government to the the said Ridoger (Wessels), and Victoriea, (Baroness von Kretschmann,) who are enemies of the United States, by sensing from the United States to the Imperial German Government and to officials, citizens, and subjects thereof communications connected with and in promotion of the war of the Imperial German Government against the United States."

American Citizens Gave Aid.

The indictment charges that O'Leary, Ryan, and the other defendants, who are citizens of the United States, received from Germany and for the German spies communications the purpose of the transmission of which was to aid Germany in its war against America, and furthermore that they made it possible for the two spies to get money and credits in the United States, and that they assisted and encouraged the spies in "performing the duties with which they were charged by the German Government," and that knowingly and intentionally the conspirators concealed from the authorities of their own Government the presence in this country of the Kaiser's agents.

That part of the indictment which charges Ryan, O'Leary, and the other "American citizens" with entering into a conspiracy the success of which might have meant disaster for the forces under General Pershing in France, reads:

> The conspirators gave aid and comfort to the German Government and to Rodiger and Victorica by furnishing for the use of the said Rodiger and said de Victorica such addresses as they would from time to time determine, at which communications from the Imperial German Government might be received by mail, for the purpose of concealing the said communications and the fact of such communicating from the officers and officials of the United States. In and by assisting the said Rodiger and the said de Victorica in securing chemicals and other ingredients for the manufacture of bombs, with the intention that said bombs would be placed on docks and piers in the United States and on ships sailing from ports of the United States, for the purpose of causing injury and the destruction of docks, piers, and ships, which docks, piers, and ships would be used to transport troops and military supplies of the United States.
>
> By assisting the said Rodiger and the said de Victorica to procure persons of Irish descent in the United States (who would be willing and could be so induced) to secure employment as workmen and sailors on the aforesaid docks, piers, and ships for the purpose of planting the aforesaid bombs thereon, and in and by assisting the said Rodiger and the said de Victorica in causing injury to and the destruction of quicksilver mines in the United States, by such means as the said citizen conspirators the said Rodiger and the said de Victorica might from time to time devise, for the purpose of thereby diminishing and stopping the supply of quicksilver, used in the production of munitions of war for the United States, and in and by such other acts which the said conspirators had not determined upon, but which they would determine from time to time would be best adapted to encourage, aid, assist, and comfort the said Rodiger and the said de Victorica in performing the duties with which they were charged by the Imperial German Government and the said German Governments in its war against the United States.

Paid Out Thousands of Dollars.

The indictment next names a large number of overt acts to support the charge made by the Government. One of these acts was a conference between O'Leary and the Baroness on April 12, 1917, six days after this country entered the war. Another was the payment, for a purpose not disclosed, on April 16, 1917, of $1,000 by Binder to Wessells, a payment of a similar amount two days later, also to the spy, by Fricke; another $1,000, and various other payments, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

It is also charged that Ryan and O'Leary took Victorica to a place in Riverside Drive, where Ryan introduced the German woman to a man whose name Ryan told her was "Henry Hurley." This man is not yet identified. In July Fricke, it is scharged, sent a cablegram from New York to a person in Switzerland. The text of the message and the name of the person to whom it was addressed are withheld by the Department of Justice for the present. In September, 1917, Ryan again conferred with the Baroness, and it is stated that on various occasions he obtained and delivered large sums of money to her "to effect the object of the conspiracy."

The second indictment, which involves the death penalty, narrates the alleged activities of the spies and their "American citizen" aids to bring about a rebellion in Ireland on the side of Germany.

This indictment begins by reciting that since April 6, 1917, the nations of the United States, Great Britain, and France have been at war with Germany, and that since the date given this country has been "co-operating with Great Britain, France, and Belgium in the prosecution of the war and with respect to the plans and conduct of the naval and military operations against Germany, and with respect to the works and measures undertaken for and connected with the defense of such places within the territory of France and Belgium and of such places on the coasts of Ireland as could be subject to attack by the forces of Germany, and with respect to the national and public defense of the United States" in the war against Germany.

This indictment next discloses that Wessels landed in this country on Nov. 11, 1916, and that Victorica set foot on American shores on Jan. 17, 1917, and that their duties as spies included the collection and transmission of information to their superiors in Berlin having to do with the "public and national defense of the United States, and to the prosecution of the war by Great Britain, France, and Belgium."

The orders issued to the spies, also in the language of the indictment, called for obtaining information with respect to certain "citizens of the United States and natives of Ireland and other persons residing in the United States who would be willing or could be induced and persuaded to assist the Imperial German Government" in its prosecution of the war against the United States and the other allied nations and "to hamper and hinder" the war operations of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Belgium.

Aid for Irish Rebellion.

In order to realize German hopes in Ireland the spies were charged to seek "information with respect to what was being done to further the military plans of Germany with reference to Ireland." On this point the indictment charges:

> To gain information relating to and with respect to what was being done and what could and would be done by such citizens of the United States and such natives of Ireland and such other persons residing in the United States as aforesaid, either alone or in connivance and co-operation with divers persons residing in Ireland, to aid German in landing troops in Ireland, in supplying munitions to said troops, in causing injury to and destruction of bridges, factories, mines, machinery, and other enterprises in Great Britain engaged in and used for the production and transportation of military supplies, and the transportation and support of military forces.
>
> Information relating and with respect to ways and means of inducing residents in Ireland to attack the military forces of Great Britain, and of bringing about, furthering, and assisting revolt, mutiny, and resistance in Ireland against Great Britain, and information relating and with respect to conditions and sentiments and movements in Ireland antagonistic to Great Britain in the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German Government, and information relating and with respect to what extent and in what way residents of Ireland would co-operate with the Imperial German Government in the prosecution of said war against said nations of France, Belgium, Great Britain, and the United States, and information relating and with respect to raising and collecting funds in the United States to finance all said operations.
>
> Information relating and with respect to ways and means of using said funds, and such other funds and supplies as might be raised and contributed in Ireland and by the Imperial German Government, for the purposes aforesaid, and information relating and with respect to what propaganda, exhortations, influence, organization, secret conniving, and financial assistance it would be advisable and practicable to use in accomplishing the aforesaid purposes, and information relating and with respect to what measures could and would be taken by the Government of the United States and by the officers and officials thereof to check and prevent assistance, aid, and comfort from being rendered and furnished by citizens of the United States and natives of Ireland and other persons residing in the United States to persons who would join in the enterprise residing in Ireland and in other parts of Great Britain and to the Imperial German Government in bringing about and carrying on revolt in Ireland against the Government of Great Britain, and hampering and embarrassing and diminishing the military power of Great Britain in the war against the German Government, and information relating to and with respect to the necessity and probability of Great Britain withdrawing certain of its military forces from Belgium and France and keeping certain of its forces in Ireland, and information with respect to the extent, manner, and effectiveness of the co-operation between the military forces of Great Britain and the United States, and the manner and extent to which such co-operation might be hampered and to what and in what way the military power of the United States could and might be lessened in combating the military power of the Imperial German Government.

Spy Sent to Ryan.

In carrying into effect the conspiracy involving an uprising in Ireland Ryan is said to have used the name of "William West," while the code word used in referring to him was "Buffalo." He has long been a prominent lawyer in Buffalo, and is the man to whom John Devoy referred one of von Papen's spies who needed ready cash while in Buffalo. The fact that Devoy identified one of the German agents sent to Buffalo to try to blow up the Welland Canal, by sending a communication to Ryan, was disclosed at the time of the trial of Captain Hans Tauscher, the former Krupp agent in this country.

The overt acts charged include various payments amounting to about $17,000. The total amount of money which is said to have been involved is reported to be hundreds of thousands.

The second count in the indictment under the Espionage act has to do with obtaining, recording, and transmitting military information with respect to the plans and conduct of the naval and military operations of the United States and Great Britain." The offenses charged are in practically all respects identical with those charged in the first count.

The section of the Espionage act under which the indictment is returned, and which provides the death penalty, reads:

> Sec. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign Government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employe, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years:
>
> Provided, That whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States or with respect to the plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

Was Close to Bernstorff.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, who is named in the indictment, died on Dec. 23 of last year. It was said yesterday that he was one of the closest men to Bernstorff during the first two years of the war, and that he was particularly active in efforts that Bernstorff made to get newspaper support of a certain kind in this country. He was engaged in the manufacture of the drug known as aspirin. Binder died Sept. 26, 1917, and was a partner in the firm of A. Behrens & Co. of 95 Broad Street.

Robinson is a well known agitator of the "soap box" type. He was one of the men arrested at the instigation of Cleveland Moffatt at the time of the agitation against various persons who preached anti-American doctrines in the streets. Fricke is a former manager of a concern in Broad Street, which concern is now in the hands of the Enemy Alien Property Custodian.

It was said yesterday that the trials of these men will be hastened by the Government, and that the extreme penalty will be urged.

EXPECT MORE INDICTMENTS.

O'Leary Said to Have Fled Knowing Seriousness of New Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Disclosure of evidence of plots between German agents and Irish agitators in the United States to promote rebellion in Ireland is expected by the Department of Justice in connection with indictments returned in New York today.

O'Leary, it is said, knew of the charges which the Government was prepared to make against him and fled. There were strong chances, officials say, that the trial would have developed much more serious activities of O'Leary than publishing undesirable articles.

There were indications here today that the indictments in New York might be followed by others, both there and elsewhere in the United States.

"KAISER'S MAN" TRAPS GERMAN-AMERICAN

Secret Service Agent Lures Airplane Inventor Into Reviling America.

Bruno von Bultzingsloven, who is said to be an authority on flying machines and the inventor of a machine known as the aeromobile, was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice yesterday charged with uttering disloyal, scurrilous, and profane remarks against the Government and the military forces of the United States. The prisoner is a German-born citizen of the United States and his arrest was due to the work of several agents of Chief Charles W. De Woody's staff of Department of Justice agents. One of these agents, who speaks German like a native of the Fatherland, was able to make von Bultzingsloven think him an agent of the Kaiser and in this way he won his confidence.

Von Bultzingsloven has a home at 910 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx, and an office at 20 East Twenty-first Street. Several weeks ago the Military Intelligence Service was informed that the man had invented a flying machine, but had said that in the event it was a success he would not sell his machine to any Government but that of Germany.

The man being a citizen, it was decided to test his loyalty, and with this purpose in view a special agent of the Department of Justice, posing as an "unofficial represeniative of the Imperial German Government in the United States," succeeded in forming von Bultzingsloven's acquaintance. At first the inventor was suspicious of the Government detective, but when the latter told him that he knew about the aeromobile and that he wanted the machine for the fatherland, von Bultzingsloven lost his reserve and unbosomed himself.

In the course of the conversations in which the inventor agreed to dispose of his aeromobile, according to a complaint filed late yesterday with Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock, von Bultzingsloven is charged with violating the espionage law by saying:

"The President is the head of the United States Government. He actually rules this country. The Senate and Congress do his will in order to show the world a united front. If you cut the head off a serpent the body may wriggle but the sting is gone. Vice Presidents are nonentities. Confusion, disorganization, panic and demoralization would result. This would be a tremendous help to Germany."

The complaint signed by Assistant United States District Attorney Ralph W. Horne charges von Bultzingsloven with using disloyal, prpfane, and scurrilous language concerning the form of government of the United States and its military forces, and also with supporting and favoring the cause of Germany and "waging a guerrilla war against this country"

In this connection von Bultzingsloven is alleged to have said:

"Everything is fair in war—gas, poison, the bomb, and the knife. We must stop at nothing. The object justifies the means, and the object is Germany's triumph over her enemies who want to wipe her out. I have never yet killed anybody, but I wouldn't hesitate to destroy a whole city for the good of the German cause."

Also during the time he was dickering with the agent of the Department of Justice von Bultzingsloven is alleged to have said:

"There are no more German-Americans. They are all damned Americans. It was all right when it was merely a matter of talking and giving a little money, but when their skin began to be in danger they got cold feet. Isn't it disgusting how poor O'Leary, the editor of Bull, was left in the lurch by the German-Americans. All that was raised in his defense was $175, and his work, though for Ireland, was of great value to us."

These talks culminated in von Bultzingsloven consenting to part with the aeromobile and agreeing to sign a contract with the "Kaiser's unofficial representative" for the surrender of his rights in the invention. In return for a cash payment of $1,000 von Bultzingsloven yesterday, in Room 848 of the Manhattan Hotel, in the presence of Assistant District Attorney Horne, who was introduced to him as "a German sympathizer," surrendered the plans, specifications, and a model of his flying machine.

He was then arrested by an agent of the Military Intelligence Service, who upon searching him found the marked money.

Von Bultzingsloven, the Federal officials say, became speechless when he realized that he had been trapped, and that his invention and contract with the "Kaiser's man" were in possession of the United States Government as evidence against him.

Upon hearing the details of the case Commissioner Hitchcock held von Bultzingsloven, who is a middle-aged man, in $10,000 bail for examination. In default of surety he was committed to the Tombs.

RYAN MISSING THREE WEEKS

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—John T. Ryan, indicted in New York on a charge of treason, disappeared from Buffalo almost at the same time that Jeremiah O'Leary forfeited his bail bond in New York. Federal agents have been seeking Ryan for more than two weeks. At his law office here it was said that he was out of town and had left no word as to when he would return. The police, who have been helping in the search for him, say he was last seen in Buffalo about three weeks ago. They have been unable to get any trace of him since.

Ryan has been active in Republican politics in Buffalo for several years. He has been a leader in all movements in support of the Sinn Fein and the Irish Republic.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of

Men's Shantung Silk Suits

(two-piece)

at $21.50

will be a feature on the Sixth Floor

to-day (Saturday)

The silk used in the making of these Suits was imported direct from the Orient by B. Altman & Co. (through arrangements made many months ago) and is of an exceptionally good quality.

There will be on Sale at the same time

Men's Shantung Silk Dusters

(same quality as the suits)

at $18.50

These prices offer purchasing advantages not often available.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

Great Sale of Book Remainders

Every Branch of Literature and Fiction Greatly Reduced Prices

THE ENDS OF EDITIONS from many publishers and particularly the unbound sheets that come to us at a price that makes the Book represent but very little more than the cost of binding.

These very low prices hold good only while these lots last.

It is a significant fact that many of these Books are especially suitable as graduation gifts, single volumes or sets, forming the nucleus of a future library without great expense to the giver.

Biography and Letters

Fifteen Years of a Dancer's Life, by Loie Fuller; published at $2, now 39c.

Life of Edward Bulwer Lord Lytton, by his grandson, the Earl of Lytton; published at $7.50, at $1 the set of 2 volumes.

Correspondence of May Russell Mitford with Charles Boner and John Ruskin; published at $2.75, at 75c.

Five other good titles.

Travel and Description

Fifteen titles by famous authors, priced at very small fractions of the original.

Among them are:

Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, "America Revisited"; published at $3, now.....50c
Arnold Bennett, "Paris Nights"; published at $3; now.....$1.50
Sidney Low, "Egypt in Transition"; published at $2.50, now.....50c
Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton, "Four on a Tour in England"; published at $2, now.....75c

Miscellaneous

Thirty-five titles, ranging from Lina Cavalieri's "My Secrets of Beauty," at 25c. instead of $1.25, to the Address of Charles Evans Hughes, at 25c. instead of $1.

Books for Boys and Girls

A wide variety and by authors who have the understanding of childhood and its tastes inbred.

History and Biography

Seventeen titles, all Books of worth and weight, including volumes by John S. C. Abbott, Prince Von Bismarck, Colonel William H. Crook, Amelia B. Edwards, William Ewart Gladstone, Marion Harland, Frederick Trevor, Hill, Ford Madox Hueffer, Thomas A. Janvier, Don C. Seitz, Clement Shorter, Helene Vacaresco, Henry van Dyke, General Lew Wallace, etc.

Prices are often less than a fourth of the published price.

Poetry, Music and Drama

Books from 15c. to 39c., published at 50c to $1.50, many of them profusely illustrated.

Among the authors figure Charles Rann Kennedy, Don C. Seitz, Algernon Charles Swinburn, Alfred Austin, H. C. Bunner and others.

Moral and Religious Books

Published at 75c. to $4, now at 15c. to 50c. Five good titles, by Auretta Roys Aldrich, J. Winthrop Hegeman, George Hodges, Ethelbert Talbot, William M. Thompson and others.

Science, Literature and Miscellany

Sixteen titles, representing well-known writers of America and the Old World, including George Du Maurier, Henry Mills Alden, George William Curtis, Theodore Flournoy, George Harvey, Anne Morgan, Simon Newcomb, etc.

Prices range from 18c. to $1.50 (three volumes) for publications at 75c. to $10.50.

Fiction

The collection is particularly rich in Fiction, old and new, 134 titles, all by popular authors and including some Books now out of print.

Prices from 15c. (published at 50c.) to $1.20 for a two-volume edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Fenwick's Career," published at $5. Authors include:

George Ade, Mary Austin, Lillian Bell, Walter Besant, Amelia Josephine Burr, James Branch Cabell, R. D. Blackmore, Robert W. Chambers, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Josephine Daskam, Margaret Deland, Samuel Gardenhire, Robert Hichens, Rupert Hughes, Thomas A. Janvier, Richard Le Gallienne, Sinclair Lewis, Justin Huntly McCarthy, Brander Matthews, Henry Seton Merriman, Howard Pyle, Charles Reade, May Sinclair, Harriet Prescott Spofford, General Lew Wallace, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mary E. Wilkins and many others.

The Book Shop, Main Floor, Livingston Street.

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

GIMBEL Suits for Men at $26, $30, $35 and $40

They Are "Absolutely Right"

The designing genius that is evident at the first glance at these clothes represents the selected effort of the best men in their line in America.

GIMBELS long ago abandoned the "one man" idea, preferring to cull from the best that is to be had from many sources.

The man who looks for smart style in his suit finds it at GIMBELS, and he finds it united with a price which doesn't tax his purse.

PLAIN BLUE SERGES, PLAIN BROWNS, GREYS, CHECKS, PLAID AND STRIPED EFFECTS in 1, 2 and 3 button models.

PARTICULARLY INVITED ARE MEN WHO ARE DIFFICULT TO FIT. They find at GIMBELS the realization of their clothing ideals. Suits that will give good proportions to stout, tall, thin or short figures.

Good Suits for Men at $19.50

A comprehensive choice in PLAIN BLUES, PLAIN OXFORD GREYS, LIGHT AND DARK SHADES IN FANCY MIXTURES, one-quarter, one-half or full lined.

Men's White Flannel Trousers, $7.50, $8.50 & $10
Men's Striped Flannel Trousers, $7.50 & $8.50
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $2.95
Men's Auto Dusters, $2.85, $5.50, $8.50, $10, $12 & $15
Men's Knitted Sport Coats, $12.50
Men's Genuine Palm Beach Coat and Trousers, $5.75, $9.50, $12.50 & $15
Men's Genuine Mohair Suits, $12.50
Men's Separate Pants, $4.75, $5, $5.85, $7.50, $8.50, $10

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Fourth Floor
"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"

Be Well Shod at Modest Cost

Men's "Welbred" Oxfords, $8 a pair

They are just what their name implies—are these shoes—"Welbred" from eyelet to sole. Made to GIMBELS own specifications.

These shoes come in black calf and mahogany. The good square heel guarantees the maximum of walking comfort. $8.00

GIMBELS—Second Floor
"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"

KlearflaX LINEN RUGS

A splendid lot of discontinued Klearflax Rugs, in the popular herringbone weave at exactly one-half of the maintained prices. These are so well known that it is not necessary for us to repeat what excellent value these are. We would call the attention of all public places to the special lot that we have of Klearflax in the Rolls 3 feet wide, suitable for runners in corridors, aisles and all places where a fabric is required for hard wear.

	Special	Regular		Special	Regular
22x42 in.,	$1.40	$2.80	3x6 ft.,	$4.00	$8.00
24x42 in.,	1.55	3.10	4.6x7.6 ft.,	7.50	15.00
27x54 in.,	2.25	4.50	6x9 ft.,	12.00	24.00
30x60 in.,	2.80	5.60	9x12 ft.,	24.00	48.00

A large number of Rugs not regular sizes at same proportion.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Sixth Floor
"BUY THRIFT STAMPS"

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers —Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Boys' Pull Over Middy of Chambray or Linene

Sizes from 3½ to 10 years, as illustrated,

$1.95

The chambrays are in blue, grey or green—the linenes are all white. Collar trimmed with three rows of braid and finished with cord.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

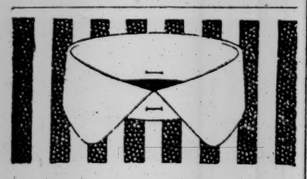
"Dorothea"
feels quite "dressed up" in her afternoon frock of White Voile trimmed with plaid in contrasting tones. This youthful model for girls of 12, 14, and 16 years is specially priced at $5.98. *Main Floor*

Take Your Change in Thrift Stamps
BLOOMINGDALES, 59th ST.

Resinol
First aid for cuts burns and bruises

Every household should have a jar of Resinol Ointment on hand for emergencies like these. A touch of Resinol usually relieves the smarting and burning quickly. Its gentle, harmless ingredients, and its success in healing skin and scalp troubles, have made it a standard treatment prescribed for years by physicians. *Do* get a jar today!

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment. For a trial size, free, write Dept. 10-S, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



CAPT. JACK
AN
IDEAL SUMMER COLLAR
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ely School
In the country, one hour from New York City
Upper School—
girls from fifteen to twenty.
Junior School—
girls from ten to fifteen.
ELY COURT
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Languages Berlitz School, 28 West 34th St. Brooklyn: 218 Livingston St.
Terms may be begun at any time.

Famous European actress prepares talented and ambitious young people for the dramatic stage. Apply Mme. Viarda's Studio, 15 East 59th St

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys, At ANDOVER, MASS., JULY 3 to AUG. 14
Directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and Manoeuvres. Bayonet Fighting. Bombing. Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee $150.00, including everything. For information, write DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal.

Learn Aviation Mechanics.
Write, Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9078. 110-114 West 42d St.

War Scenes in Strange, Far Countries

CAUCASIA, Mesopotamia, Russian Turkestan, as well as France, England and the United States, are affected by the war. Unusual photographs from those distant countries, from the western front, and from our own States are presented in the current Mid-Week Pictorial.

This unique magazine will show you how our boys are fighting; and help you realize what the war *really looks like.*

24 pages in rotogravure. Issued every **Thursday.** Published by the New York Times Co.

At all news stands.
10c a copy—$5.00 a year.

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

TROLLEY MEN HALT STRIKE IN JERSEY

Go Back to Work Until War Labor Board Shall Pass on Their Demands.

COMPANY FAVORS MEDIATION

Cars Are Rushed to Port Newark Terminal So That Shipbuilders Could Ride Home.

Trolley traffic on all the lines of the Public Service Railway Company in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the suburban lines in the counties in Northern New Jersey was resumed about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the conductors and motormen who went on strike on Thursday evening for higher wages voted unanimously at a meeting in Newark to submit their case to the arbitration of the War Labor Board. The men said they would work until the War Board ruled in the case, and they returned to their places in the cars immediately.

When an element among the strikers began propaganda work in all the car barns early yesterday morning to convince the men that they would be unable to enlist public sympathy in their demands because the war work in shipyards and munition plants had been impeded, and that thousands of other persons had been inconvenienced, the men began to demand that the case be submitted to the decision of William H. Taft, Frank P. Walsh, and the other members of the War Labor Board. Before the meeting of the men had been called for 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon John J. Rodgers, one of the Federal mediators, had taken up the case upon instructions from Washington. He conferred with Thomas L. Raymond, Director of Streets and Public Improvements in Newark; Mayor Gillen, Thomas N. McCarter, President of the railway company, and representatives of the motormen and conductors.

As a result of these conferences Commissioner Raymond was authorized to propose to the meeting of the railway employes in Newark that the demands of the men to be submitted to the War Labor Board, and President McCarter sent word that the company favored the proposal and that any ruling of the War Board upon an increase in pay would date from the hour the men returned to their work on the trolley lines. When William Wepner, the Chairman, reminded the meeting of the membership of the War Board and asked the question, "Will we put our case in the hands of the Government"? the men shouted an affirmative and without waiting for a negative vote filed out of the hall to go back to their cars. As soon as the men were out of the building a race began to see which crew would be first to take a car out of the barns to resume traffic on the Newark lines. Motorman Edward Fitzgerald won the race. He took a car out of the Sixteenth Street car barns and began to pick up passengers within ten minutes.

Within two hours most of the cars in Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken were running again, although some of the union representatives had difficulty in notifying the men that the strike had been called off. The motormen and conductors made a great effort to reach the shipyards at the Port Newark terminal and other places in the Kearny Meadows to carry the shipbuilders to their homes after they had finished their day's work. Most of the workers had had great difficulty in reaching the yards in the rain in the morning, although the shipbuilding companies had furnished motor trucks, and they congratulated the railway employes upon their decision to lay their case before the Government board.

Some of the men who had been at the meeting threatened violence to other employes who said they would like to take the rest of the day off and resume their work on the trolley lines this morning. Others who were at the meeting argued that some of the workers had not been able to reach the shipyards because of the strike, and they argued against inconveniencing the Government workers.

Employes in Patterson, Passaic, and the lines in Hudson County delayed longer in running their cars out of the barns last night because they insisted upon receiving an official notice from their representatives who were at the Newark meeting. Members of the workers' committee hurried to these lines, and the men took their cars out on normal schedules. Officials of the shipyards praised the attitude of the workers and the officers of the railway company in agreeing to submit their case to the War Labor Board, so that work on Government ships and munitions would not be slowed up.

BRONX TROLLEY STRIKE LAGS.

Union Organizers Admit Only About 300 Men Left Work.

Although organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes continued their efforts yesterday to call a general strike on all the lines of the Union Railway Company in the Bronx, they admitted last night that only about 300 men had left work. They said they hoped to make the strike general within twenty-four hours by spreading the information upon the demands among all the employes as they changed shifts on the cars, but the plans of the union officials were resisted in many of the car barns. In the West Farms barns the police were called to stop a fight between strikers and employes who wished to continue their work.

Officials of the company said that the places of all the men who had left had been filled with car inspectors, starters, and emergency men. Thomas Devine, dispatcher in the barn at 218th Street and Broadway, said that of 325 men due to report at that barn yesterday, all but 25 emergency men had come to work. Other barns reported that cars had been taken out, although the schedules on many of the lines were irregular. On the Jerome Avenue line a half-hour schedule was maintained, but on the Kingsbridge line and the 207th cross-town traffic was irregular.

After James Vahey, general counsel for the American Federation of Labor, had conferred with officials of the carmen's union a strikers' committee sent a telegram to the Secretary of Labor, charging that the railway company "has discharged a number of employes for organizing to remedy the present deplorable conditions under which we work, even before any grievances or requests for increase of wages were presented." Edward Maher, President of the company, denied that forty employes had been dismissed from service.

William B. Fitzgerald, the Vice President of the Carmen's Union, received a telegram from Secretary Wilson last night saying that he had appointed Clinton C. Reeves to report upon the demands of the strikers. Mr. Reeves will arrive from Washington today.

Officials of the company said that notices of a flat increase of 2 cents an hour, effective on July 1, had been posted in the car barns, and that no demands for additional pay had been made. It was said that the pay of the men now was about 34 cents an hour. The strikers say they demand a rate of 40 cents an hour for beginners; 45 cents an hour after six months' experience, and 50 cents an hour after twelve months.

Workers in the three shipyards at City Island and Clason Point were inconvenienced by the irregular trolley schedules, and some failed to reach their yards, although the companies sent out motor trucks for them.

FIND $350,000 JEWELS SAID TO BE SMUGGLED

Government Officials Have Gems Alleged to Have Been Part of Ex-Czar's Collection.

Agents of the Federal Government found alleged jewels of the lat Czar of Russia, worth $850,000, in a safe deposit in Manhattan, where they were placed after being smuggled into this country by pretended representatives of the American Government, it was asserted yesterday in Hoboken, where Montefiore G. Kahn and Vladimir Jogelsen were held on a charge of smuggling.

It was asserted that jewels worth $2,000,000, which had been formerly the property of the Czar, had been gathered up in Russia by a group of Americans. Two of these were alleged have come to this country on the Danish ship Hellig Olav. One, it is said, posed as a civil official of the American Government and the other as a Lieutenant in the United States army. Both are asserted to have been imposters. It was stated that the jewels were now in the hands of Government officials and would be produced later in court.

Montefiore G. Kahn, one of the men held, was the man who made a stir in 1912 by stating that he was a descendant of the great philanthropist Moses Montefiore and announcing with a magnificent gesture a donation of 13,000 acres of land in New Jersey to the American Immigration and Distribution League, which was concerned with the problem of finding land on which to place Jewish immigrants. It appeared the following day that the young man was not a descendant of the noted Montefiore and that instead of 13,000 acres he possessed little more than a good imagination. Jogelsen had been living at the Netherlands Hotel in this city before his arrest. The two men were originally held in $10,000 bail, but this was reduced yesterday to $2,000 for Jogelsen and $5,000 for Kahn.

Federal officials were reticent about the case yesterday, and it was assumed that that enormous valuation and the royal associations of the smuggled jewelry rested on modest admissions by Kahn.

McADOO FOR CO-OPERATION.

Takes Up Appeal of State Railroad Commissioners for Rate Readjustment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — The State Railroad Commissioners, who are seeking a readjustment of the 25 per cent. rate increase as it affects intrastate rates, and are anxious to obtain recognition, met here today with Charles A. Prouty, Director of Public Service and Accounting of the Railroad Administration. No decision was reached, but the information placed before Mr. Prouty by the Commissioners will receive careful attention. The Commissioners conferred yesterday at White Sulphur Springs with Director General of Railroads McAdoo.

In a dispatch received from there today it was stated that Mr. McAdoo had expressed regret that he had not been able to confer with the State Commissions before determinings upon the increase in railroad rates, but that immediate action had been vitally necessary, and months would have elapsed necessarily before each commission could have submitted its suggestions. Mr. McAdoo was quoted as saying to the Commissioners:

"I welcome your help. Don't ever think that because you do not hear from me it is because I want to ignore, that I do not want to consult you, that I am unwilling to co-operate with you.

"In this time of grave national peril we in America must give an exhibition to the world not only of the most glorious and splendid ideals that have ever animated a people, but also of the willingness to make the sacrifices of money, of authority, of comfort, of conveniences, of life itself that may be required to win this war, to save the world from the worst menace that has ever confronted it, and in order that free peoples everywhere may once more breathe the pure air of justice and righteousness."

RECEIVER FOR PATTEN LINE.

Postmaster's Steamboat Company in Financial Difficulty.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten, chief stockholder of the New York and Long Branch Steamboat Company, known for many years as the Patten Line, operating boats from the Battery to Long Branch and from Pleasure Bay and other places on the Shrewsbury River, applied to the Federal Court yesterday at Trenton for a temporary receiver for the company. Mr. Patten said two of the company's three boats had been removed from service, and the Government had recently taken over a third at a compensation of $60 a day.

The court named Edward R. Slocum, Jr., of Long Branch, temporary receiver. The question of a permanent receivership will be considered on June 17. The Patten Line was established twenty years ago. Its present boats are the Elberon, which is now in Government service, and the Mary Patten and Thomas Patten.

"As receiver, I will continue the operation of the line this Summer," said Mr. Slocum. "We have another boat, the Little Silver, which will replace the one taken by the Government. Mr. Patten has not been able to devote any attention to the steamboat business for five years—not since he was in Congress, nor since his appointment as Postmaster at New York. We expect that the financial difficulties will be adjusted, as the business had been profitable."

DANIELS AWARDS MEDALS.

Four Enlisted Men of Navy Honored for Life Saving.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — Secretary Daniels has awarded a Medal of Honor and gratuity of $100 each to Frank Monroe Upton, quartermaster, and Jesse W. Covington, ship's cook, for extraordinary heroism. Following the destruction of the Florence H. by an internal explosion, April 17, 1918, the sea was strewn with wreckage and smokeless powder boxes which were continually exploding, and the wreckage was so thick that small boats could not reach the survivors.

Upton and Covington jumped overboard from a United States destroyer amidst the flaming and exploding powder boxes and succeeded in rescuing one of the survivors. Upton is a son of Wallace L. Upton, Denver. Covington is from Grace Mount, Okla.

The Navy Department has received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a silver life saving medal for Frank Le Febvre, seaman, in recognition of gallant conduct in saving two persons from drowning at Glenwood Landing, L. I., Aug. 30, 1917. A woman and her daughter fell overboard in a heavy tideway and were rescued by Le Febvre. Le Febvre is a son of Fabian Le Febvre of New York.

The Navy Department has delivered to Stowe W. Studley, a fireman on board the U. S. S. Northern Pacific, a silver life saving medal awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury in recognition of gallant conduct. On May 5, 1917, Studley jumped overboard from the U. S. S. Patapsco to rescue a shipmate who had been accidentally knocked overboard. Studley is from Hiltsville, Wash.

M'BRIDE GETS OUT OF MAYOR'S CABINET

Manager of Hylan's Campaign Resigns as Civil Service Commissioner.

WRITES A FRIENDLY LETTER

Former Employe of William R. Hearst Will Take a Job with Fox Film Corporation.

James E. MacBride, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, yesterday became the third department head appointed by Mayor Hylan to resign. Mr. MacBride's resignation, however, was marked by an exchange of kind and flattering words with the Mayor, in contrast to the accusations and counteraccusations which accompanied the resignation of the other two.

Mr. MacBride resigned to accept a position with the Fox Film Corporation. He has been a close friend for many years of Winfield R. Sheehan, former secretary to Police Commissioner Waldo, and now manager of that corporation. Mr. MacBride was associated with William Fox in the highly successful campaign of the Allied Theatrical and Moving Picture Team during the Red Cross Drive. He had previously been connected with the moving picture interests of William Randolph Hearst.

While his decision to enter the moving picture business did not cause much surprise, it was reported that Mr. MacBride, in spite of the reciprocation of pleasant sentiments between himself and the Mayor, had not been entirely satisfied with the Mayor's direction of the affairs of the Civil Service Commission. Two campaigns instituted by the Civil Service Commission since the first of the year collapsed under fire of public criticism, the one being the "drive" on the Health Department and the other the attack on the men who qualified for appointment as Chief Medical Examiner of the city, for the supposed object of keeping that post open for ex-Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, a fellowsoldier with Commissioner MacBride in the political campaigns of William Randolph Hearst.

Health Board Troubles.

The comparative failure of the assault on the Health Department is said to have caused considerable dissatisfaction in circles about the Mayor, accompanied by differences of opinion as to the responsibility for arousing the entire community and bringing the plans for the "reorganization" of the Health Department to disaster. The opening attack on the Health Department was made for the avowed object of doing away with some bureaus alleged to have been illegally created by the preceding administration. When this caused a storm the Hylan administration put forth the superseding reason that the investigation was for the purpose of effecting economies in the administration of the Health Department. The attempt to abolish offices as illegal and to cut down expenditures for the welfare of children were abandoned under an attack by almost the entire medical profession, and an entirely new reason put forward for the activities of the commission against the Health Department. This was the charge that widespread graft had been detected.

Commissioner MacBride at first insisted that the hearings in regard to the Health Department controversy should be closed to the public, but this decision was revoked when it had caused a new storm from the medical fraternity and various civic organizations. The public hearings lasted only a few days, and then the main attack on the Health Department came entirely to an end.

The only concrete result of the investigation was the formulation of charges against Dr. Lucius P. Brown, one of the department heads under the Health Commissioner. The President of the Civil Service Commission accused him of not taking prompt action against two inspectors charged with grafting. But, when it came to an issue, this charge was withdrawn and a new one substituted to the effect that Dr. Brown had not taken advantage of the powers of his office to the full for the benefit of the city. These charges have not yet been heard.

Shortly after the investigation had been taken out of the hands of the Civil Service Commissioner the Mayor ignored another recommendation of Mr. MacBride's for some reason which has not been explained. The Civil Service Commission's activities against the physicians who passed the examination for the post of Chief Medical Examiner was originally based on the charge that, in taking the examination, the medical men had performed autopsies on bodies which had not been furnished in accordance with all the forms of law governing such autopsies. In this case, as in the Health Department investigation, the Civil Service Commission retreated after a stormy controversy had been stirred up. Mayor Hylan appointed Dr. Charles Norris, who had passed the examination and stood second on the list, for the required probation period of three months. Before this period had expired, Commissioner MacBride recommended to the Mayor that Dr. Norris should not be appointed permanently and that new examinations should be held on the ground that the previous examination had been marred by prejudice on the part of the examiners. Mayor Hylan ignored this recommendation and allowed the appointment of Dr. Norris to become permanent by neglecting to take action before the three months' period had elapsed.

Past History Ignored.

No references to past history are made in the courteous letters exchanged by Mr. MacBride and the Mayor. Mr. MacBride set forth his feeling toward the Mayor in the following words:

"I am sure that the friendship which began in the campaign and which, on my part, has ripened into sincere admiration and affection for you, as I have seen the kindly, human way and masterful ability with which you have handled the perplexing problems which confront you as Mayor will continue while we both live."

Mr. MacBride handled the campaign of Mayor Hylan last Fall, and is credited with being the directing mind which induced Mayor Hylan to stick to carefully prepared manuscripts in his speechmaking and to refuse to attempt any defense of the charges against his personal character which were made during the campaign.

Mayor Hylan's first Commissioner to resign was Frederick H. Bugher, Commissioner of Police, who asserted that remaining in office was inconsistent with self-respect, because of constant dictation as to appointees and peremptory orders carried to him from Irving O'Hara, a brother-in-law of the Mayor and a policeman on the force. The second resignation was from Dr. J. Lewis Amster, Commissioner of Health, whose complaint was fundamentally the same. Dr. Amster said that the Mayor had sought to dictate that appointments be given to unsuitable persons and had held up appropriations for carrying on some of the most essential services of the department. The successor of Commissioner MacBride has not been named. He offered to remain in office in his letter until he could give his successor the benefit of his experience.

TO COMBINE FOR WAR WORK.

Assembly District Councils Will Co-operate in Campaigns.

Organization of civic, patriotic, and fraternal societies into Assembly district councils for the purpose of co-operation in all kinds of war campaigns will be begun this week by the Council of Organizations for War Service, whose Section on Aliens held a meeting of representatives yesterday at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Chairman of the council, declared that a good deal of energy was being wasted in getting up a new organization for every "drive" for a patriotic purpose or branch of war service, and that the organization of local councils containing representatives of the public schools, public libraries, neighborhood houses, labor unions, foreign language societies, and so on, in each Assembly district would be well fitted to assign and divide among the various organizations all the work that was needed in any patriotic campaign.

The Section on Aliens is particularly organized for Americanization work under the Department of the Interior and works particularly in districts where there is a heavy percentage of recent immigrants. The first piece of emergency work which its local councils will undertake is the assistance of the police in the registration of women enemy aliens, and this work was discussed yesterday by Inspector Thomas Underhill at the meeting. In every police precinct where the enemy alien population is heavy the section will have American women who speak German ready to co-operate with the police in accurate registration.

Another practical enterprise which the Section on Aliens already has under way is the sixty war information centres in immigrant neighborhoods, which give information to the families of soldiers with regard to such matters as war risk insurance, payment of allotments, protection against such matters as eviction for non-payment of rent under the Civil Rights act, and so on.

GIVES $25,000 FOR CARE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS

Rockefeller Foundation Appropriates That Sum for Their Entertainment.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that $25,000 had been appropriated "as an initial step to make possible a demonstration of a plan of adequate care and entertainment of negro troops in a typical war camp community." It is expected that after the foundation has formulated an ideal plan for the care of the negro troops further appropriations for work made, and that other agencies for work in the training camps will use the plans. The announcement said:

"The entertainment and recreation of troops in the communities adjacent to war camps, which is under the supervision of the Commission on Training Camps Activities, has been the result of co-operative effort of many organizations supported largely by local funds. In some quarters, however, owing to a lack of direct attention to the problem, the care for negro welfare in the territory has been found to be quite inadequate.

"It is the plan of the War Camp Community Service, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, to include in its budget for the year beginning Nov. 1, 1918, comparatively large sums for negro work which, it is to be hoped, will lead the communities to raise additional sums for this purpose. The appropriation of the foundation is to demonstrate how such work can best be carried on in a typical community, in the thought that in the light of experience with such work, and the results obtained therefrom, it may be possible not alone to improve conditions in the particular district, but the more easily to arouse interest in this work on the part of other camp communities in which negro troops are stationed."

George E. Vincent, President of the foundation, announced also that $35,000 had been appropriated "to make possible an adequate demonstration of the application of a program of social hygiene in a typical war camp community." In explaining the reasons for the appropriation the announcement says that, while plans have been evolved in all the communities, no carefully developed program has been worked out. The medical departments of the army and navy, State and Federal Health Services, the Red Cross, the Training Camps Commission, the Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations are to co-operate with the American Social Hygiene in the demonstration, and more than $135,000 is available for the work. The communities for the two demonstrations were not announced.

MORRIS GETS OUT OF ARMY.

Chicago Packer Goes to Washington as Refrigerator Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, is no longer a rookie. According to a dispatch from Camp Grant, Ill., he has been transferred to Washington as a refrigeration expert.

The order arrived several days ago and he was on his way in less than half an hour. At present he holds the rank of Sergeant.

Would Oust Non-Partisan League.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 7.—The Nebraska State Council of Defense today called upon the Non-Partisan League to discontinue its operations in this State. In a statement the Council alleges that the organization's "war program and statement of principles breathes treason to our country."

House Accepts Pension Change.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The House today accepted the Smoot-Bland amendment to the Increased Pension bill, giving a minimum monthly pension to civil war soldiers of $30 and a maximum of $40, graduated according to age and length of service. The amendment supersedes the House bill, which graduated pensions from $25 a month.

IDLE TRUST FUNDS

There is no excuse for having trust funds idle.

Our First Mortgage Participation Certificates are legal investments for Trustees.

They provide an investment for the exact sum desired, whether it is large or small, and just now they pay 5%.

No investor has ever lost a dollar
BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS or other literary property. Cash down and prompt removal.

Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

WHERE THE GERMANS WERE HALTED.

War map, showing the situation following the latest German drive in Northern France, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

Three Thousand New Yorkers Waited Twelve Hours to Hear Her Sing!

Think of three thousand people waiting twelve hours on the street to hear her sing! Think of selling $440,000 worth of records of her voice in six months! Think of being only twenty-eight and having the musical world at her feet! That's Galli-Curci—the greatest living soprano who had all New York wild about her last Winter.

Pictorial Review for July contains a magnificent set of special rotogravure pictures of Mme. Galli-Curci—the wonder singer of the world. These pictures are in delicate soft tints and are all ready to be removed and framed. They were taken exclusively for Pictorial Review and cannot be obtained elsewhere. They are included in the magazine without extra cost. Accompanying these pictures Jane Lee has written an intimate account of the romantic career of Mme. Galli-Curci, based on personal interviews in her own home. Many striking facts are made public for the first time.

These Galli-Curci Rotogravures are in Pictorial Review for July

© Campbell Studio

Now It's "Spiral" Socks

Do you know how to make "spiral" socks? They're the latest for the soldiers. They will last three times longer than socks knitted in the old style. Page 51 tells exactly how to make these "spiral" socks, illustrating each stage.

What Do You Know About Nemi?

Do you know why it is so powerful? Do you know any members? Don't miss reading "The Golden Bough," by George Gibbs. What a mysterious story it is! In Pictorial Review for July there is a twenty-five thousand word instalment telling all about the fight for the treasure and the reason why Rowland and Tanya swore to defend it with their lives.

Two More Pictures for Framing

In addition to the Galli-Curci rotogravures, don't miss a patriotic rotogravure picture by Henry Mosler of "The Liberty Bell" which should be in every American home. There is also a cunning rotogravure picture of a baby you could almost hug. Both these rotogravures are in the softest sepia shades.

Was She a Sinner or a Saint?

Which do you think Wild Honey was? Out there in the lawless country, every man who saw her loved her. But Pastor Holbrook resisted. At first she laughed at his sermons but when the big test came the man's soul, tried by fire, made the woman change. Don't miss this powerful story by Vingie Roe.

Why Women Must Learn to Say "We"

Another of Senator Helen Ring Robinson's stirring talks to her own sex. Senator Robinson has been in politics for so many years that she knows every twist and turn in the game. By following the advice she gives many a pit-fall can be avoided by the millions of women who are now privileged to vote.

Summer Food to Save and Serve

Do you know how to make Mock Scallops, Lettuce Soup and Barley Sponge Cake? Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen, the noted food authority, gives these new summer recipes, together with an entire week's menus, which will save wheat and other necessary foods this summer.

Would You Have Said Yes?

Suppose you were a shy college Professor? Suppose that you had made up your mind to get married and didn't know how to go about it, would you have done what Professor Bitter did? How you will laugh at Clarence Kelland's amusing story that tells why the Professor stayed in the river.

The Most House for the Least Money

Are you thinking of building? Are you dreaming of a home of your own? Then don't miss this article by N. M. Woods. Mr. Woods has introduced an entirely new idea in home-building showing how to save 1-3 the space, 1-3 the material and 1-3 the cost.

Is Your Boy "Over There"?

Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, Pictorial Review's Washington Editor, makes it her business to find out anything you want to know about your boy in the Army or Navy. Every month in Pictorial Review she conducts a page called "Your Boy and Mine," which is a mine of valuable information to mothers with boys in the service.

Do You Know Why Drying Is the Easiest Way to Save Food?

Helen Christine Bennett shows you absolutely new methods of drying food. She shows how cheap it is, how easy it is and how to save the flavor and nutritive value. She also shows you what mistakes to avoid—and she knows.

Dainty Summer Styles

Pictorial Review for July contains pages and pages of delightful summery washable frocks. Don't miss the new styles in ginghams. See the afternoon dresses and the new capes to wear over them. All the smartest novelties in bathing suits are shown. All these designs are simple and easy to make up with the aid of Pictorial Review Patterns.

Pictorial Review for July is the best 20c worth in America. It gives you entertainment and information. It shows you how to save money on everything you wear, everything you make, everything you cook and everything you buy for the home. It contains a corking serial novel and some of the finest short stories money can buy. There are four pages of rotogravure pictures for framing. These alone are worth double the cost of the whole magazine. Pictorial Review sells very rapidly each month and this July issue probably will be sold out within a few days after publication. We would suggest your going to your Newsdealer or Pictorial Review Pattern Agent today to make sure of your July copy. We don't want any of our good friends to miss the Galli-Curci rotogravures.

PICTORIAL REVIEW
"The Greatest 20c Worth in America"
FOR JULY
OUT TO-DAY

ADVERTISEMENT.

Keep Your System Clean

Eat Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls—made with real fruits—Nature's laxative food. Gentle action, delicious taste. A modern, very different, new kind of LAXATIVE

BOAL'S ROLLS

"Start the Day with a Smile."

At Druggists, Package of 6 Rolls, 15c.

Skin Troubles
Soothed
With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

EDISON SEES LUXURY WAR-WINNING FORCE

Man Who Wants So-Called Non-essentials Usually the Largest Producer of Wealth.

URGES ALL TO SPEED UP

No Legitimate Industry Nonessential Except in So Far as It Hinders the War.

At a convention of phonograph dealers at the Waldorf yesterday, William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., said that when the war was over the American people would be prouder than ever of what "the old man" is now doing in silence for the Government. Mr. Edison is a member of the Naval Board, and is not in a position to make known the results he is accomplishing, but he sent a signed statement to the convention, which Mr. Maxwell read, as follows:

"These are strenuous days, with the fate of civilization hanging in the balance. However, the world is safer today than it was in July last year, when you gentlemen were assembled in this same room. Germany prepared and trained for this war as a pugilist trains for a championship prizefight. She expected to deliver the knockout punch in the Fall of 1914. Her boasted far-sightedness proved to be gravely at fault. Today, after nearly four years of warfare, Germany is still trying vainly to land a knockout. Like a desperate pugilist, who feels his strength ebbing rapidly, and knows he can last but a few more rounds, the Hun is staking everything on the chance of landing a lucky punch. General Foch, like a clever boxer, now parries and gives ground, but the time will come when he will strike, and there will be behind his blow the greatest moral and military force that has ever been invoked on the field of battle—the gallant veterans of France, the dauntless British, the daring Italians, and hundreds of thousands of our own brave boys, who will write during this war the proudest page in this nation's history.

"We are in this war, and we must see it through to a conclusion that justifies the sacrifices we have made. I do not say that Germany must be crushed. It may be that her deluded people will strike the scales from their eyes and overthrow the powers that have plunged the world into war. But, however the result is accomplished, there is but one result with which we can be satisfied—Germany must be cured forever of the desire to wage war.

"I have spoken about the war because it is the most important thing in the world today. We must not put our own selfish interests above the interests of the nation. We must give and we must do to the full limit of our respective abilities, in order that the war may be won in the shortest possible time. On the other hand, we should oppose in all proper ways the hysterical and immature ideas which from time to time are advanced by men who, either through inexperience in business or indifference to the business prosperity of the country, propose measures of incalculable harm and of relatively small advantage.

"No legitimate industry is nonessential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No statistician can prepare figures that can be accepted safely as a guide to the curtailment that should occur in the manufacture of the so-called nonessentials.

"What we need to do is to speed up. It is not a question of what we must not do, but a question of what we must do. We must win the war. We must provide all the arms, ammunitions, ordnance, airplanes, and equipment that can be transported to Europe, and we must build ships as rapidly as possible. We must make all the other goods that we can possibly make, and we must keep on creating new wealth. We must keep our manufacturing organization in good running order. We must continue to go after foreign trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the intense competition for foreign markets that will come after the war.

"We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity to another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the prize contests, bonus plans, and proclamations that can be devised. The laziest and most non-productive man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most.

"Some of you may have been told that music is a non-essential. My views on that subject are probably well known to you. The time is not far distant when music will be recognized as a great essential than books. Don't let anybody make you believe that music is a non-essential. Merchants who sell good musical instruments are performing a useful service to the nation."

MUSEUM'S NEW TREASURES.

Art Acquisitions Include Old Silver Cups Loaned by J. P. Morgan.

Announcement was made at the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday of its acquisitions for the month. Among these are interesting loans, a pair of silver cups, Hellenistic, of the third to the first century, B. C., loaned by J. P. Morgan, and to be seen in the Department of Classical Art, Room 7. They are typical of the work of that class in that period. Beautiful silver was much used at the time, but, owing to its delicacy and the value of the metal, but little has come down to the present. The cups are not large, but each has a full bowl and a notably small standard or foot. Marks on the sides show that the cups originally had two handles, one on either side. The design is simple and naturalistic, long-legged cranes feeding on grain, insects, and fish. This is in repoussé, hammered from the inside and concealed by a plain inner cup fitting smoothly into the outer one.

Valuable woodcut books are donated by Felix M. Warburg and Gerthmer L. Schiff. Among these are beautiful copies of Durer's treatises on Fortification, Mensuration, and Proportion, and the Hroswitha and Celtis's Quatuor libri amorum and a Life of St. Jerome, all illustrated with woodcuts by Durer. There are also two copies of Durer's Apocalypse in book form. One point of great interest in these being that they contain the only known impressions of a woodcutter's monogram.

In sculpture there are a Roman column of Persian marble, first century, A. D.; an Istrian stone column with the coat of arms of Pope Pius II.; a papier maché bust of St. Antonino, Archbishop of Florence, an armorial medallion, by Giovanna Della Robbia; a beautiful bas-relief of the Madonna with the Child with the Angels, after the manner of Luca Della Robbia; a Tuscan bas-relief of the Madonna and Child, a marble papal coat of arms, marble letter box front, &c., with interesting old wooden coffers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. There are bronze medallions, plaquettes, &c., of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The sculpture came from the recent Bardini sale.

Won't Discuss Straus's Successor.

Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday would not comment upon the resignation of Oscar Straus as Chairman of the Public Service Commission or tell who Mr. Straus's successor would be. Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke called upon the Governor and it was reported that he might be selected as Chairman of the commission. The Governor will address the employes of the Morse Dry Docks, Brooklyn, this afternoon, after which he will review the 28d Regiment of Brooklyn at the Crescent Athletic Club.

READY FOR THE ECLIPSE.

Scientists Gathered in Oregon Will Have Two Minutes for Observation.

Special to The New York Times.

BAKER, Ore., June 7.—All is in readiness for the observation tomorrow of the total eclipse of the sun by the party from the United States Naval Observatory located here. It will begin here at 2:45 P. M., Pacific time. The sun will be totally obscured for 112 seconds. All the work of weeks of preparations, all the carefully thought out plans of work, will go for nothing if a heavy cloud covers the sun during the precious two minutes or if a hitch occurs in the observing program.

The observation party numbers nineteen, and includes J. C. Hammond, G. H. Peters, C. C. Wylie, and W. A. Conrad, all of the staff of the United States Naval Observatory of Washington; Dr. S. A. Mitchell and Dr. L. G. Hoxton of the University of Virginia, Edward D. Adams and Kempton Adams of New York, Howard Russell Butler of Princeton, Dr. P. W. Merrill of the Bureau of Standards, and Professor E. T. Dumble of Houston, Texas. Six sailors of the United States Navy are also assisting in the work.

All hands have been drilling constantly for the last week, rehearsing for the event, so that the observers and the instruments are tuned up to the highest pitch.

The total eclipse of the sun this afternoon, the first in this country since May 28, 1900, and the last for five years more, will be only 68 per cent. total in New York, and consequently scientists here will make no special effort to observe it. Professor B. G. Way of the Astronomical Society of the Brooklyn Institute, will offer the facilities of his observatory to a company of music publishers visiting the city, but Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia University said that there would be no observations conducted at Columbia.

The eclipse will begin in New York at 6:32 P. M., and the point of greatest obscuration will occur at 7:26. The eclipse will end at 8:16, about ten minutes before sundown. The eclipse will begin at sunrise off the coast of Japan—sunrise on Sunday it will be there; but, with the crossing of the international date line in mid-Pacific, what began on Sunday will end on Saturday. It will enter the United States near the small town of South Bend, Wash., near the mouth of the Columbia River, at 2:50 P. M., Pacific time, or 5:50 Eastern time. The total eclipse will begin at this point at 3:55, and will last about two minutes.

The path of totality sweeps diagonally across the United States toward the southeast, going through Pocatello, Idaho; Boulder and Denver, Col.; Dodge City, Kan.; Jackson, Miss., and Orlando, Fla., and passing out into the Atlantic to the east of Florida. The shadow will travel thirty-three miles a second in its passage across the country.

Observations will be taken by the Lick Observatory party at Goldendale, Wash.; the United States Naval Observatory at Baker, Ore.; the Yerkes and Mount Wilson Observatories at Green River, Wyo.; the Allegheny, Chamberlain, and Yerkes Observatories at Denver; the Drake University Observatory at Matheson, Col.; the Sproul Observatory at Eads, Col., and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at a point in Kansas. Chief in popular interest of the possibilities to be established by observations would be the existence of the alleged planet Vulcan inside the orbit of Mercury; but from observations of recent eclipses scientists are all but convinced that there is no such planet.

TRACING LOAN SHIRKERS.

City Aids in Finding Non-Paying Subscription Signers.

It was announced by the Liberty Loan Committee of this Federal Reserve District yesterday that it is cooperating with the city authorities in a campaign to trace persons who signed 30,000 applications for bonds of the Third Liberty Loan without completing their subscriptions with cash payments. Arthur M. Anderson, Director of Distribution of the committee, said yesterday that 15,000 of the application cards, which had been turned in at headquarters during and after the third drive, had been handed over to a city department, and that 15,000 more were being sorted preparatory to investigation.

"The city officials are finding out whether the persons whose names are signed to the applications have completed their subscriptions," he said, "and if not whether they have any intention of doing so. If these persons do not care to finish their compact with the Government, their reasons for refusing will be recorded.

"The campaign already has developed the fact that a fairly large percentage of the persons whose names are recorded on the application cards have in fact made payments on their subscriptions. A percentage of the rush of subscribers during the last few days of the Third Liberty Loan drive it became impossible for all the individuals who took subscriptions throughout the city to make complete records, and part of the work now being done by this municipal department consists of correcting errors of this sort. So far, the Director of Distribution reports, 60 per cent. of the persons interviewed have completed their subscriptions, and 15 per cent. have expressed their willingness to do so. Of the remaining 25 per cent., a number have not yet been traced, but have not been given up by the investigators."

DISOWNS DOYLE'S PLAN.

Real Estate Board Denies It Favors Commission City Government.

The Real Estate Board of New York issued a statement yesterday denying that it had formulated any plan to be presented to the New York Federation of Agriculture at Albany for a commission form of government for New York City, as stated by Edward P. Doyle of the board on Thursday. The statement says:

"The Real Estate Board of New York, through its President, Laurence McGuire, has written Mayor Hylan expressing regret that such a statement should have been published, and has informed the Mayor that the statement is entirely without authorization by the Real Estate Board; that the Board of Governors has not at any time discussed the subject matter of this statement and has not suggested or formulated any plan for a commission form of government for New York City, or for superseding any official in the executive or administrative branches of the city government.

"The Real Estate Board of New York has from time to time criticised acts of public officials when occasion arose, striving always to make such criticism or suggestion constructive and helpful, both to the city and to the tax payers. The board reserves the right to do this impartially, and without regard to the political affiliation of any incumbent of public office. Moreover when it makes such criticisms its opinions will be conveyed directly to the official concerned. In this instance the statement is without foundation and is wholly unauthorized."

WANT WILSON'S PORTRAIT.

Italians Will Ask Him to Sit for One to be Sent to Italy.

The Italian societies of America, headed by Dr. Pasquale De Badie of Brooklyn, have selected Giuseppe Trotta of Flushing, L. I., to paint a portrait of President Wilson, the execution of the portrait being contingent upon the acceptance of the President. Thousands of Italians have signed a petition to be forwarded to the President asking him to sit for the portrait.

It is the purpose of the society to send the portrait to Italy to be hung in a place of honor in one of the national buildings as a gift to the Mother Country from her sons in America. Mr. Trotta is a citizen of the United States, and was selected because the Italians desire the work to be done by an Italian-American.

HOOVER TO CONTROL RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Announces Plan to Cut Off Supplies of Dealers Who Exact Unfair Profits.

CALLS FOR CONSUMERS' AID

Special Price Boards to be Named in Every County in the Land—16 Per Cent. Rise in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A nation-wide program to control retail prices of vital foodstuffs and punish profiteers, by cutting off their supplies from the licensed wholesalers, if such action is necessary to protect the consumer, is announced tonight by the Food Administration.

For many months the powers of the Food Administration in this connection have been a subject of debate, but Herbert C. Hoover is satisfied that he has sufficient power to make the proposed plan effective. Reports received from many parts of the country that retail prices were mounting to levels which production conditions did not warrant are said to have brought about the decision to act in a decisive manner.

The Food Administration has not the direct power to fix maximum prices which may be charged by retailers, except those doing a business of more than $100,000 annually, but under the licensing system for wholesalers it can absolutely control their activities.

In this way a weapon is provided which will reach the retailer who takes advantage of wartime conditions to make unfair profits.

Committee in Every County.

Committees will be appointed in every county in each State and will be vested with the authority to determine a fair price which retailers may charge for foodstuffs. The Food Administration will ask that these prices, which will take into consideration the operating expenses of both the "cash and carry" stores and the "credit and delivery" shops, be published by the newspapers.

Consumers who cannot obtain the foodstuffs at the prices quoted by the committees are asked to report to the committees and retail dealers against whom complaints are made will be required to explain. If the committees are satisfied that there is indisputable evidence of profiteering, the Federal Food Administration will take steps to see that the retailers are punished, and if advisable the withdrawal of their supplies from the wholesalers.

The local committees will be composed of one retailer representing the "cash and carry" stores, and one representing the "credit and delivery stores," a representative of the wholesalers and a fourth member to be appointed as the agent of the consumers, either by a local chamber of commerce or by the Federal Food Administrator for the district involved.

These committees will be answerable to the United States Food Administration, and their decisions concerning fair prices will be subject to its review. All evidence submitted concerning conditions in various localities is to have full publicity, so that the consumers may have all facts available to the Government.

Hoover's Statement.

An official statement issued tonight by the Food Administration, which was approved by Mr. Hoover, read:

"Definite measures to limit retail prices were announced today by the United States Food Administration. Through the medium of standardized 'fair price lists' to be published in practically every county, hamlet, town, and city in the country, Food Administration officials expect to protect the consumer from unreasonable price advances. By fixing prices for a uniform level the Food Administration will not only protect the average buyer, but will also protect the patriotic merchant who has followed its suggestions from the unscrupulous dealer who has attempted to take advantage of the situation.

"In every community the Food Administration will establish price-interpreting committees composed of representatives of the wholesalers, retailers, and consumers. This interpreting board will ascertain fair retail prices on the basic commodities that comprise a large part of the people's diet. The published lists will give the range of maximum selling prices—allowing a reasonable low price, which will reflect charges that should rule in 'cash and carry' stores and a high price, representing a fair charge at 'credit and delivery' shops.

"Tradesmen on the boards will be appointed by the trades and will serve with a representative of the consuming interests, the local Food Administrator acting as Chairman. Retail members of the committee will represent both the 'cash and carry' and 'credit and delivery' stores.

"Each board will have detailed reports of actual wholesale prices, and will ascertain fair margins of profit that should be made by the retailer. The final fair prices will be widely published. Newspapers in every city and county will be asked to co-operate, setting aside a particular position in a prominent place on the same day each week, running the lists with conspicuous headlines and interesting footnotes on the food problem and the use of substitutes for the foods most needed abroad.

Consumers Must Help.

"Consumers will be asked to report to their Food Administrator any stores charging more than the announced prices. Investigations of these reports will give the Food Administration a basis upon which to work in separating the patriotic dealer from the profiteer. An indirect control over the retail stores may be exercised by cutting off supplies at the source—instructing licensed wholesale dealers to sever business relations with the firms which exact more than a reasonable charge.

"Retail price reporters are being appointed in every county in the United States. They are expected to keep close check upon charges made at the stores and to report to the local administrator all dealers not keeping within the limits prescribed in the 'fair price lists.'

"Wherever investigation shows that any dealer has charged excessive prices the administrator will grant a hearing. If he cannot show a just cause for his failure to keep within the prices announced by the interpreting boards he will be punished.

"The Food Administration believes that with the operation of this standardized plan throughout the country it can assure the consumer that the price they pay represents no more than cost of production plus reasonable costs and profits of necessary handlers. It has already, through its licensing system, put a close check upon the various classes of retailers and has eliminated all classes not performing a necessary function in moving in the shortest possible line and with least expense from the farm to the table."

The investigation of retail conditions in connection with the meat packing industry, which has been authorized by the President, probably will be kept separate from the Food Administration's program. It is believed, however, that the information obtained will be valuable in connection with the new campaign.

Investigations leading to the regulation of prices in eating places also is being considered, but no definite announcement has been made up to this time.

16 Per Cent. Rise in a Year.

An announcement sent out by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor gave some indication of the increases in food costs. The deductions were based upon reports which were received from retailers, and in many instances the increases were much less than those reported by the consumers. The statement of the Bureau of Statistics contained this general review:

"Prices of food as a whole advanced 16 per cent. in the year from March 15, 1917, to March 15, 1918. In this one year period, the only decline in price is that of potatoes. This article decreased 51 per cent. Cornmeal shows the greatest increase, or 75 per cent. Sugar shows the least increase, or 4 per cent.

"The increases in the prices of the other articles range from 14 per cent. to 47 per cent. and are in detail as follows: Rib roast, 14 per cent.; flour and sirloin steak, 15 per cent. each; bread, 17 per cent.; butter, 19 per cent.; round steak, 20 per cent.; pork chops, 21 per cent.; eggs, 27 per cent.; ham, 31 per cent.; milk, 35 per cent.; lard, 39 per cent., and bacon, 47 per cent.

"Food as a whole was 58 per cent. higher in March, 1918, than in the same month in 1913. In this five-year period every article increased in price 42 per cent. and over. Flour was just twice as high in March, 1918, as in March, 1913. Lard increased 112 per cent. and cornmeal 145 per cent. The increase in only four articles was less than 50 per cent. Eleven articles increased over 50 per cent. and three of these increased 100 per cent. and over.

"The percentages of increases in detail for this five-year period are as follows: Cornmeal, 145 per cent.; lard, 112 per cent.; flour, 100 per cent.; bacon, 87 per cent.; ham and sugar, 69 per cent.; bread, 68 per cent.; potatoes, 67 per cent.; eggs and pork chops, 66 per cent.; milk, 51 per cent.; round steak, 49 per cent.; rib roast, 38 per cent.; sirloin steak, 37 per cent., and butter, 33 per cent."

NO PROFITEERING IN MEAT.

British Food Ministry Announces the Elimination of Competition.

LONDON, June 8.—All profiteering and competition has been eliminated from the meat business, according to an announcement made today by John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, in the House of Commons today.

In addition to the large supplies of meat from the United States, 2,000,000 cattle and 10,000,000 sheep from native herds have been slaughtered. They were valued at £40,000,000. The animals were killed in 14,000 slaughter houses and sold in 52,000 retail shops through 2,000 local food committees supplying 40,000,000 customers.

The Secretary said that the present price of milk to the consumer would be raised from six pence to seven pence a quart. Effective control of the wholesale distribution of milk, he added, was a national necessity because, with bread, it formed the staple food of the poorest classes.

PROSSER TELLS OF CANTEEN

Finds Women Running Establishment as Big as a Steamship Pier.

Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, who accompanied H. P. Davison on his recent trip to inspect Red Cross activities in Europe, talked informally of his experiences near the front at the monthly luncheon of the Bond Club of New York yesterday. President W. E. Pierce of Kenyon College, who is also engaged in Red Cross work, gave an interesting account of his experiences for six weeks in a Red Cross canteen six miles back of Verdun. Mr. Prosser made an earnest appeal for more letters to the men at the front.

"When I first talked to bankers over there in England," said Mr. Prosser, "of course I was fresh from this side, full of enthusiasm, I couldn't get away from the idea, 'Why, these people don't seem to be in this thing as strong as we are.' They were in it just as strong, but they had talked about it so long that they were war-weary, but when I ran across one of those fellows about there being any chance of making a peace that was unsatisfactory, you would get a flame right away, and there isn't one of them who wouldn't come back and say: 'We are sick to death of this thing. It's awful, awful but we are going to stay by it if it kills every man in England.' Now, that is what you have as partners over there.

"I will give you a little picture of what I went through in Chalons. Chalons is a little bit of a town in the wine district; a beautiful place. We went there especially to see one of the Red Cross canteens run by American women. Miss Nott, sister of Judge Nott of this city, is at the head or it. I didn't know before I went there whether a canteen rolled or whether you kept it back in the kitchen somewhere, but here is a description of it. If you took one of these piers on the North River that you tie a big steamship up to, and converted it into a business enterprise to rest and feed and clean and wash people, that is about the size of the proposition. The kitchen came first, a room as large as this, full of caldrons and chopping blocks and meats and things. Next was a lunch counter affair, with some tables, where they could feed probably 500 at a clip. Next was the living room, where the soldiers could throw off their accoutrements and rest themselves, write letters, &c. Outside, they had some very pretty gardens which had been decorated by the camouflage artists of France. Next there came a large theatre, mostly moving pictures I was told, but occasionally the men got up parties of their own. Next came a place where I presume they could sleep 2,500 men, and they had baths, and many of the other conveniences pertaining to things of that kind, all of them very essential.

"Now, none of us men should forget that the women in this outfit are entitled to some kind of a memorial, if it is nothing more than in our hearts and minds. They are doing a wonderful work. There is a group of women over there taking care of about seven or eight thousand French soldiers every day. It is at a railroad centre where they transfer off the trains, and are redistributed to the various American canteen. That thing is run twenty-four hours a day in three shifts of eight hours each."

LIGHTLESS PLAN EFFECTIVE.

War Department Asks Police to Continue Regulations Here.

Deputy Police Commissioner Allan A. Ryan received word by telephone from the War Department yesterday that the steps taken to darken the city streets at night had been effective in making it difficult for aviators to find particular points. The War Department requested that the orders for putting the city in partial darkness should continue.

Commissioner Enright said that several experiments would be made to discover what lighting regulations were most successful in confusing aviators, and that permanent rules probably would be adopted later. One of the measures under consideration is the shading of all street lamps so that they are not directly visible from the air. Other plans are being made for freak lighting to mislead aerial observers, in case an aviator from a German submarine should get over the city. Plans are being made for shutting off electric currents and putting the city in almost total darkness, should the approach of an enemy aviator be detected in time.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will not be open to the public tonight. Its closing was ordered because the glass in its roof makes it a conspicuous object at night. Saturday has been the one night in the week on which the Museum was open. The Board of Directors will decide at a later meeting whether the order for night closing will be continued.

MRS. F. J. SHEPARD VERY ILL

Ailment from Which She Suffers May Necessitate an Operation.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, and known for her philanthropies, is seriously ill at her home, 579 Fifth Avenue, it was learned last night. Mrs. Shepard has been ill for more than ten days, and it was said that the ailment from which she suffers might necessitate an operation. It was denied at her home last night that Mrs. Shepard suffered from appendicitis, and Mrs. Shepard was then reported to be resting comfortably. Her physician is Dr. Robert Coleman Kemp of 103 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Shepard is a daughter of the late Jay Gould. She was married to Mr. Shepard, who was the manager of the Gould system of railways, on Jan. 22, 1918. The couple have adopted three little children as companions for her young nieces, who have made their home with her.

WHYTE'S MUST CLOSE OR PAY A $1,500 FINE

Restaurant Found to Have Ignored Order to Use Wheat Substitutes.

VIOLATED TWO FOOD RULES

Place Ordered to Cease Business Entirely for a Week or Give to Red Cross.

Whyte's restaurant, at 145 Fulton Street, one of the most prominent eating places in the downtown business district, was ordered closed for one week by the Federal Food Board yesterday, with the alternative of paying the sum of $1,500 to the Red Cross fund, for violating the wheat regulations of the Federal Food Administration. This is the largest restaurant that has thus far come under the ban of the Federal Food Board. If the corporation conducting the restaurant declines to pay the alternative fine, the suspension goes into effect on Monday midnight, June 10, and remains in effect until June 17. In either case there will be posted on the window of the restaurant during the period of that week the following notice:

We violated the regulations of the Food Administration, but have pledged full obedience in the future.

Posted by direction of the United States Food Administration. Not to be removed until midnight Monday, June 17.

On May 13 last this restaurant's officers were before the board on a charge of failing to use substitutes of any kind in the making of Vienna and French rolls. Clarence Schmeisel, Assistant Secretary of the New York State Food Commission, sat as a Special Commissioner and ordered the bakery department of this restaurant to be closed for three days. Frank White, Secretary of the Corporation, blamed an Austrian baker for the violation, declaring that he had discharged this baker. The baker contradicted the testimony and contended that he had never been ordered to use substitutes.

Violations Were Repeated.

At that time the proprietors appealed to the Federal Food Administrator and the three-day closing order was temporarily suspended. According to the Federal Food Board, violations have continued since, and the board decided yesterday that more vigorous action was justified than was originally contemplated, namely the suspension of the entire business for a period of one week. The officers of the restaurant were informed of the decision by a letter from the board, which read as follows:

United States Food Administration,
New York Federal Food Board,
220 West Fifty-seventh Street,
New York, N. Y., June 6, 1918.

Frank White, Secretary Whyte's, Inc., 145 Fulton Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: We have considered your case with care. It is our opinion that you have failed in the conduct of your restaurant to observe the requests and regulations of the Food Administration with that care which the Administration expects from patriotic restaurant and hotel owners. We believe it to be entirely reasonable for the manager of a restaurant or dining room to see that the proper amount of substitutes are used in his bread and rolls and that the proper quantity only is served. Both of these two regulations of the Administration you violated. If large restaurants like yours fail to observe the directions of the Administration we can scarcely expect compliance by smaller restaurants. The rules which you violated were well known. If proprietors like your self either knowingly or through careless management fail to enforce the observance of the regulations, then the Administration must compel such observance.

We direct you to close your restaurant for the period of one week, beginning Tuesday, June 11. If you prefer to make a contribution of $1,500 to the Red Cross, instead of closing, we will permit you to make such contribution. Please inform us in case you prefer to make such contribution, as otherwise our inspectors will be present on Tuesday to see that the restaurant is closed. Whether you close or make the designated contribution, you are to either case also to display prominently in your restaurant for a two weeks' period the placards which will be furnished you by our inspectors. Yours very truly,

JOHN MITCHELL,
Chairman.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS,
Federal Food Administrator for New York City.

The officers and proprietors of Whyte's restaurant are Edward E. White, President; Frank White, Secretary, and Neal White, Treasurer.

Laundry Starch Sold as Food.

The Federal Food Board made public yesterday a warning for the United States Food Administration calling attention to the fact that "certain unscrupulous millers and others" were placing on the market as food for human consumption laundry starch under various brand names such as corn flour, corn starch flour, and corn starch, &c. This commodity, which is technically known as pearl starch, is used in laundries, and was determined by the Department of Agriculture some time ago to be unfit for human consumption.

The Federal Food Board issued a notice yesterday advising all manufacturers using sugar that June 10 is the last day on which statements may be filed to obtain sugar. The board has already issued certificates for more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar. Unless the manufacturer reports to the Federal Food Board the amount of sugar he has on hand and his additional requirements by June 10, no sugar will be allotted for the balance of 1918 to the manufacturer failing to make such a return."

CHEMICAL ALLIANCE TO AID.

Will Work with War Industries Board for Sulphur Distribution.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Chemical Alliance in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday pledging the organization's co-operation with the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board in the allocation and distribution of sulphur-bearing materials during the war. There is no shortage of sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemicals vitally necessary in the manufacture of munitions, it was said, but in order that distribution might be perfected and all munitions plants receive their full share of raw materials the Chemical Alliance would share the burden of distribution with the board.

A committee was formed to confer with officials of the Chemical Division in the matter of distribution. It was said that a tremendous increase in the output of sulphuric acid was in prospect because of the demands made by munition plants. The committees will see to it that the acid is not used in nonessential manufactures to the disadvantage of the ammunition output. There are more than 250 acid plants in the United States receiving their supplies from the Gulf Coast region, and a regulation of the supply was considered necessary. Horace Bowker of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, 2 Rector Street, presided at the meeting. The Government was represented by Charles A. MacDowell, Chief of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board.

7,227 WOMEN ON PENN. R. R.

Rapid Increase in Their Employment on Lines in East.

In the ten-day period from May 27 to June 6 inclusive, on all divisions of the Pennsylvania Lines East 4,477 employes left the service and 5,122 new ones were hired. The net gain of 645 occurred entirely in the last two days of the period.

On May 27 there were 5,662 women employes, and on June 5, ten days later, the number had increased to 7,227. There has been a loss of 900 male employes, as against a gain of 1,546 female workers.

There is at present a scarcity of firemen, brakemen, car repair men, track laborers and engine repair men. There are currently about 14,000 "bad order" cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, about 4,000 above normal.

ACTS FOR MRS. WOOLWORTH

Husband Asks Committee Because of Mental Condition.

When Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday named Phoenix Ingraham to take testimony in lunacy proceedings concerning the mental condition of Mrs. Frank W. Woolworth it became known that the wife of the merchant had been unable to care for herself for two years because of senility. Mr. Woolworth in his petition to the court for the appointment of a committee for the person and property of his wife said he was compelled to do so to his "very great regret and sadness."

Mrs. Woolworth, who is 65 years old, lives with her husband at 990 Fifth Avenue, but is constantly under the care of nurses because she is unable to walk alone. Her daughters, Mrs. Helen McCann and Mrs. Jessie M. Donahue, live at 4 and 6 East Eightieth Street respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Woolworth were married forty-eight years ago. Mr. Woolworth said his wife has not more than $5,000 worth of personal property. She owns 200 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and has an interest in Philadelphia real estate in addition to her dower rights in her husband's property.

Dr. George W. Jarman said that Mrs. Woolworth was not insane, but that her condition is due to limesalts in the blood vessels of the brain, causing the condition popularly known as softening of the brain. Her senility is similar to that of a person more than ninety years of age. She is cheerful, but is incapable of mental processes, cannot comprehend what is going on about her clearly, and is usually unable to recognize her husband and children distinctively. Her condition is incurable.

SECURITY LEAGUE PRIZES.

Suggestions for Spreading Our War Aims Among the Germans.

In announcing the awards of prizes for the best suggestions of methods to spread information upon the war aims of the United States among the German people, the National Security League said that many of the 2,000 suggestions were made by American citizens of German birth and that some were written in the German language.

Four of the suggestions were of such merit that the judges decided not to try to judge among them, and they divided the prize of $1,000 into four first prizes. The winners were Dr. Henry Louis Smith, President of the Washington and Lee University; F. J. Neubauer of Bronxville, N. Y.; James H. Monahan of Brookline, Mass., and John C. Ralston of Spokane, Wash.

The league said that the campaign was started with the idea that the German and Austrian masses desired peace and that they continued fighting because they were ignorant of the war aims of their own countries as well as those of enemy countries. The plans of the winners will be given to the Secretary of War. The donor of the prize was J. Clarence Davies.

CABLEGRAMS TO ITALY.

New Order Concerning Them Issued by Italian Authorities.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday announced that the following order had been issued by the Italian Telegraph Administration:

"Beginning June 10, in private international telegrams originating in or destined for Italy or for transmission through Italy, the address must be in open language and the addressee must be indicated by name and Christian name, and signature is obligatory and must be indicated by name and Christian name of the sender. In the above mentioned private telegrams abbreviated or code addresses or signatures will no longer be permitted.

"These instructions apply also to the Italian colonies."

NEW FRENCH WAR PICTURES.

High Commission Aids in Film Depicting Fraternity with America.

Official French pictures of General Pershing standing before the tomb of Lafayette and saying, "Lafayette, here we are," and other official war pictures of the French Government, including scenes in the trenches, will be included in a film which the Leonce Perret Productions Company is staging with the aid of the French High Commission to this country. The film is the first of a series the purpose of which will be to depict the growing fraternity between France and America. The object of this picture, which has not yet been named, is to show the people of America the enthusiasm with which the French people, unofficially, are receiving American soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon at the Leonce Perret Studio, at Park Avenue and 135th Street, a reception was held to celebrate the filming of the big scene, in which several hundred persons take part. M. Henri Tardieu, head of the High Commission to the United States, who had planned to speak, was not able to be present, but sent a letter through his secretary, Louis Aubert.

Among the guests were M. Guy, head of the Department of French Propaganda in this country; M. Ratisbone, chief of the French Photographic Division; M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General to the United States; M. Morachini, French Vice Consul; Lucien Muratore, the tenor, and M. Almel, editor in chief of The New France.

LAMBS' AUCTION, $5,000.

Stars Sell Seats for Gambol's First Performance—$500 for a Box.

High prices were paid at auction yesterday afternoon at the Belasco Theatre for the boxes and choice seats for the first performance of this year's Lambs Gambol, which will take place at the Hudson Theatre next Friday night. The top price for a box, $500, was paid by a group of Lambs, and the other boxes brought premiums ranging from $100 to $800 over the listed price, which was $100. Prices for seats ranged from $15 to $35 each. The amount obtained was unofficially estimated to have been in excess of $5,000.

Well-known Lambs acted as auctioneers, the list including De Wolf Hopper, William Collier, Augustus Thomas, Donald Brian, Taylor Holmes, and Leon Errol. The auction was for the first performance only, which will be for the club building fund. Four additional performances will be given for various charities.

PREMIERS REACH LONDON.

Imperial War Cabinet and Conference Soon to Assemble.

LONDON, June 7.—It is officially announced that meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial Conference are expected to commence within a few days. A majority of the representatives already have arrived.

Canada will be represented by Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier; A. Meighen, Minister of the Interior; J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, and Newton W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council; Australia by W. M. Hughes, Premier, and Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy; New Zealand by William F. Massey, Premier, and Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance; South Africa by General Jan Christian Smuts and Henry Burton, Minister of Railways; Newfoundland by W. F. Lloyd, and India by Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India; Sir Sat Yendra Sinha, and the Maharajah of Ratiala.

AIR MAIL TO BOSTON TODAY.

Lieut. Webb Will Make Return Flight Today if Weather Permits.

The return flight in the first trip of the New York-Boston air mail service will be made this morning by Lieutenant Webb if weather conditions are favorable. Lieutenant Webb telephoned L. H. Hartung, in charge of the Belmont Park Aerial Station, yesterday that all he needed to equip his Liberty motor plane for the return flight was a new propeller and that was shipped him yesterday by a special delivery to enable him to be ready for the trip southward.

The Lieutenant reported that Boston accounts of his landing were somewhat misleading as he made a good landing, was not in the least hurt and not even shaken up, but as the ground proved a trifle uneven the machine tipped and caused a propeller blade to be broken, a matter easily remedied as the motor was not damaged. The mail service by air route between Belmont Park and Philadelphia was not in operation today owing to the heavy storm. At the other end weather conditions were better and it was reported here that the flights between Washington and Philadelphia would be made as usual.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
SUNDAY NIGHT Last Concert OF THE SEASON
A SPECIAL BILL FOR THIS OCCASION

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2.
Last Week of The Company Now Appearing in MAYTIME
With Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood, Wm. Norris
Next Week—The Chicago Company Will Appear in MAYTIME

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.
Next Monday Night Souvenir Night.
Beautiful Fans to All the Ladies.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy. SEVENTEEN SIXTH MONTH.

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30.
THE TALK OF BROADWAY.
Rock-A-Bye Baby
A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER
By Ian Hay (Major Beith). J. Hartley Manners and Percival Wilde. Songs by Lieut. Gitz Rice.
With PERCIVAL KNIGHT and Lieut. Gitz Rice.

MOROSCO West 45 St. Evs. at 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mat. Today at 2:20. TIMES.
BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK
LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMB

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

OFFICES: Telephone 1000 Bryant.
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Tuxedo.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem—2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....397 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elisabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....91 Second Street
Jersey City.....80 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....18 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....408 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Greater New York and commuting distance. Three Cents, elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents, elsewhere.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY..	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only.....	8.00	4.25	.75
One week, 30c.			
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30

CANADIAN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY..	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only.....	8.00	4.25	.75
One week 30c.			
SUNDAY only.....	6.00	3.25	.55

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY..	$26.00	$13.30	$2.45
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

ARE WE TO BE GERMANY'S ACCOMPLICES?

"It is time to act in Russia," says ex-President TAFT, writing in The Philadelphia Public Ledger. It is rather more than time. It was time to act in Russia long ago. The question is whether there is still time to act in Russia, and, if there is, how long there will continue to be time to act in Russia. Germany is eating the country up in great mouthfuls. To Germany it was "time to act in Russia" the moment the Czar was overthrown, and Germany began acting then with immense skill and energy and has not lost a minute or a second since. "For want of a definite policy," says a writer in The London Times, "we day by day are losing the chance even to rebuild upon the ashes of Russia." This writer foresees the re-establishment of order in Russia by Germany after the present German-planned confusion has reduced the country to the lowest point, and in the future "a Russian-German alliance again menacing the peace of the world at a dozen points." And he says:

> The first steps have already been taken by the Germans, and while the Allies puzzle over their own policies, the Germans have policies which the offensive on the western front on an unprecedented scale has not diverted them a hair's breadth from carrying on.

"While the Allies puzzle over their own policies." That is the very core of it. When shall we have unity of counsel, if not unity of command, in the political field? Is there anything to show that the Allies even consult with each other about the question of having a policy? They consult each other, we know, but it always appears that they do their consulting only over some immediate question of the moment, as when France submitted to England Kaiser KARL'S letter to SIXTUS. The idea of planning out a policy, such as Germany plans out, has never occurred to them, so far as any evidence goes to show. When shall we have a political board of strategy and a political Foch?

Here the world is confronted with the most frightful menace conceivable; a menace even more frightful than the menace of the present German Empire. For we can beat the present German Empire, we believe, but the whole world could not beat a German-Russian Empire with its muscles in Russia and its brain in Berlin. NAPOLEON said that in a century Europe would be either republican or Cossack. He did not allow for Russian incompetence; he was aware only of the vast Russian strength. But his prediction is being fulfilled as the century he spoke of nears its end; for what Russia lacked in order to dominate the world was efficiency, and a Russia ruled by Germany will have efficiency in plenty. It will not be a Russia ruled by a Czar that will dominate the world, but a Russia ruled by a Kaiser; and the only alternative to that, as NAPOLEON foresaw, is the worldwide triumph of democracy.

Which will win, the Germany-Russia that Germany is striving with might and main to create—and is creating—or democracy? Upon that issue hangs the fate of everything that mankind has built up from the time when LANGTON and FITZ-WALTER extorted the Great Charter from King JOHN to the time when the Parliament of England extorted its rights from the Stuarts, to the time when the American people unfurled their Declaration of Independence on these shores and the time when the French people stormed the Bastille. Shall all these centuries go for nothing, and shall we return to despotism forever?

Here we are confronted with this, the mightiest issue which mankind was ever called upon to face; and we find that the despot has his plans all made and matured, and the moment the opportunity comes he moves swiftly and intelligently to carry them into effect. But what do the democrats do? They do not even arrive at a realization that a single plan or policy is necessary. They leave all that to their intellectual superiors in Berlin, and contentedly put forth all their strength to hold back a German advance on the Aisne. When they stop that advance they feel that the world is saved. It is being destroyed behind them, destroyed in Russia, destroyed by men who have a single plan, a single policy, who work as if they had a single brain.

"We must intervene now," says Mr. TAFT. "We should at once confer "with our allies, including Japan, and "agree upon a plan." The Bolsheviki will disapprove, no doubt, but are we to murder Russia to avoid offending the Bolsheviki? Are we to give up the future of the world—and its past, the democratic past it has slowly created out of the centuries—to protect the sacred Bolsheviki from annoyance? Is history to say that the democratic hope of the ages was slain by Germany and the Allies; by Germany with a sword in her hand, and by the Allies with a fat, Micawberesque complacency that eternally hoped something would turn up and therefore did nothing at all? Is Germany to kill democracy with the sword and the Allies to kill it with watchful waiting?

A GERMAN SOCIALIST COMPLAINT.

In a debate in the Reichstag, Mr. BAUER, a Socialist Deputy, complained, vainly of course, of the censorship, which, he said, was "becoming more "and more the instrument of the an-"nexationists." Excellent Mr. BAUER! What did he expect? What should the censorship of an annexationist Government do but favor annexation? The Pan Germans rule the roast. The Government encourages Pan German meetings, suppresses Socialist meetings. Mr. BAUER must mean Independent Socialist meetings, for the attitude of the Socialist Party seems to be expressed by the Socialist organ, Vorwärts, which pretends to condemn the military party, but admits that "the civil power can "do nothing but place obstacles in "the path" of that party. "The latter simply moves them out of the "way." So it "is a waste of strength" to oppose the militarists.

While Vorwärts doesn't share the rosy hopes of those who "prophesy an "early end of the war, with territorial "additions and war indemnities," see how it yields to them:

> Social democracy has been untiring in its efforts to strengthen the backbone of a clear-sighted Imperial policy.
>
> Ostensibly, it loathes the annexationists and "pure force" advocates. Actually, "the Socialists will continue "to stand on the side of their own nation in the attempt to save it from "the consequences of a bad policy."

When the chief spokesman of the Majority Social Democratic Party pleads pitifully that "as a minority it cannot govern the Empire," calmly evades responsibility, and submits to what it dislikes or says it dislikes, does it have in mind the 204 cases of suppression of Socialist newspapers in 1917, admitted by the Imperial Minister of Interior? In the last six months only seventy-three have been suppressed. Why didn't Mr. BAUER notice the improvement gratefully? Be Vorwärts sincere, insincere, or merely prudent, German Socialist journals still capable of insubordination must be getting mighty rare.

INTRODUCING THE CANDIDATES.

Governor WHITMAN is said to represent the State administration. Likewise the direct primaries, with prohibition on side. Attorney General LEWIS, our stanch old reforming friend, Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, tells us,

> should make his appeal not so much to the organization as to the voters who have been accustomed in other years to exercise that freedom of action the right of suffrage implies and to the voters who do not under any ordinary circumstances come out at the primary election.

Mr. LEWIS wants the State Convention back, has no use for the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Are his fortunes, indeed, dependent on the independent, on the habitual abstainers from the primaries? Mr. BARNES does not deck Mr. LEWIS'S political future with roses. It is to be noticed, however, that Mr. LEWIS has a lot of solid friends of credit and renown, such as Senator WADSWORTH; sagacious, uninfluential Republican County managers like Mr. JACOB A. LIVINGSTON. He has many actual chiefs and office holders, and many a remembered "ex" or "former," of whom let EDGAR BRACKETT, the Sage of Saratoga, be here saluted by name.

Governor WHITMAN is good, beautiful, and true to WHITMAN. Why do the heathen rage against him? Why do the Amalekites hurl their spears at that virtuous, that beloved head?

Mr. THADDEUS C. SWEET, Speaker of the Assembly, himself a candidate, if Oswego County Republicanism knows itself, is found among the Lewisites. Mr. SWEET is clever, even subtle, but who can view without alarm a statesman tabooed by Brother ANDERSON of the Anti-Saloon League?

The Yonkers Herald and The Yonkers Statesman show their distinguished Yonkers citizen, Colonel WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, ready to give "serious thought" to the nomination if a "large number of persons" expresses the desire that he be chosen. Colonel THOMPSON says there are too many political lawyers in the Legislature. There should be in that body more business men, workers, and farmers. In this he agrees with Mr. JOHN J. DILLON, who is in some sort a candidate for Governor himself, isn't he? Colonel THOMPSON approves the organization of farmers now going on "in every school district." He is somewhat surer than all of us can be that "organization will soon lower prices to the consumer." Colonel THOMPSON believes in the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Colonel THOMPSON'S visit to Russia and his knowledge of Russian affairs take us back, by association of ideas, to Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT, who has undertaken to produce a middle-class, a bourgeois, a Cadet candidate. At that candidate's as yet veiled lineaments who doesn't yearn to look? "O, love long looked for, wherefore wilt thou wait?"

NEXT YEAR'S TAXES.

Secretary MCADOO gives Chairman KITCHIN such a strong lead in the matter of revising the present tax laws that it is difficult to expect wide departure from the proposals. The prestige of the Treasury is greater than that of the Ways and Means Committee, and the Secretary's proposals touch the weak points of Chairman KITCHIN'S tax levy in a manner which will array public opinion behind the Treasury rather than behind the committee.

The Secretary's proposal of a budget of $24,000,000,000 would be thought impossible either to raise or to spend in any other year than this. But two things are to be remembered. We were able to spend only some $12,000,000,000 for the preceding tax year because the money went mostly for factory products, and the work was mostly of preparation for next year's quantity production. Next year's expenses will go to items mostly independent of factory limits of production, such as the support of an army without limit, of perhaps two millions, 3,000 miles from home, and for the payment for the quantity production which was not to be had last year. Moreover, $24,000,000,000 seems a more credible sum if it is thought of as the effort of 100,000,000 population, and compared with the aggregate expenses of the several allies whose populations together equal ours. Billions have not staggered our allies, who have fought long years in our cause while we were enriching ourselves, and billions will not stagger us, so long as the burden is fairly laid and money's worth is got for money spent.

On the head of removing what the Secretary calls the "inequalities" of the present law, and what the President calls the "inequities," the Secretary makes undeniable proposals. He recommends that "a real war "profit tax be levied at a high rate "upon all war profits." That is the same thing as to say that the "excess profits" tax is not a war profit tax, which nobody can deny. The present tax is a tax on profits in excess of a stipulated per cent. on capital, and it is designed for punishment of profits of all sorts rather than for raising revenue primarily. Worse yet, it is laid discriminatingly between sections of the country, and with that intention.

It is difficult to believe that a tax with such basic faults can be allowed to survive the Secretary's explicit and implicit criticism, and, therefore, it is difficult to see how his war profit tax can be "superimposed" upon the existing tax. Already there are two normal taxes and two sets of surtaxes, with complexity of calculations undesirable from any point of view, except that of those experts whose costly services are necessary to adjust differences between the Treasury and the taxpayers. On this head there should be a new departure, and not the superimposition of a third tax. It is not a question of reducing amount of tax, but of simplifying methods.

The Secretary further suggests an increase of the normal income tax in such a manner that earned incomes shall not pay 12 per cent. and unearned incomes 4 per cent. That is a method of taxation which is indefensible. It penalizes the worker and benefits the rich. That result cannot be intentional on the part of the haters of wealth and friends of the poor. The Secretary proposes to reverse the discrimination and make earned incomes pay the present aggregated 12 per cent. tax and unearned incomes pay more. No one with an income of less than $7,500 pays 12 per cent. now, and the question of where the surtaxes would begin must be considered in suspense until it is decided whether the third tax is to be "superimposed" on the present scale, or whether there is to be an entirely new scale. In the latter case it would seem that the allowance of 8 per cent. before the surtax should apply is small. The present law recognizes 9 per cent. as a fair rate to be deducted from the corporation excess tax, and even that is too moderate, considering the commitments to which corporations are bound for the soundness of their business.

This point of deduction may well be considered in connection with the rewriting of the clause laying the tax on "capital" instead of "profits." Profits may well be taxed higher than earnings, for the reason that earnings are not competitive with Liberty bonds in the money market, whereas excessive war profits tend to divert free capital into such investments rather than into funds for the prosecution of the war. When sound concerns are paying more than double the return on Liberty bonds, the temptation is great to take the greater yield.

Nothing need be said about the tax on luxuries, except in approval. Revision of the tariff to reduce the internal taxes is said not to be on the program. Results are expected now in weeks rather than in months, and Congress may be expected to speed up as the Washington thermometer rises. The sooner that businesses and individuals know what taxes they must pay on the business they now are doing, the better.

FREE CENTRAL EUROPE.

The Rome Conference, where Italians, Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Rumanians, Italians, and South Slavs agreed upon a common policy, marked the end of a long weakening division of the forces of freedom. The next step was Secretary LANSING'S expression of "earnest sympathy" with the national aspirations of the Czechs and South Slavs. This was followed by the declaration of the British, French, and Italian Prime Ministers in favor of a united and independent Poland—a policy proclaimed by Mr. WILSON—and approval of Secretary LANSING'S statement.

At last, then, the period of divided aims so carefully stimulated by Austria-Hungary, at last the lingering Entente belief in Austro-Hungarian good intentions, is over. Almost simultaneously with the renewal of the Dual Alliance, or rather the beginning of the absolute subjection of Austria-Hungary to its military suzerain, the subject nations of the Hapsburg Monarchy and the Entente Powers are one in purpose. Against the Central Europe of the Pan Germans is ranged a union of the nations yet to be established on the ruins of Austria-Hungary, of Bohemia, Poland, Greater Serbia, Greater Rumania, with the Entente Powers allied to bring about the great result. It may be a long way off, but the right beginning has been made. The Entente Powers, beguiled no longer by the coquettings and the intrigues of the Dual Monarchy, know it for what it is, an absolutist and oppressor State, the worthy instrument of Germany. The world cannot be safe for democracy until the monstrous Pan German Central Europe has been made impossible.

All the subject peoples, all the millions of their races in the United States, will be heartened by the united support now given them from the west. For a long time the Poles were much divided. In Austria for a long time they played the Austrian game. Now they see that freedom and independence can be won only by union with the other subject nations. A geographical as well as a political necessity especially unites the interests of an independent Bohemia or Czecho-Slovakia with those of an independent Poland with access to the sea. Bohemia, too, needs a port, in spite of SHAKESPEARE.

The smashing of the artificial Magyar-German supremacy of the Dual Monarchy, the erection of the subject nationalities into free States, is a condition precedent of peace with freedom. The free nations and the nationalities that mean to be free are now united to make Central Europe free.

MR. LODGE'S TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois has performed a public service in provoking Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts to defend the Navy Department and tiptoe on the brink of telling the Senate and the country just what preparations have been made to deal with the submarine menace along the Atlantic Coast. Both Senators are members of the Naval Affairs Committee, but Mr. LODGE, by virtue of many years of service and profounder study of sea power, is better informed about naval matters than Mr. LEWIS, whose versatility everybody, however, freely acknowledges.

It was Senator LEWIS'S speculation that enemy submarines have appeared off our coast because destructive criticism had "induced Germany to con-"clude * * * that we had neither "aircraft above, ships below, nor army "around"; but Senator LODGE dissented, maintaining that "loose boasts "about the number of troops we are "transporting to France" attracted the U-boats. Evidently Mr. LEWIS was not on the right scent, because the Imperial Government is well informed about the strength and resources of the American Navy, and because it is the "ships below" that submarine raiders have to contend with. Moreover, as Mr. LODGE pointed out, nobody had leveled either destructive or constructive criticism at Secretary DANIELS and his department. Senator LODGE, on the other hand, was not wholly right when he ascribed the coming of the enemy's submarines to "loose boasts about the number of troops we are transporting to France." The truth, of which the German Government must have had an inkling at least, was quite sufficient to warrant the sending of U-boats over here to prevent the sailing of transports by raids on merchantmen (German psychology is uniformly wrong) and to lie in wait for the transports if they should leave Atlantic ports.

Mr. LODGE evidently thought it was high time to reassure the American people about the patrol work of the navy on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. LEWIS'S effort in that direction had not been at all happy. He did not seem to be animated by the tranquillizing spirit, nor did he contribute any illuminating details to the discussion. Senator LODGE was master of his subject. He had made it a point to find out just what the Navy Department was doing to protect the Atlantic Coast; he had gone to the head sources of information and had reassured himself before reassuring the country. A real authority on naval matters, Mr. LODGE'S inquiry made him a champion of Secretary DANIELS.

"In my judgment," said Senator LODGE, summing up, "the navy and "the Navy Department, the Secretary "and Assistant Secretary and all the "officers, the Chief of Staff, and "every head of bureau, have done "everything that foresight could sug-"gest." This from a stalwart Republican, who, however, is a permanent patriot. Senator LODGE was tempted to go into details, but had to refrain, for military reasons. Nevertheless, he roughly sketched the precautions that had been taken: the sea patrol was as "absolutely complete" as it could be made, the Coast Guards (Life Saving Stations) formed a chain of observation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and the fishermen had been organized as scouts to bring in information. Of the United States Navy Mr. LODGE said in closing:

> It has been doing the greatest possible work everywhere. It has not failed in convoying troops. It has not failed in its work in the North Sea and the Channel, and on the coast of France and in the Mediterranean, and it will not fail here. It will do everything that courage and intelligence and bravery can accomplish.

The American people, who have always admired and trusted the navy, are well aware that its initial and imperative duty in this war was to reinforce the British and French fleets in the "barred zone" and co-operate with them to destroy the enemy's submarines. Naval history will be searched in vain to find an instance of a quicker dispatch of a first-class fighting contingent than Secretary DANIELS achieved. It has since been strengthened, and some of the finest battleships afloat have also joined the British fleet at its base, to be ready for a decisive sea fight with the Germans—if they come out. America has given a splendid exhibition of naval efficiency on the other side, but over here the defense of the Atlantic Coast has been just as much the concern of the Navy Department. The scale has been different, that is all. Submarines can operate in the great spaces of the Western Atlantic with less risk of detection than in the English Channel, the Irish or the North Sea, but they can take no liberties with the patrol established by our Navy Department. And that patrol is being systematically strengthened. There is no cause for concern.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Mistake They Did Not Make.

That the people of San Juan, Porto Rico, after hearing what happened to the steamer Carolina, should have stoned the houses and shops of German residents is, of course, something that must be severely condemned. The local Federal officials were quite right, therefore, in criticising such conduct with severity and in telling the demonstrators that what they had done gave the Germans a grievance against one of the Allies and that, so far as it had any effect at all, it helped the bad cause and injured the good one.

After that has been admitted, however, it seems permissible to note with something of satisfaction that what impressed the Porto Ricans when they read about the loss of the Carolina was not that the passengers on her had been treated kindly and courteously by the German officers who boarded the ship. What struck them was that those same officers had ordered passengers and crew instantly to embark in open boats far from land, and that as a result—a result easily foreseen—the whole of the ship's company narrowly escaped death and some of them, including women and children, were drowned.

And really, that was the important part of the episode—that, and not, as a good many observers and commentators in the United States seemed to think, the fact that the men on the submarine did not cut the throats of their victims offhand, but chose, for once, to show the suavity of manners not infrequently displayed by other pirates in the days when piracy was a recognized profession, not altogether unworthy of a gentleman whose fortunes were at low ebb. The Porto Ricans were wrong to stone their German neighbors. They deserved to be severely condemned for that, as they were. But as judges of submarine warfare as waged by Germans they showed a power of discrimination between essentials and non-essentials that it would be well for a lot of people in this larger country to attain as soon as—or if—they can. Whether with or without manners, a pirate is a pirate, and hanging, not recognition of his "kindness," is what he deserves.

A Silence Highly Eloquent.

There is something that is as nearly amusing as anything done by Germans in this war has been or could be in the continuous absence from their official battle reports of any mention of, or reference to, the American forces. It is probably true that, from the German point of view, our men on the firing line are not yet sufficiently numerous to be counted among the important features of the immediate military problem. Still, they are there and they are doing things which the French and British deem worthy of description in their daily bulletins, and while the German people might not be pleased to hear about the presence of American soldiers at many points along the front, they certainly would be interested in the news if they were allowed to get it.

Is it out of consideration for their feelings and sensibilities that this news is withheld from them, or is it because they have been repeatedly and authoritatively told by their High Command and their press that the invincible German submarines would see that no Yankees crossed the sea? The latter theory seems the more plausible, especially as revelation of the truth would convict certain Great Ones of being either unveracious or not all-knowing. And that, of course, would never do.

But the veil so carefully hung between the German people and the American troops in France must be wearing desperately thin and it is likely soon to blow away entirely. In one of THE TIMES dispatches there was recorded this week not only that we already have 500,000 men safely landed, but that 42,000 of them were taken across by a single convoy. That is not a great army, as armies go nowadays, but when an army, in spite of all the submarines can do, increases by frequent increments of that size it promises in no long time to attain a magnitude which, even when judged by present standards, is the reverse of "contemptible."

It takes seven or eight, perhaps ten, big ships to carry 42,000 men with their necessary belongings and sustenance. If the Germans want to know how these things can be—and if they ask prettily, and say "Please"—almost anybody will tell them that there are two explanations: The British and the American navies.

Responsibility Put On the Owner.

So obviously reasonable is it that the owner of an automobile, when riding in it, controls the speed at which his chauffeur drives, that one cannot help wondering why it took two courts to hold the owner and not the chauffeur responsible for the consequences of the speed the former orders or permits.

To the lay mind that seems to be what is called a self-evident proposition, but as one judge recently held to the contrary it cannot be self-evident to all judicial minds. The higher of the two tribunals, however, has agreed with the layman, and unless an appeal to a tribunal still higher should reverse the reversal, as sometimes happens, common folk can take it as established that if the owners of automobiles like to ride fast, they, and not their servitors, will pay fines or even go to prison if the results of haste imperil or are disastrous to other users of the highway.

The effect of this decision, we are told, and may hope, though not too confidently, will increase the general safety. And that safety needs increasing. Automobile accidents, so called—and for the most part wrongly so called—are altogether too numerous, and it is only by fixing responsibility for them exactly where the responsibility belongs that the careless and the reckless will be moved to take thought of their duties as well as of their rights and their privileges.

"A Deserved Distinction."

From The Hartford Courant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has recently come into an honor unique in the history of American newspapers, and that this is fully earned is demonstrated by the complementary fact that the awarding committee consists almost exclusively of newspaper men. THE TIMES gets the Pulitzer gold medal (the first award of it) for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service" rendered by any American newspaper during the year.

The award was referred by the Faculty to a committee with President Nicholas Murray Butler at its head, the other members of which were Melville E. Stone of The Associated Press, Victor F. Lawson of The Chicago Daily News, General Taylor of The Boston Globe, Solomon B. Griffin of The Springfield Republican, and representatives of The New York Sun and World, St. Louis Dispatch, and Philadelphia Press.

All newspapers are in a sense rivals. In New York the rivalry is intense, as, indeed, it is between the large papers of all the large cities, not locally alone but nationally. It is, therefore, an especial triumph for THE TIMES to earn this award at the hands of newspaper men. THE TIMES has become, under the leadership of Adolph S. Ochs, the leading paper of the United States and deserves this wide public recognition. At the same time we venture to note the commendable attitude of the newspaper men, who set all self-interest aside and cast their votes for what they would most of them call a rival.

Fast Wooden Shipbuilding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting in your paper of today an interesting editorial on progress in ship construction, in which everybody is in hearty accord, I see you have quoted an item from The Emergency Fleet News in regard to progress being made in wooden ship construction in Texas at the yard of the Beaumont Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

In this connection I may say that the Lone Star Shipbuilding Company has planted that place at Beaumont, and we know that we have obtained the record for quick action after launching a ship.

On Monday, June 3, we sent the following telegram to Charles M. Schwab, which speaks for itself:

> Are pleased to advise you we have broken wooden shipyard records of launching our ship Lone Star (267) exactly on schedule, June 1. In addition we laid a new keel and erected in place the first frame of a new ship (268) on same day. This result indicates highest efficiency and team work on part of the officers and men of the Lone Star Shipbuilding Company.

and have received from him the following appreciated telegram in reply:

> Very much pleased to receive your wire June 3. This shows splendid work, and I know you will keep it up.
>
> It is our expectation that we may have this boat, which was launched on June 1, under steam and ready for delivery to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by July 4.

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON,
President The Lone Star Shipbuilding Company.
New York, June 6, 1918.

Good Sportsmen and Good Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A clean sportsman is a clean fighter. As another proof of the quality of the "Blue Devil" comrades of our soldiers, I quote a paragraph of a letter from an American boy written at the front, and dated, as it happens, the second day after the battle of Seicheprey, in which his regiment played a most important part:

> "Yesterday we scraped up a soccer team and went down to play a bunch of Frenchmen. Of course we were trimmed—3 to 1—but that wasn't bad, considering. It was the first time I'd played since I left college and some of our gang had never played before. The French are the cleanest players I ever saw. We played what would be a clean game for America, but even so we could have learned something from the French."

Who would want to play soccer with Germans—as a sport? JOHN NELSON.
Boston, June 5, 1918.

THE WOMEN.

They saw the soldiers marching by,
With clashing guns and swords;
And ancient pride gave silent cry:
"Forth to the field—our lords!"

They saw the soldiers marching past,
Brown cheeks beside stern guns;
And pride more ancient cried the last:
"Fruit of our pain—our sons!"

They saw hearth, home and hope depart,
Through tears that did not fall,
For whispered pride o' mother-heart:
"My one—the country's all!"

They saw the soldiers march away,
And gave, but did not ask.
They thanked God for their destiny,
And turned them to their task!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

HOLLAND'S ANGER.

Germany Working Upon Feelings Aroused by the Ship Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From a letter from The Hague I give the following extracts, which may be of interest to your readers:

"You have no idea of the anger the seizing of the Dutch merchant fleet created in Holland in all circles. To me, and, thank goodness, to many with me, it does not matter so much, provided it really can help to beat the Germans. But it seems a pity that things were so misrepresented. Our ships could not sail simply because you held them by force, and other ships did not dare leave Holland for fear of running into the same American trap, and certainly not out of fear of Germany. If your Government had simply said, 'Look here, we must have those ships to beat the Germans, and we are forced to take them from you, but we will do all we can to make up for it afterward,' I think people here would have seen more clearly, and the resentment, which is tremendous now, would have been less. Of course, you have the sovereign right to refuse to sell us bunker coal or products for solid Dutch gold, but you have no earthly right to keep the products from our own colonies away from us. The Leelandia, loaded with neutral South American coffee, with her own bunker coal, inadvertently put in at an American harbor, trusting to the United States' good faith, and was 'captured.'

"Of course, Germany wants us and you people don't. With the coal question they just hold us by the throat, also with their iron, steel, &c. What is the use of getting money returned for ships lost? You can't sail on money, neither can you eat it. Of course, facts and statements have been so twisted in your papers that it must be very difficult for any of you to see Holland's point of view or position in this matter, and now you are starving us. Perhaps I should not say so to a foreigner, but in a way I think we deserve it. The carelessness of our Government has been something incredible—first, by allowing foodstuffs to go out of the country both to England and principally to Germany, and, secondly, by not taking any measures for more protection. Thanks to all-pervading German influence, it was always and always: 'Oh, the war won't last long.' When I came back from America, thrilled with what I had seen and felt, I was laughed at and nobody would believe me. * * *

"The resentment against the Entente just now certainly is greater than against Germany, and that is an enormous pity. Germany is our danger and people seem to be blind to it to some extent. The Germans here are more generous than ever. They send their cleverest and most moderate professors here to lecture on art, literature, history, architecture; splendid musicians, opera and theatre companies. There is so little to counterbalance this, though we do all we can."

LOUISA P. DELANO.
Syosset, L. I., June 5, 1918.

AN AMERICAN TRADE-MARK.

American Chamber of Commerce in London Objects to the Proposal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much anxiety expressed by members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London concerning the bill known as U. S., H. R. 10366 bill, introduced into the House by Representative Sims, providing for a distinctive national trade-mark, under Government license, to be attached to goods of American origin.

Present criticism of the bill by Americans in London is entirely based upon a reading of the bill itself; no other disclosure of the Government's objects is yet to hand, therefore members of the chamber restrict their criticism to the broad principle involved in any legislation to create a distinctive "national trade-mark" to be applied to American exports indiscriminately.

Members of the chamber, being vitally interested in the development of American trade abroad, view with alarm the suggestion of the proposed identification of American goods by means of a distinctive mark, as it is obvious that if such official mark be indiscriminately applied to good, bad, and indifferent American products it will operate to the detriment of efficiently produced standardized American goods of quality.

Responsible American producers are considered able to establish the preeminence of their products under their own marks of identification, and will be little interested in an "omnibus" trade-mark maintained by the Government to carry reputable or disreputable goods.

Makers of unstandardized and dishonest goods would be especially eager to avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented to betray the confidence of foreign traders and consumers by the use of such common official trade-mark. Such practice would inevitably result in undermining American trade prestige abroad, to the serious disadvantage of legitimate export enterprise.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London has a membership of over 600, including representatives of most important American concerns engaged in commerce with Great Britain. Its members fear that legislation along the lines of the above bill necessarily carries dangerous possibilities, demanding great caution and elaborate safeguards to protect American export trade interests in European markets. It is the current opinion of members that any common official mark is dangerous to export trade unless it be absolutely restricted to a standardized quality of goods only. Such restriction is believed to be impractical and impossible of efficient application. Further, goods selling to the general public in the British and other commercially developed European markets would in no way be benefited by a displayed mark of foreign origin.

It is hoped by representatives of American trade interests in Great Britain that any proposed legislation dealing with this important matter will be closely scrutinized by all those seriously interested in the welfare of American export trade, and that hasty action to achieve some immediate object will not be permitted to injure the permanent upbuilding of American trade interests abroad.

TRADE INFORMATION COMMITTEE,
AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
London, May 17, 1918.

German Classes in Summit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item published by you June 5 concerning the "elimination" of German from the public schools of Summit, N. J., is entirely misleading. The Board of Education favors the discontinuance of German, and that department of the high school will cease with the present school year. There are four or five next year seniors who cannot replace German by French as a college entrance requirement, and refusal by Mr. Nixon of an amendment to his resolution making reasonable provision for them, (similar to that made in New York City,) is what lost a second to his resolution. This was the sole question of "elimination" on which he failed. JOHN D. MORGAN,
Member Board of Education.
Summit, N. J., June 5, 1918.

"PITIFUL PUBLICITY."

The Kind That Hinders the President in Carrying On the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A great deal depends on the kind of publicity" the President has to aid him in preparation for war and in prosecution of it. But "pitiless publicity," one of the sayings of the President to which frequent appeal is made in excuse of the ruthless attacks made upon him, does not mean "pitiful publicity," which is defined in the dictionaries—made long before Mr. Wilson was elected President or ever dreamed himself that one day he would become the most conspicuous figure in the political life of the world—as publicity that is to be "pitied for its littleness or meanness." And this sort of publicity the President has had in abundant measure; not publicity that would help him in the successful administration of his office or in the business of fighting the greatest war in the history of the world, but publicity without knowledge of the things that have been done actually under his direction to prepare the United States for a front-page part in the decisive battle of the ages. "Pitiless publicity" might be excused or explained on the ground that it is necessary for the health of the nation. "Pitiful publicity," whether prompted by political purpose or personal disappointment, should not be and cannot be defended on any patriotic ground, for the country is at war; not war for the triumph of any political theory affecting our purely domestic affairs, or for the satisfaction of personal grouches, or for the reinstatement of dethroned idols, or for the restoration of privileged abuses, but war for the preservation of what is called Christian civilization.

The President has had far more than his fair share of "pitiful publicity." It began almost as soon as he went into office, did not confine itself to his public acts, filled the air with infamous stories about his private affairs, and sought by the most devilish of devices to weaken his authority and bring his administration into popular disrepute. It could not be understood at the time it was most active, but in the light of after events it might well have been organized as a part of the German propaganda which has covered nearly the whole earth with its unspeakable slime. It persists in spots even to this day, a little camouflaged in its manifestations, not quite so bold in its utterances, perhaps, always protesting its appreciation of the President and its loyalty to the country, but never ceasing in its assaults upon the President's principal agents, measuring its words so as to escape possible conflict with the laws forbidding disloyal speech, declaring confidence in the success of American arms, but making the attainment of victory all the harder by utterly irresponsible criticism of things that have been done or have not been done, with the effect, if not the expectation, of so influencing the public morale at home as to retard the progress of the fighting men abroad.

The Imperial German Government could not ask for a more effective ally in the United States than "Pitiful Publicity." It is doing the work for which Bernstorff and Dumba and the rest of the Huns planned and paid. It has very clever spokesmen, and well-advertised withal. They talk of liberty but practice license, and go about the streets and sit on the stage and speak at banquets unmolested and unafraid because they think they are exempt from any responsibility for their disloyalty. It is around "Pitiful Publicity" that the Bolsheviki of the United States are gathering their hosts and laying their plans for the contest that will surely come here unless the Germans are beaten into the dust over there. And when the boys come back, "Pitiful Publicity" will have a score to settle with them.

J. C. HEMPHILL.
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1918.

Colonel Bertram T. Clayton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just to show the great heart of this man laid low by the Huns, a man trained as he was for the highest type of a soldier possessed the tender thoughtfulness of a woman.

On June 12, one year ago, Colonel Clayton, with a number of his classmates of 1886, gathered together for their annual class dinner at the West Point Military Academy. He proposed that they collect all the flowers on the banquet table and place them on the grave of the late Captain George J. Godfrey, who lies peacefully sleeping in the cemetery near by.

Up to that time Captain Godfrey was the only man in the class of '86 "killed in action."

The next morning before his breakfast Colonel Clayton rushed up to the cemetery to see personally that everything would be in order at the grave, and then he invited not only his own classmates but many of those of other years to assist at their loving tribute to a heroic classmate.

About 11 o'clock Colonel Clayton and his friends arrived. Five motor cars of men with arms laden with flowers, with which each man covered "Teddy" Godfrey's grave.

This is but one sample of Colonel Clayton's lovable qualities and thought for others, and has made him one of the most loved officers in our army—a kindly, courteous Southern gentleman, the second man in his class—1886—to be killed in action.

A CLASSMATE'S SISTER.
New York, June 7, 1918.

Our Men Inspire Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following from Mrs. George T. Maxwell of New York, who is on the staff of Le Bien-Etre du Blesse in Paris, will be agreeable reading to Americans:

> Our men over here are making good in the most wonderful way; and the unconscious liaison work they are doing is perhaps best of all. Both English and French like them, and are glad to have them, and Italy wants them the worst way. Now that they have become acclimated and "found themselves," so to speak, they have dropped back to the home simplicity of thought and speech that will carry them further in the estimation of our Allies than all the guile of all the ages.
>
> The fighting over here is only half our job, and when I look at the firm, clean-cut mouths of our men and the independent set of their

TAX SOURCES CUT BY PRICE FIXING

Congressmen Foresee Big Falling Off in Excess Profits in Fiscal Year 1919.

AFFECTS REVENUE PLANS

May Be Forced to Levy Far Higher Rate on Profits—Unearned Incomes to be Hit.

HOUSE HEARINGS BEGIN

Head of Home Market Club Opens Testimony with Plea for Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Existing price fixing as to steel, copper, and materials essential to war production may result in a great falling off of excess profits in the fiscal year 1919 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This was viewed as a possibility by the Ways and Means Committee when it began its hearings today on the War Revenue bill.

If definite reports and estimates asked by the committee from the Treasury officials and from the committee of the War Industries Board show that excess profits have been absorbed in increased wages and higher cost of raw materials, it will be necessary to either raise the rate on excess profits to a very high figure or find other means of obtaining revenue in the measure, which is designed to procure $8,000,000,000 through taxation.

Acting on the recommendation of Secretary McAdoo, that the excess profits should be a lucrative taxation source, the committee is not opposed to placing a heavy rate on such incomes. As soon as this policy was determined upon it was suggested that the war profits might not increase greatly in 1919 over the present fiscal year, and before writing a bill on the basis of doubling the returns from excess profits it would be wise to find out in a definite way the war profits that would be made by American industry.

Brookings Before Committee.

Robert S. Brookings of the War Industries Board, who has had charge of the committee dealing with price-fixing, was before the Ways and Means Committee in executive session this afternoon. He was asked how far the Government had gone in fixing prices and how the prices prevailing today agreed with those charged by different concerns in the greater part of the fiscal year which will end on June 30. It was brought out that most of the prices on big commodities entering into war production had been reduced greatly and that profits for next fiscal year would not only be affected by this consideration, but by another, namely, that raw material prices and the wage scales had been increased with little allowance being made for the lowered price on the finished product.

Mr. Brookings was unable to furnish any definite figure, and he would not say that the returns of corporations would be less in the fiscal year 1919 than in the present fiscal period.

Since the lowered profit prices obtained by the big corporations, which are to be heavily taxed, and the knowledge that raw materials and wages had been increased, led members of the committee to the conclusion that the only way to double the returns from excess profits was to lay an almost prohibitive tax on industries. Until the committee obtains estimates as to the profits that might be expected in the next fiscal year, nothing can be done with this schedule.

Irrespective of politics, members of the committee were agreed that two systems of obtaining taxes from the corporations should be provided in the new bill. The present bill arrives at the profits on the basis of invested capital, which is hard to define. In England the war profits tax is in practice. This established a normal profit in a year previous to the war, and average profits during the years of the war, beyond this normal tax, are taxed at a heavy rate. Such a tax was proposed by the Senate Finance Committee when the last revenue bill was being considered. It was abandoned because some of the largest corporations had their heaviest earning years previous to the war, therefore would have escaped heavy tax payments, while other firms, which had lean years previous to the war, and increased in the war period, would have had taxes placed upon them which would have brought about many inequalities.

In his letter to Representative Kitchin, Secretary McAdoo suggested that the pre-war profits system and the excess profit system, based upon invested capital, should be employed, and that the Government should elect which profits to tax, accepting the highest.

Another recommendation coming from Secretary McAdoo that the normal tax on unearned incomes should be much greater than on earned incomes met with undivided approval in Great Britain and other countries, where incomes have been taxed for many years, this principle is followed. At present the normal tax on incomes amounts to 4 per cent., with an 8 per cent. extra tax on earned incomes above $6,000.

Mr. McAdoo recommends that the two taxes shall be combined, raising the tax on earned incomes to 12 per cent., and that the tax on unearned income shall be made much higher. Since Representative Longworth entered the Ways and Means Committee less than six years ago, although falling himself somewhat in the unearned income class, he has urged that there should be a lower tax on the income of the man who works than on the income which is derived from bond coupons and rent collections on inherited investments.

Mr. Longworth not only fought in the Ways and Means Committee for the establishment of this principle in the last bill, now approved by Mr. McAdoo, but he offered an amendment to that effect on the floor. This has been his pet contention, and he feels that, now that Mr. McAdoo has finally recommended an increase on unearned incomes, the principle will be put into operation in the new revenue law.

"It is a fundamental principle of every income tax law in every other country but this that earned income pays a less rate of taxation than unearned income," said Mr. Longworth in discussing the proposition.

"In Australia there is a difference made of 33 per cent., in favor of earned, as compared to unearned, incomes. In Great Britain, I think, it is 25 per cent. Every country except this discriminates in favor of the man who earns his income by his personal exertion and by his brains as compared with the man who sits down and cuts coupons or collects rents. Under our law, not only does such a man not pay less taxes, but Section 209 has imposed upon him an additional tax in the form of an excess profits tax, from which the coupon cutter or the rent collector is exempt.

"There is a fundamental reason why a discrimination should be made in favor of the man who earns his income. The man who derives his income from invested capital does not thereby destroy or impair his capital. It remains the same, and his capacity to receive the income therefrom remains the same during his life; but the man who has to earn his income thereby diminishes his capital from day to day to some extent, and the time eventually comes when his earning power vanishes. Our present law, then, is a double violation of that principle, which, I am sure, most men in Congress believe should be made one of the permanent fundamentals in our income tax legislation. It is a pity that Congress has not so far recognized this principle, but it is an infinitely greater pity that we should have adopted a provision which not only makes no discrimination in favor of the men who earns his income but places a penalty upon him."

FAVORS RESORT TO TARIFF.

Head of Home Market Club Before Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Thomas O. Marvin of Boston, representing the Home Market Club, was the first witness before the House Ways and Means Committee at its revenue hearing. He advocated raising several million dollars more revenue by increased import duties.

Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Committee on War Finance asked a heavier tax on incomes, and Representative Albert Johnson of Washington presented a plan for graduated taxes on second-class mail matter. Mr. Marsh said that during the war no patriot would want an income of more than $50,000.

"On the basis of 1916 income tax returns, if we take all incomes over $50,000, some 9,119 persons would pay $1,680,000,000," he said. "A heavy tax on lower incomes would yield approximately $1,000,000,000. From income taxes, therefore, at least $3,480,000,000 can be secured.

"During 1916 the net taxable income of corporations in the country was nearly $8,700,000,000, at least half of which could be taken. From these two sources, therefore, approximately $8,000,000,000 can be secured, since excess profits are much larger this year than in 1916. This is in addition to the $2,000,000,000 in receipts from miscellaneous sources."

Mr. Marvin said that in England the total revenue from import duties in this year would reach $460,000,000, or $10.25 per capita, while in the United States they would amount to only $168,000,000, or $1.68 per capita.

"You are in favor of a tariff for protection as well as for revenue, are you not?" asked Representative Moore of Pennsylvania.

"Yes, Sir," he replied.

"And you are not ashamed of your position on that point?"

"Not any more than I am ashamed of the American flag or the American soldiers," he said.

Replying to Representative Hull of Tennessee, Mr. Marvin said he believed it would be difficult now to frame a tariff law trat would meet the nation's requirements after the war. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican, declared cotton taxes would be a serious problem in the drafting of the bill. Cotton, he said, had been a source of great profit and would be a fruitful revenue source.

Taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources every month are barely sufficient, if taxes on incomes and excess profits are excluded, to pay war expenses for two days of the month. This was shown today by a detailed Treasury report of tax collections for April, giving the yield of ordinary and war taxes for that month as $93,700,000. Government expenses now are running nearly $50,000,000 a day.

Corporation income and excess profits taxes collected in April, were $127,614,000, and individual income and excess profits receipts were $41,721,000, making a total of $169,335,000 from these sources. This represented only a small amount, comparatively, with the $2,000,000,000 or more which will be collected within the next ten days.

Other minor sources of revenue are shown by the following April collections:

From whisky and other spirits, $32,711,000; tobacco, $15,80,000; beer and other fermented liquors, $11,236,000; freight taxes, $6,786,000; passenger ticket taxes, $6,087,000; theatre admissions, $3,988,000; automobiles and motor cycles, $3,429,000; estates, $4,704,000; express taxes, $1,275,000; taxes on telephone and telegraph messages, $1,305,000.

Although the 8 per cent. tax on passenger tickets brought in nearly a third more than in the month previous, indicating more travel, the 10 per cent. tax on Pullman seats and berths yielded 20 per cent. less than in March. This showed a falling off in use of luxurious cars in traveling, owing probably to the curtailment of cars by the Railroad Administration of parlor and sleeping car schedules.

The tax collections indicated that the nation's theatre bill for April was nearly $40,000,000, but this was $4,000,000 less than in March. The sale of playing cards also apparently declined, for tax receipts from the stamps affixed to each pack were one-sixth smaller.

Stamps on bonds and capital stock conveyances brought in $1,392,000; on futures, $522,000; on stock sales, $354,000; from oil pipe lines came $324,000; insurance policies, $483,000, and club dues, $357,000.

Since last Jly 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year, principal tax collection statements to May 1, are as follows: Income and excess profits taxes, corporations, $192,838,000; individual, $101,994,000; estates, $36,711,000; freight, $16,614,000; passenger fares, $14,932,000; theatre admissions, $17,804,600; automobiles and motorcycles, $15,099,000; stamp taxes on bonds and capital stock conveyances, $10,129,000.

Body Clothing or Underwear Which?

If it doesn't matter what it is so long as it is cheap and because it is out of sight, why any underwear will do.

But if it is something for men to wear *over* and next to the skin for the sake of better feeling, better health, better work, it is Body Clothing—AMHO Body Clothing—there is no other.

And in summer it is AMHO White Lisle Body Clothing for men.

The very words "White Lisle" suggest clean, cool skin comfort and at $5 or $6 the two-piece suit it is more economical than underwear at half the price.

Union Suits also.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

"NO BETTER IN THE WORLD" AMHO AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

American Hosiery Co., New Britain, Conn.

The Sun Never Sets on Sozodont

Civilized people the world over know that Sozodont and a healthy set of teeth mean the same thing—also that Sozodont on your washstand indicates refinement.— Clean your teeth, gums and mouth with famous

Sozodont

FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

PLAN GREAT STAND AS VICTORY SYMBOL

Sculptors Prepare to Erect an Artistic Structure for Review in Madison Square.

FOLLOWS DEWEY ARCH IDEA

Proposed That Victorious Armies Shall March Before Nation's Chiefs After War.

As a contribution to patriotism the National Sculpture Society proposes to erect on the west side of Madison Square, facing Fifth Avenue, a reviewing stand that will not only be a magnificent work of art, but will be the place of honor from which soldiers will be reviewed when they return from France. The stand will be a temporary structure, just as was the Dewey arch, erected at the close of the Spanish-American war by the society in nearly the same spot where it now proposes to erect the colossal stand.

The society decided to prepare designs for such a reviewing stand at a meeting held several days ago, and last night at its meeting in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, several designs were submitted. After discussion it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of a special committee, of which Paul W. Bartlett is Chairman.

The sculptors have already consulted the Park Commissioner, and have explained the nature of the proposed Honor Stand. They have also asked the co-operation of the Mayor. The Commissioner is willing to allow the erection of the stand along the edge of Madison Square, provided the sculptors restore the park to its original state when the stand is removed. It was not stated at the meeting whether or not the Mayor favored the plan.

It is the intention of the sculptors to erect a stand 250 feet in length and one that will typify the ideal for which America entered the war. It is probable, judging by the designs that were shown last night, that at least thirty-five heroic figures will adorn the stand and that there will be many groups of smaller figures illustrating industry, the warriors, the workers, and the various trades that gave their strength to the winning of the war.

"The National Sculpture Society proposes to erect in New York City a monumental altar to the ideals of democracy and the national idea of Liberty," said Mr. Bartlett. "This monument will take the shape of a great reviewing stand flanked by grandiose groups and reliefs, realistic and symbolic, glorifying the patriotism and heroism of the army and navy, the efforts of the workers at home and the love and sacrifice of those who have given their sons at the call of their country.

"It will be a place where great celebrations can be held in the days of triumph. The monument will testify to the energy and the valor of the people and to the awakening of their conscience in this world war of justice and right.

"It is proposed to erect just such a tribute to the honor of the nation as was the Dewey Arch. The reviewing stand, like the Dewey Arch, will be temporary, and it will be executed in cement similar to that which was used at the San Francisco Exposition, and the whole or parts of it could be reproduced in many cities. The sculptors of the Sculpture Society intend to give the best of their services and skill toward the completion of this patriotic object. These are the general ideas which it is expected to embody in the scheme."

Designs of reviewing stands made by several members of the society were shown in miniature. One of the most pretentious was designed by A. Sterling Calder. The great stand was flanked by figures representing the army and navy and in the centre there towered a group representing Liberty, Justice, and Victory. Other models were shown by John Flanagan, Augustus Lukeman, Henry Bacon, Charles Keck, and Charles Niehaus.

The question discussed the advisability of allowing the stand to be the work of one sculptor rather than to have it embody the ideas of several members of the society. It was about this question that most of the discussion took place. In the end it was decided to leave the whole affair in the hands of the committee.

Before taking up the question of the proposed memorial stand the society decided to send a protest to the Secretary of War against acceptance by the Government of designs for the Congressional Medal for Valor recently turned over by the War Department to a Philadelphia firm for manufacture. Chairman Bartlett read parts of the bill introduced by Senator Chamberlain which deals with the bestowing of medals for distinguished service. He added that it had been said that the medals that have been seen do not show the artistic excellence that ought to have been brought to them.

Chairman Bartlett said the society was of the opinion that the best talent in the country should have been called upon before the designs for the medals were accepted and struck off. Other members of the society agreed with him, and a resolution was adopted authorizing a protest. A committee, headed by Mr. Bartlett, was selected to draft the letter.

AWARD HISTORY PRIZES.

Winners in the Sons of the Revolution Essay Contest.

The Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, with headquarters at Fraunces's Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, announced yesterday the results of the essay contest on the subject "What the United States of America Owes to France," arranged by the society as an incentive to the study of American history.

For the three best essays the society on Oct. 1, 1917, offered three prizes, the first prize being $50 and a bronze medal, the second $30 and a bronze medal, and the third $15 and a bronze medal.

The contest was for scholars of the last year of high schools and preparatory departments of normal schools and colleges in the State of New York. The prizes have been awarded as follows:

First Prize—Donald McAllister, Ithaca High School, Ithaca.

Second Prize—Samuel B. Darlich, Central High School, Buffalo.

Third Prize—William Reitzel, New Rochelle High School, New Rochelle.

These received honorable mention: William Clyde Wenzel, Newburg Free Academy, Newburg; F. Winfield Smith, Mexico Academy and High School, Mexico; Anna Crofoot, Alfred High School, Alfred; Lucy Lewton, Port Chester High School, Port Chester; John J. Elson, Tonawanda High School, Tonawanda; Charles W. Hensle, Mt. Vernon High School, Mt. Vernon; Elizabeth Allen, State Normal School, Fredonia; Harold C. Seitz, Lafayette High School, Buffalo, and Doris A. McClellan, Williamsville High School, Williamsville.

F. H. Simonds Ill in Hospital.

Frank H. Simonds, associate editor of The Tribune, is in the hospital suffering from a slight indisposition. It is said that his illness is not serious.

RUTH LAW DENIES TALE THAT SHE IS A SPY

Declares the Rumor Started in Birmingham, Ala., and Has Followed Her Everywhere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Miss Ruth Law, the aviatrix, who is in Washington arranging for a license to make further flights in behalf of the Red Cross, talked tonight about reports that have had a wide circulation that she was a German spy.

"This story started in Birmingham, Ala., shortly after I had been there last October giving exhibition flights," said Miss Law. "I was in New Orleans when I got word from friends that it was reported in Birmingham that I had been arrested in Atlanta as a spy. I was never in Atlanta in my life. The story has gone all over the country. Everywhere I have appeared it has been circulated. Only recently an official organization in Indiana wrote me that a school teacher had said that I was a German spy. Part of the story as it is usually told is that I am a man disguised as a woman. I thought for a while that these reports were German propaganda, but I came to the conclusion that it would not help the German cause to circulate such stories about me."

Recently it was reported in the East that Miss Law had disappeared, the inference being that she had been arrested. At that time she was giving exhibition flights at Danville, and other places in Illinois.

Miss Law said that she was born in Lynn, Mass., and that her people had been in the United States for four or five generations. They came to America from England, she said.

The United States Government has ignored the rumors about Miss Law. Her patriotism was regarded as so unquestionable that the Aviation Branch of the War Department has issued licenses to her to make flights. She has been active in selling Liberty Bonds and getting contributions for the Red Cross not only by exhibitions of flying in her airplanes, but by addressing crowds at public gatherings, and has letters commending her highly for her patriotic efforts.

FIRE LOSSES GROWING.

Underwriters Put 1917 Total Near $250,000,000—Many Due to Plots.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 7.—That the fire menace is definitely hindering our war efficiency; that America must be awakened to that fact, and that the editors can do it, was asserted by Wilbur E. Mallalieu of New York, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in an address to the National Editorial Association at its convention today.

He said final figures for 1917 fire loss in the United States, not yet completed, would fall below $250,000,000, and that the wealth thus destroyed would have been sufficient to pay the interest on almost $6,000,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. He also said that 1,500 fires a day in the United States were helping the Kaiser.

The speculation reiterated its stand of last year in approving the zone system in general of postage on second-class matter, but protested, in resolutions adopted this morning, against "the cumbersome details requiring a different rate of postage on advertising matter," and recommended that Congress be requested to amend Section 1,101 by striking out objectionable requirements and postponing the date of taking effect of the law until amendments can be enacted.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that the size and number of newspapers be reduced to conserve print paper and labor, and that Congress be asked to pass a law giving power to the Federal Trade Commission to fix prices on print paper during and for a period of six months after the war.

Recital at Mrs. Guinness's Put Off.

Owing to a change in the plans of Lucien Muratore, the recital which he was to have given last night at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, 8 Washington Square North, was postponed until next Thursday evening. The affair is being given for the benefit of the Alumnae Association of the National Conservatory in Paris.

In Aid of Dobbs Ferry Music School.

Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown is opening her private theatre, Llewellyn Hall, at Springhurst, her country place at Dobbs Ferry, today for a musicale and tea for the benefit of the Dobbs Ferry Music School. The young women who will serve tea will include the Misses Genevieve and Florence Clendenin, Augusta de Forest, Caramal Carroll, Sylvia Brown, Katherine Black, Virginia Beltzhoover, and Dorothy Black. Those who are interested in arranging the affair include Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mrs. Albert Shaw, Mrs. Carroll Dunham, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, Mrs. Joseph Clendenin, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Maitland Griggs, and Miss Winifred Rogers.

Miss Knapp to Wed Ensign Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kearsarge Knapp of Brookwood, East Islip, L. I., and 34 East Thirty-fifth Street, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Burr Knapp, to Ensign Charles Kintzing Post, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Kintzing Post of Bayport, L. I., and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post of Bayport. No date has been set for the wedding.

Lieut. Redfield Marries Miss Derby.

The marriage is announced of Miss Eveleth Derby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Derby of Englewood, N. J., and Lieutenant Edward Griswold Redfield, U. S. R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Redfield of Hartford, Conn., which took place last Wednesday at the home of the bride, following the unexpected return of Lieutenant Redfield from France. Dr. Harris E. Adriance officiated. Lieutenant Redfield has been detailed to Camp Jackson, Ga.

Rev. Dr. Lissman Married 25 Years.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Lissman of the Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th Street, who reside at 1,887 Seventh Avenue, have announced the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. They were married on June 7, 1893, but no reception was held yesterday owing to the exigencies of war and the recent injury to their son, who was serving in the naval reserve. The Rev. Dr. Lissman founded the Hebrew Tabernacle and is an honorary chaplain in the Street Cleaning and Fire Departments, and of the Hebrew United Veterans of the Spanish-American war and the G. A. R.

Miss Lucille R. Schulte Engaged.

Mrs. Anthony Schulte of 495 West End Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucille Rose Schulte, to John Humphrey Phillips Bassett, U. S. N. R. F., son of Mrs. William Douglas Fitch of New Haven, Conn. The wedding is to take place on June 19 at the home of the bride.

HENRY ASTOR DIES IN COUNTRY HOME

Grandson of the Original John Jacob Astor Had Been Estranged from Brothers.

WAS IN HIS 87TH YEAR

He Inherited 119 Parcels of Manhattan Real Estate, but Lived Simply at West Copake.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Henry Astor, a member of the famous American family of that name, who had been living the life of a country gentleman in seclusion on his estate at West Copake, Columbia County, died tonight after an illness of several weeks. He was a son of William B. Astor, but for many years had been estranged from the main branch of the family because, it is said, years ago he married the daughter of his father's gardener. His wife survives.

His mid-Victorian home at West Copake has been one of the show places of the vicinity for years, and there Mr. and Mrs. Astor have lived, surrounded by the friends Henry Astor chose at the age of 20, when he married Miss Malvina Dinehart, the child of a small farmer and gardener near the estate of William B. Astor at Red Hook, N. Y. Her father had done gardening work for the Astor family. Mr. Astor was the grandson of the original John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor's youngest son. He was born July 6, 1882.

The town of West Copake is five miles from the station of the West Copake Iron Works, and is near the Massachusetts and Connecticut lines. At this place many years ago Henry Astor bought some 200 acres, and bringing his bride, commenced the erection of his home, which has since become known as "The Big House." It was thought for years that he was a keeper, disinherited for marrying the gardener's daughter.

It was not known until July, 1917, perhaps, to those in the immediate vicinity of West Copake that Mr. Astor had been enjoying the rents from property in the New York City valued at many millions. The deed of trust, which enabled him to command great wealth, revealed his kinship to the hundreds of members of the Astor family. He was the great uncle of Vincent Astor.

When he first went to West Copake and it became known in the neighborhood that he was going to build a large home, it was thought only natural that the wealthy man would call in metropolitan architects and builders. Instead Mr. Astor did most of the designing himself, and skilled bodied men from the neighborhood helped him build. A Fire Underwriters, in his character showed up, however, when he ordered the floor of one of the rooms in the house paved with silver dollars. The coin was of course protected from the tread of persons passing over the floor. Finally Mr. Astor decided that the decoration was unsuitable and had the silver taken up.

In his house he put choice furniture from all parts of the world, and the estate is generally very beautiful. Pines and hemlock surround the house, and simple color schemes were the order in arranging the landscape. The farm is stocked with cows of the finest breed, and Mr. Astor owns a few saddle horses. He was a parishioner of the Reformed Church of West Copake.

The trust established for Henry Astor was recommitted in 1869 to his brothers, John Jacob Astor and William Astor, and Charles A. Schermerhy, who was a well-known lawyer of this city. Upon the death of these men Henry Lewis Morris, Lewis Spencer Morris, and Charles A. Peabody petitioned the courts for approval of their guardianship of the property, lands, and securities as the present trustees of the fund set aside by William B. Astor in 1834.

The papers filed revealed that the trust originally consisted of a one-third share in the old Astor House and 119 parcels of Manhattan real estate, among them the block bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. Many other pieces of property on the upper west side were included in a long list.

According to the trust deed Mr. Astor not only received the income from 125 parcels of productive real estate, but the power was given him to exercise his own discretion as to which of his relatives he should give it upon his death. In the more than forty years Mr. Astor has lived in West Copake he had bought many of the neighboring farms, and did much to develop the rural community. He assisted, also, many of his wife's relatives to prosperity.

JOHN R. BARTLETT DEAD.

Organizer of Many Big Corporations Dies at Monroe, N. Y., at 79.

John R. Bartlett, some years ago a prominent figure in financial circles as an organizer of corporations, died on Tuesday at his home in Monroe, N. Y., in his eightieth year. Mr. Bartlett retired from active business in 1907, after the financial crisis. For thirty years before that he had been identified with many corporations, notably the British Oil and Cake Company, Limited, which he organized. This company embraced seventy-eight mills and twelve refineries, engaged in the manufacture and refining of cottonseed and linseed oil and cake in Great Britain. This was the first large industrial combination organized in Great Britain or Europe by an American.

Jerome H. Eddy.

Jerome H. Eddy, one of the oldest theatrical press agents in America, died yesterday morning at his home, 369 First Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Eddy, who was 83 years of age, had been ill for several weeks, following an accident, in which his leg was injured.

Mr. Eddy had been a press agent for more than forty years, and had continued at his work up to the time of his accident. He had done press work for Booth and Barrett, Mlle. Rhea, Joseph Jefferson, and many other stage stars. He was also the co-author of "The Village Postmaster," a drama produced a number of years ago.

Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan.

Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, 47 years old, died at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., last night following a blood transfusion made in an effort to save his life. He was a graduate of Peddie Institute, Princeton University, and Jefferson Medical College, and had practiced in Plainfield, N. J., since 1898. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, and composed a book of marches used in the degree work of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Dr. Buchanan was a member of the American Medical Society, the Somerset County Medical Society, and the medical staff of the Muhlenberg Hospital of Plainfield.

William Herbert.

William Herbert, head of the brokerage firm of William Herbert & Co., died yesterday at his home, 434 West Twenty-second Street, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Herbert attended New York University and then entered business as a member of the firm of Corlies, Macy & Co., stationers. He entered the brokerage business twenty years ago, and in 1908 formed the firm of which he was the head at the time of his death. Mr. Herbert was a member of The Players, Stock Exchange Luncheon, and other clubs. He is survived by his wife and four sons, Lieutenant Wyman Drummond Herbert of the 105th Artillery, William Hedenberg Herbert, Lieutenant Philip Sidney Herbert, and Ensign James Herbert, U. S. N.

DR. LOWELL ISSUES REPLY.

Denies Harvard Corporation Authorized Monument to Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 7.—President A. Lawrence Lowell, in answer to the open letter by John Jay Chapman of New York, sent to fifty or more papers for publication this morning, has given out for publication the following letter:

"Dear Sir: Your letter of June 5 has come; but it is founded upon a series of misapprehensions. You state that the Bulletin, in printing a roll of honor some time ago, made use of the list of names prepared last year for the Harvard Monument. No such list was ever prepared. You say that in the Autumn of 1916 the corporation passed, by a unanimous vote, a resolution that a monument should be raised to commemorate all the graduates, including Germans, who had fallen in the great war; and you say so long as the resolution of the corporation authorizing a monument to Germans has not been openly rescinded there will be danger.

"The corporation never passed any resolution authorizing a monument to Germans. It merely passed a vote authorizing the appointment of a committee to receive contributions for a fitting memorial to the Harvard men who gave their lives in the European war, at such time and in such form as shall later be determined by the committee. On Jan. 15, 1917, I wrote to you that the corporation had not committed itself to any particular memorial or to any particular men, and on Feb. 26 a circular was issued that 'the corporation has taken no action binding itself or the committee in regard to the nature of the memorial or the persons whom it is to commemorate, and will not do so until the committee reports.'

"In short, the corporation has never taken any action in favor of including the names of Germans in any such memorial, and of this you were informed a year ago last January. The corporation cannot very well rescind action which was never taken or revoke an intention which it never had. Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

"John Jay Chapman, Esq."

TAFT MEETS McCORMICK.

Another Important Reconciliation in the Republican Ranks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The second important reconciliation in Republican politics took place today when ex-President Taft, passing through Chicago on his way East, expressed a desire to meet Congressman Medill McCormick, now a candidate for the Senate. A little later he greeted the Congressman with an old-time hearty handclasp and slap on the shoulder.

The reunion took place at the Blackstone Hotel. The two men had not met since Mr. Taft left the Philippine Islands in 1904.

An hour later Congressman McCormick met Colonel Roosevelt by appointment, and talked with him for fifteen minutes. Later the Colonel denied himself to all callers, had dinner in his apartments, and left for the West at 7:40 P. M.

While in Chicago Colonel Roosevelt was visited by a throat specialist, who treated him in anticipation of the extensive speaking campaign that Mr. Roosevelt is to make through the West under the auspices of the National Security League.

Mr. Taft left Chicago prior to the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt.

ENTERTAINS LORD READING.

Mrs. James McDonald Gives Dinner to Ambassador and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—British Ambassador and Lady Reading, who returned from New York today, were dinner guests this evening of Mrs. James McDonald, who had a large company to meet them.

Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo went to Philadelphia today from White Sulphur Springs to attend the marriage tomorrow of the Secretary's eldest daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Martin, to Clinton Platt, Jr., which is to take place at the bride's home in Chestnut Hill. Mr. and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt, the latter formerly Miss Nona McAdoo, will join the family party this evening.

VIEW FAIRBANKS'S BODY.

Thousands Pass Through Indiana Capitol—Services at Home.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—Escorted by a battalion of Indiana militia the body of Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, was taken from the Fairbanks residence here and placed in the State Capitol today. Thousands passed through the corridors of the building to view the body.

The funeral was held at the Fairbanks residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Bishop W. F. McDowell of Washington delivered the principal address at the services. Burial was made in Crown Hill Cemetery here.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES CAMPION, 81 years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his home, Jamaica, L. I.

GEORGE O. SMITH, 33 years old, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 254 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GENEVIEVE SCHAEFER, 44 years old, wife of John A. Schaefer, died at her Summer home in Bayville, L. I., on Thursday.

DENNIS O'SHEA, for forty-six years employed by the Lackawanna Railroad, died on Thursday at his home in Washington, N. J. He was 74 years old.

Mrs. SOPHIA VIRGINIA BEACH, widow of Otto Bluhm of Nutley, N. J., died on Thursday night at her home. Because of the war she had taken legal means to assume her maiden name of Beach.

Mrs. SARAH LEVY, wife of Morse Levy, a cigar manufacturer, and a resident of Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, died at her home, 3,120 Clarendon Road, Flatbush, on Thursday. She was born in England sixty-one years ago.

Mrs. FRANCES SUSANNA ABBOTT, wife of Dr. Francis Spalding Abbott, a retired physician, who is a nephew of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, died at her Summer home in Lake Placid, N. Y., on Thursday. She was in her seventy-second year.

WILLIAM JOHN COLBY, for many years with H. B. Claflin & Co. and a member of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, F. and A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, died on Wednesday at his home, 458 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. FREDA STAPLES, a former actress and mother of Eva Staples, who is a member of the "Do Your Bit" company, now playing in Chicago, died in St. Joseph's Hospital on Thursday, and the funeral services will be held this afternoon in the chapel at 712 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 37 years old and the widow of Albert Staples.

Mrs. JANE C. HOBLEY, widow of Albert Hobley, who was a manufacturer of silk ribbons and women's dress trimmings, died on Thursday at her home, 110 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, aged 88 years. Mrs. Hobley was the oldest member of Calvary P. E. Church. She is survived by a son, Alfred T. Hobley, who was Sheriff of Kings County in 1908 and 1909, and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Fee.

JAMES GELSON, for forty-four years in the employ of The Brooklyn Eagle and for many years foreman of the cylinder pressroom of the job department of that paper, died yesterday at his residence, 240 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 80 years old. His father, the late Patrick J. Gelson, had also been employed on The Eagle for fifty-one years. Mr. Gelson was one of the organizers of the International Printing and Pressmen's Union and Secretary and Treasurer of the Old-Time Printers' Association. He was a Past Regent of De Witt Clinton Council, No. 419, R. A.

GO TO

Malkan's

A COMPLETE LINE OF
MILITARY BOOKS
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3900 Broad

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

If you have large or small collections of books or any other literary property for sale communicate with us first. We pay highest prices and remove books promptly at our expense. One of our representatives will call anywhere in this country or Canada to estimate. We have bought more private libraries than any other dealer in New York during our career. There is a reason.

THOMS & ERON, Inc.
70 John St., N. Y. Phone 4825-4829 John

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Free Synagogue

RABBI WISE: CARNEGIE HALL
SPECIAL PATRIOTIC RELIGIOUS SERVICE
Sunday Morning, June 9th, at 10:30.
MENDELSSOHN'S CANTATA, "A Hymn of Praise"
Sung by the combined choirs of the Synagogue.
SPEAKERS:
DR. LOUIS J. KOPALD
"ONWARD, JEWISH SOLDIERS"
and MISS JOY M. HIGGINS
"THE WILL TO VICTORY."
Impressions of France and England, by a member of the recently returned American Mission.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Marriage and death notices inserted for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

HYSON—KATTELLE.—On Monday, June 3, 1918, in New York City, Miss Laurie E. W. Hyson to Laurence W. Kattelle, Ensign U. S. N. R. F.

KASS—SCHNECK.—On Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at Delmonico's, by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Sadie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schneck, to Moe Kass, U. S. N. R. F.

REDFIELD—DERBY.—On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at Englewood, N. J., by Dr. Harris R. Adriance, Eveleth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Eveleth Derby, to Lieutenant Edward Griswold Redfield, U. S. R.

Died.

ABBOTT.—At her Summer home, Lake Placid, N. Y., on Thursday, June 6, 1918, Frances S. Abbott, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at 2:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—George Theodore, June 6, in his 52d year. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday, June 8, at his late residence, 184 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BALDWIN.—On Thursday, June 6, 1918, Sarah H. Baldwin. Funeral service at her late residence, 804 West 35th St., Sunday evening, June 9, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Hopewell, N. J., Monday.

BEACH.—Suddenly, at her residence, Nutley, N. J., on June 6, 1918, Sophia Virginia Beach, daughter of the late Sophia Virginia Hall and William N. Beach. Funeral at her late residence on Saturday, June 8, at 2 P. M.

BENDER.—Mrs. Walter Bender, (nee Henschel,) June 6, 1918. Funeral services from her late residence, 36 Morningside Av., Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

BENJAMIN.—June 7, aged 68 years, Benjamin, beloved brother of Bertha and Harriet. Relatives, friends, and members of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, Free Sons of Israel, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 39 West 130th St., on Monday, June 10, 10 A. M.

BURDICK.—William Russell, on June 6, 1918, at his residence, 2,193 Creston Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Elizabeth Lang, entered into eternal rest. Funeral services Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Troy, N. Y.

COLBY.—William J., on June 5, 1918. Funeral services at his late residence, 458 Miller Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 7, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private. Saturday A. M. Hudson and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at Los Angeles, Cal., Laura S., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.; daughter of the late John and Matilda J. Cruikshank. Interment at Los Angeles.

DANZIGER.—Moses Lewis Danziger, beloved hus

TENNIS TEAM FROM THE HUB FALLS BEFORE NEW YORKERS IN CHURCH CUP PLAY

NEW YORK'S TEAM TRIUMPHS AT NET

Defeats Boston in Intercity Tennis Tourney for George M. Church Cup.

PELL IS BEATEN BY NILES

Hub Representatives Get Only One Singles Match—Local Men Face Philadelphians Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., June 7.—New York's team of veteran tennis players won a decisive victory in the first round of the intercity matches for the George M. Church Cup on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club this afternoon, when they defeated the Boston team by a score of 6 to 3. It was in singles that the men from Manhattan scored their greatest success, all but one of the six contests going to the credit of New York.

In doubles, the New Yorkers had to bow to the men from the Hub, for the Bostonians captured two of the three doubles events, but only after spirited contests in each instance. All of the doubles matches were carried to three sets. The victory in the opening clash today showed the New York players in such excellent form that they entertain high hopes now of being able to defeat the Philadelphia team in the final match tomorrow afternoon.

By reason of his being the high ranking player, Theodore Roosevelt Pell headed the New York contingent and was called upon to face Boston's most formidable contestant, Nathaniel W. Niles, who was runner up to Robert Lindley Murray for the national patriotic singles championship at Forest Hills last Summer. The task was rather too much for the famous backhand expert, who has not taken part in a singles match since the nationals, and he was defeated by Niles at 5—7, 9—7, 6—2.

This was the lone singles match that fell to Boston. The New Yorkers who blazed a path of victory were Frederick B. Alexander, Walter Merrill Hall, Lyle E. Nahan, Elliott H. Binzen, and Raymond Little.

Alexander Plays Fast.

Alexander, playing in wonderful stroke, forced his way through to victory over Harry C. Johnston at 6—2, 6—3; Hall vanquished the famous Boston chop stroke player, Wright, at 6—1, 6—3; Mahan defeated B. C. Seaver of Boston at 6—1, 6—8; Binsen triumphed over H. H. Bretz at 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, and Little gave a glimpse of his tennis at other days by beating W. H. Abbott at 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

New York might have had an even stronger team to send to the courts had it not been for the protest against Beals Wright by the Bostonians. Wright is now a resident of New York, having lived there for some four months, ever since his return from the West. He was asked to play for the New York team, but when his name was announced Edwin Sheafe, President of the Longwood Cricket Club, sent a protest to Julian S. Myrick, calling into force a technical wording of the conditions of the Church Cup matches which indicated that a player must be a resident of a city for six months before being eligible to represent it in the intercity series.

Some rather hard feelings were engendered by the protest, especially on the part of the Philadelphians, who felt that in this year of war tennis the entry of Wright should have been admitted. The Quaker City men had agreed to the playing of Wright, and were astonished when told that Boston had entered a protest.

The singles encounter between Pell and Niles was one of the most interesting competitions of the day. It was hardly expected that Pell, admittedly out of practice, would be able to acquit himself so well. The famous backhander proved, for the time being at any rate, that lack of practice was not a serious detriment to his strokes, but it did count heavily against his endurance.

At the top of his game, as he was in the first set, Pell showed tennis of a plane that far exceeded in brilliancy anything that Niles could offer in return. As a result, the initial set Pell had all the earmarks of being returned the victor. His back-hand strokes down the lines and across court went as smoothly and as swiftly as ever before, and Niles could not interpose an adequate defense, although he battled fiercely.

Pell Weakens in Next Set.

The second set proved Pell's undoing. He was forced to many deuce games on his own service, and while he held off Niles's attack for a time he was finally broken through on the eighth game. Immediately after, however, Niles was forced to relinquish his service. From then on it was a nip and tuck struggle, Niles finally pulling out the victory at 7—7.

In the final set Pell was feeling the strain of the match in a marked degree. His strokes lacked their aggressiveness, and his short drives were food for Niles's volleys from the fore court.

Alexander cut down Johnston's aspirations in decisive fashion. The former internationalist gave a brilliant exhibition of tennis, glittering volleys and drives flying constantly from his racquet to bring confusion to his opponent from the Hub. In the first set the first two games followed service, and then Alexander made the full power of his game felt and romped away to a commanding lead, Johnston taking only one other game, the seventh, which was a long contest that went to 9 to 7 on points. In the second set Johnston had a lead of 2—1, but there he was halted, while Alexander ran out the match.

Little's Play Vacillates.

Little and Abbott had one of the oddest matches of the event. At the start of the first set Little appeared to be going well with his ground strokes, and he was so forceful and sure overhead that he gained a lead of 3—0, but suddenly his cunning vanished while Abbott's came on apace and the latter brought the score even.

Little then pulled away to a lead of 5—3, but again his erratic tendencies made themselves manifest, and before long he was fighting hard to stave off a defeat. After the set had twice gone to deuce he won at 8—6. In the second set Little again had an early lead only to see it go glimmering away before the aggressive net play of Abbott. But strangest of all was the last set, in which Little led at 5—0, only to have Abbott carry off the next four games. With disaster threatening Little steadied down and won the next game for the match.

Although the youngest player among the team of veterans, Binzen, the former Fordham star, acquitted himself remarkably well. He was victor in a hard fought singles match against Bretz, and then with Hall, the former first ten ranking player, won the only doubles match that fell to the credit of New York men.

These two defeated Abbott and Seaver at 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Hall showed himself to be in fine form in the doubles contest, his steadiness from the baseline being a fine balancing factor for Binzen, who rather tended to be a bit too impetuous.

The one surprise in doubles was the defeat of Alexander and Little. Even though the latter has not played any tournament tennis of consequence in several years, it was expected that he and Alexander would be able to vanquish Johnston and Wright, who were the No. 1 doubles team to represent the Hub. Little, however, showed unsteadiness that was fatal to success. His smashing strokes often found the net and the same was true of his volleys when he was close in.

At the same time it must be said that this match held moments of keen interest, with some glittering rallies at the net, in which all four players were crowding close to the barrier. The score in favor of the Bostonians was 8—6, 7—5, 6—3. The other Boston victors in doubles were Niles and Brents, these two earning the verdict over Mahan and Pell at 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Niles, Boston, defeated Pell, New York, 5—7, 9—7, 6—2; Alexander, New York, defeated Johnston, Boston, 6—2, 6—2; Hall, New York, defeated Wright, Boston, 6—1, 6—3; Mahan, New York, defeated Seaver, Boston, 6—1, 6—3; Binzen, New York, defeated Bretz, Boston, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; Little, New York, defeated Abbott, Boston, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Johnston and Wright, Boston, defeated Alexander and Little, New York, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Hall and Binzen, New York, defeated Abbott and Seaver, Boston, 8—6, 7—5, 6—3; Niles and Bretz, Boston, defeated Pell and Mahan, New York, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

FOUR SISTERS IN FINAL.

Two Pairs in Browning Family to Meet for Doubles Title.

A situation unique in the tennis annals of this country developed in the women's invitation doubles tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday when the four Browning sisters won their way through the semi-final round and made the competition a strictly family affair for the title. In the upper half of the draw Miss Natalie Browning and her sister, Mrs. George S. Dickinson, defeated Mrs. R. F. Leachman and Mrs. Brown in a bitte rstruggle by 3—6, 6—0, 6—3, and in the lower half Mrs. Stuart Green and Mrs. A. F. Thurber, the other two Browning sisters, disposed of Mrs. Marshall McLean, once Metropolitan champion, and Mrs. George L. Chapman at 6—2, 6—0.

Practically every woman tennis player of prominence entered the Ardsley tournament, which makes the success of the Browning sisters even greater. One of the teams disposed of early in the week was made up of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, and Mrs. Johan Rogge. The four sisters play a dashing style of team tennis. All have learned a proficient net attack and each is skilled in the back court game. Mrs. Green is especially strong on ground strokes. The sisters have played together for several years, and their unity of attack has been developed highly.

Mrs. Green and Mrs. Thurber had little trouble gaining final round brackets over Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Chapman. The sisters kept up a speedy net attack, followed with clever passing strokes, which proved too much for Mrs. McLean and her partner.

The rain of the morning prevented the playing of the semi-final singles match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner, but it did not keep Mrs. Stuart Green from adding further to the laurels of the Browning family. Mrs. Green advanced to the final in the singles, and, in doing so, caused one of the greatest upsets of the present season. She defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, who two years ago was runnerup for the national title, and the match was decided in straight sets at 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Green played brilliantly after a rather poor start. Mrs. Raymond won the first three games of the first set, and, with such apparent ease, the onlookers hardly expected Mrs. Green to come out on top. Mrs. Green, however, must have been thinking of the Browning prestige in tennis, for after the loss of these three games, she started to play a brand of tennis worthy of championship effort.

Mrs. Green's control was almost uncanny. She stroked the ball hard and accurately, and her placements were almost perfect. The wet court was not to the liking of Mrs. Raymond, but she hardly could have expected to withstand the efforts of Mrs. Green had the courts been dry.

The semi-final match of the singles between Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner will be played this morning, and in the afternoon the Browning family will appear in the doubles in the first match, and after that Mrs. Stuart Green will continue to uphold the Browning laurels in the final of the singles against the winner of the morning match.

CUDGEL FAVORED IN RACE.

Top Weight Appears Best of Small Suburban Field.

Entries for Suburban.

Horse.	Age.	Weight.	Jockey.
Cudgel.	4	133	Lyke
Spur.	5	123	Shuttinger
Hendrie.	5	115	Peak
Hollister.	4	113	Loftus
Lohren.	3	110	Robinson
Battle.	4	107	Buxton

One of the smallest fields that ever went to the post for the Suburban Handicap will be lined up at Belmont Park this afternoon for the event which for many years has been considered the most important handicap feature of the American turf. Accidents to many of those entered, combined with the great form shown by Commander J. K. L. Ross's Cudgel, has cut the overnight list to six well tried horses, but there is a possibility that one or two more may be added from the long list of eligibles.

Cudgel, which proved his fitness by capturing the Kentucky Handicap last Saturday in the top weight, and in spite of the crushing impost of 133 pounds, will undoubtedly start favorite. He will be ridden by Lyke, who is in great form at present. James Butler's Spur, which defeated Cudgel in a mile and a furlong race at Jamaica, is next in order of weight, with 123 pounds, and with Shuttinger in the saddle, is sure to give a good account of himself.

Johren, which will carry the Whitney colors, is the only three-year-old in the race. He had a public trial on Thursday and scored so impressively that he will have many friends with only 110 pounds to shoulder. F. D. Weir's Hendrie, A. K. Macomber's Hollister and P. A. Clark's Battle are the other good handicap horses to make up the field.

The entries for the other events follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward; selling; six and a half furlongs; main course. Kits II., 125 pounds; Dr. Barrow, 121; Ha Will, 119; King Worth, 116; Star Finch, 113; *Pullux, 110; *Charlie Leydecker, 110; *Between Us, 108; Kohinoor, 108; Kewpie O'Neil, 106; Fidelis, 105; Grey Eagle, 102; Kiraties Cub, 102; Magnetite, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Meadowbrook Steeplechase Handicap, for four-years-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Cherry Malotte, 150 pounds; Brooks, 146; Doublet, 140; Bet, 135; Early Light, 132.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-years-olds and upward; selling, one mile. Right, 120 pounds; Kohinoor, 116; Winning Card, 110; Lady Vera, 104; Wood Violet, 100; Umatilla, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, one mile and a quarter. Entries above.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-years-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Waterproof, 122 pounds; Captain Ray, 120; Ellison, 120; Cadillac, 117; Celtabel, 117; *Matin, 110; Amstral, 107; *Daybreak, 107; *Poor Butterfly, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-years-olds, conditions; five furlongs, straight. Passing Showers, 113 pounds; Poultney, 112; Green Mint, 112; Balustrade, 108; Auctioneer, 108; Blue Devil, 108; Propaganda, 108; Charley Thorley, 108; Mormon, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SOL LICHTENSTEIN BURIED.

Former Dean of Bookmakers Is Laid to Rest.

More than 200 sorrowing friends of Solomon Lichtenstein, former dean of the bookmakers and prominent among racing men, attended his funeral yesterday at 10:30 o'clock in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El conducted the service.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club sent a huge floral tribute. Among those present were F. I. Ryan, William A. and Allan Pinkerton, Fred Wasserman, F. W. Lawrence, Maxy Blumenthal, Justice Guy, L. Allen Barse, Miss Margaret Grady, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Henshaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Friend, Mme. Kate Rolla, Thomas McAvoy, Billie Cowan, and F. K. Bradley, who was cashier for Mr. Lichenstein for fifteen years at the track.

Giants, today, with St. Louis, two games, 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

POLYMELIAN FAILS IN STRETCH BATTLE

Gloomy Gus Finishes First by a Head in Red Cross Handicap at Belmont.

W. R. Coe's Polymelian caused a greater sensation when he was beaten yesterday at Belmont Park than on the two previous occasions when he scored runaway victories. This four-year-old imported son of Polymelus, for which Mr. Coe refused $40,000, was forced to bow to the speed and pluck of O. C. Rasch's Gloomy Gus, which cost his owner $150, and has been rated as little better than a selling plater.

Polymelian was an odds on favorite for the Red Cross Handicap, the feature of the card arranged for the day on which all the receipts were to be given to the Red Cross. The stormy morning served to keep down the receipts for the worthy cause and also made the track muddy, which may have affected the English thoroughbred, which has been spoken of recently as likely to prove the horse of the year.

There was a difference of fourteen pounds in weight in favor of Gloomy Gus, which, with Tea Caddy, was the outsider in the field of five. The distance was a mile, just long enough to test the stamina as well as the speed of a thoroughbred, and there was every confidence that Polymelian would be able to stay the route, as he is being prepared for long distance events.

Polymelian was away on his toes as usual and easily outran G. D. Widener's fast filly Columbine, which essayed to follow him. Turning into the stretch Polymelian had a lead of three lengths on Columbine with Gloomy Gus, which had begun to move up after a slow beginning, a length further back. Undaunted by the reputation of the leader, Lyke called on Gloomy Gus then for the stretch effort for which he is noted and with Fairbrother, perhaps a little too confident on Polymelian, the rush of Gloomy Gus resulted in his getting on even terms at the sixteenth pole.

Fairbrother urged Polymelian then and the imported crack responded so that he drew away for the slight advantage of a neck. Gloomy Gus seemed to realize that he had a chance for glory and he gamely answered the whip of Lyke, so that he quickly was head and head with Polymelian. The pair ran locked for several strides, but just before the line was crossed Gloomy Gus got his head in front and aided by the vigorous riding of Lyke he won by that margin. The time, 1:40, was fairly fast considering the condition of the track.

Previous to the big race there had been a mild sensation when the Triple Springs Farm's Pen Rose, a daughter of Sweep, had galloped in four lengths ahead of a field of two-year-olds and the time of 0:57 1-5 was announced. This would be a new American record and may go officially on the books, as the previous mark is 58 seconds, credited to Pleione and Colin.

Many turfmen expressed a doubt as to the correctness of the timing, owing to the poor going and unofficial clockers caught the race in 1:00 3-5 and 1:00 4-5. The victory of Pen Rose caused further excitement as she was entered to be sold for $1,800, and was bid up to $6,500 by Emil Herz, Bert Williams, and A. H. Diaz. Trainer Boden retained the tilly for her owner, and the result of the run-up will be purses of $1,600 and better for the racing on Monday.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling. Purse $900, five furlongs, straight. Time—0:57 1-5.

Pen Rose, Triple Spring Farm's b. f., 112 pounds, by Sweep-Hanrose, 9 to 20 and out, (H. Erickson) 1st
P. eon, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 108, by Whisk Broom-Tree Dove, 5 to 2 and even, (F. Robinson) 2d
Drummond, W. S. Kilmer's b. c., 113, by Ogden-Quebec, 3 to 5, third. (W. Knapp) 3d
Fortune's Favor, Syrdarya, Lady Vulcain, Doveridge, Eddie McBride, Miss Herrmann, Magister, Omond, and Earnest also ran. Hohokus, Mahony, Charley Thorley, Littlecote, Prince Direct, and The Talker scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Richmond Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each with $700 added, six furlongs, straight. Time—1:12 2-5.

Star Master, A. K. Macomber's ch. c., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Star Shoot-The Lady in Blue, 16 to 5, even, and 3 to 5, (J. Loftus) 1st
Nutcracker, W. R. Coe's br. c., 3, 104, by Thrush-Roman Slave, 2 to 5 and out, (J. Collins) 2d
Assume, J. Leonard's br. g., 4, 122, by Disguise-Chancery, 1 to 2, third. (R. Troise) 3d
The Portuguese, Decisive, and Mancha also ran. Nebraska, Hamilton A., Wigstone, Elmendorf, Ima Frank, Sunflash II., and Kalitan scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700, one mile and three furlongs. Time—2:21 2-5.

Harwood II., W. C. Weart's ch. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Cicero-Dictate, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (C. Mergler) 1st
Kingfisher, W. T. Martin's ch. g., 4, 104, by Sea King-Ida B., 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (J. Callahan) 2nd
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 4, 110, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, even money third, (G. Corey) 3d
Sky Pilot and Precise also ran. Pierre-a-Feu and Judge Wingfield scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Red Cross Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $700 added, one mile. Time—1:40.

Gloomy Gus, O. Rasch's br. c., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Dyogen-Happy Kate, 10, to 1, 2 to 1, and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke) 1st
Polymelian, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 4, 126, by Polymelus-Pasquita, out for place. (C. Fairbrother) 2d
Columbine, G. D. Widener's ch. f., 4, 107, by Garry Herrmann-Navarre's Hope, out for third, (L. Ensor) 3d
Tea Caddy and Rose d'Or also ran. Game Cock and Sunflash II. scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, conditions, purse $700, one mile. Time—1:41 2-5.

Ben Gow, J. L. Price's b. c., 107 pounds, by Neil Gow-Fruition, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 5 to 2, (A. Shuttinger) 1st
Salvestra, The Meadow Brook Farm's b. f., 110, by Watervale-Nikita, 2 to 5 and out, (M. Buxton) 2d
Princeps, Major August Belmont's ch. c., 107, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 3 to 1, third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Tombolo, Orestes, and Gibby also ran. Elfinhart, K. of K., and Jusqu' au Bout scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-old fillies, conditions, purse $600, four and a half furlongs, straight. Time—0:55 2-5.

*Terentia, W. R. Coe's ch. f., 115 pounds, by Cicero-Queenlet, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4, (C. Fairbrother) 1st
Sketchy, H. P. Whitney's blk. f., 115, by Peter Pan-Paintbrush, 2 to 1 and even, (F. Robinson) 2d
Wise Joan, G. D. Widener's ch. f., 115, by Garry Herrmann-Joannina, even money third, (L. Ensor) 3d
*Kiss Again, War Kiss, Sweet Briar, Ballet Dancer, Flyaway, Severina, Suffrage, Lillian Shaw, Miss Voski, and Lucky Lady also ran. Queen of the Spa, Duchess Lace, Beauty Sleep, Tuscaloosa, Dione, and Scrub Lady scratched.

*Coupled as Coe entry.

Weather cloudy, track sloppy.

Golf Title to Miss Caverly.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Miss Mildred Caverly of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, today, won the woman's individual golf championship of Philadelphia, by defeating Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, 1 up. The match was close from start to finish, both contestants playing remarkably steady.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
BIG VALUES OUR SUCCESS
Cordovan Low Shoes $6.00

Corrective Surgical Shoes
Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00
For Weak Arches and Flat Feet
$6.00 Shoes now $4.00
Mostly small sizes.

KAUFF ORDERED TO REPORT.

Giants to Lose Benny, Who Will Go in Draft Quota Called June 24.

Benny Kauff will be a member of the Giants only two more weeks, for yesterday he was notified by his home draft board at Pomeroy, Ohio, to report there on June 24. Kauff will be sent to Camp Sherman. As Benny's number in the draft was 1,259, Manager McGraw expected that he would not be called before the middle of next month.

The loss of Kauff is only the latest of a number of hard blows which the club has received, for Rube Benton and Jess Barnes, two of New York's best pitchers have already reported at training camps. Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club said yesterday, "Benny is anxious to answer his country's call and he will make an excellent soldier for Uncle Sam. For some time he has been anxious to get into the big fight but he also wanted to play out the season and help the Giants win another pennant. Of course we are going to miss Benny's service for he is a real ball player and a big help to any team, but we will have to do the best we can without him."

Kauff will remain with the club until a few days before he is ordered to report. With the sad news that Benny is going also comes the glad news that Larry Doyle will be out in uniform at the Polo Grounds this afternoon for the first time since his operation several weeks ago. Doyle will take it easy at first and will not attempt to get into the game for ten days or two weeks anyway.

The Giants have received permission to play a double header this afternoon with the Cardinals, the first game at 1:45. The double headers are piling up and the league does not want too many crowded into the schedule on the second visit of the western clubs to the east. Brooklyn will also play a double header this afternoon, with Pittsburgh, the first game beginning at 1:30.

SIX RED SOX PITCHERS FAIL.

Indians Hammer Half Dozen Boston Twirlers in Game.

CLEVELAND, June 7.—Cleveland and Boston engaged in an old-fashioned baseball contest today, Cleveland winning 14 to 7. Nine pitchers were used, six by Boston and three by Cleveland. Cleveland also worked a triple steal in the seventh inning, stealing seven bases altogether off Schang. Boston pitchers issued eleven passes and were hit safely thirteen times. The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,3b	4	2	1	1	1
Chapman,ss	4	2	2	3	2
Speaker,cf	3	3	2	2	1
Warmo'ts,2b	4	2	3	3	1
Roth,rf	3	2	1	2	0
Wood,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Miller,1b	2	1	1	6	0
Williams,1b	0	0	0	3	0
O'Neill,c	1	1	0	3	2
C.Thomas,c	2	0	1	1	0
Bagby,p	2	0	0	0	1
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	1
Coumbe,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	14	13	27	11

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Shean,2b	6	1	2	0	2
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Ruth,cf,p	4	1	2	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	15	0
F.Thomas,3b	4	0	2	3	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	5	5
Schang,c	3	1	0	3	3
Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	1
Bush,p	1	0	0	0	1
Whiteman,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Mayreau,x,p	0	0	0	0	0
McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHoblitzell	1	1	1	0	0
bMayer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	11	24	15

a Batted for Bush in seventh.
b Batted for McCabe in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Hooper, Strunk, Schang.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	6	—14
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Shean, Hooper, Speaker, (2,) Wood. Three-base hits—Ruth, Hooper, C. Thomas. Stolen bases—Wood, Roth, (3,) Chapman, Speaker, Graney. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Groom, Wambsgans, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double plays—Speaker, O'Neill and Evans; Wambsgans and Chapman. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Cleveland, 7. Base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; Bush, 1; Ruth, 2; Molyneaux, 2; Jones, 8; Bagby, 1; Groom, 1; Coumbe, 1. Hits—Off Leonard, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; Bush, 6 in 3 2-3; Ruth, 0 in 1-3; Molyneaux, 0 in 2-3; Jones, 3 in 1-3; McCabe, 1 in 2-3; Bagby, 4 in 1; Groom, 5 in 5 1-3; Coumbe, 2 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Bush, 2; Groom, 2; Coumbe, 1. Wild pitches—Bush, 1; Molyneaux, 2. Winning pitcher—Coumbe. Losing pitcher—Ruth.

TIGERS HIT AYERS FREELY.

Detroit Bunches Blows with Passes to Win, 9 to 6.

DETROIT, June 7.—Detroit hit Ayers freely today and bunching them with bases on balls easily defeated Washington, 9 to 6. The Detroit pitchers also were wild, giving nine bases on balls. Heilmann got four hits in five times at bat. The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	5	0	1	4	0
Cobb,lb	4	2	2	13	0
Veach,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Heilmann,rf	5	1	4	2	0
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	1	1
Walker,cf	3	2	1	5	0
Young,2b	2	2	1	2	2
Yelle,c	4	0	0	1	1
Boland,p	0	1	0	0	0
C.Jones,p	1	0	1	0	1
Dauss,p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	35	9	12	27	12

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	5	0	0	1	0
Judge,1b	5	0	0	10	0
Foster,3b	4	2	1	1	3
Milan,cf	4	3	3	4	0
Schulte,lf	2	1	0	1	0
Morgan,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Lavan,ss	1	0	1	3	4
Picinich,c	4	0	0	2	2
Ayers,p	2	0	1	0	1
Hansen,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
aShanks	1	0	0	0	0
bAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	6	24	14

a Batted for Ayers in sixth.
b Batted for Hansen in eighth.
Errors—Vitt, Schulte, Lavan, Picinich, Shotton.

Detroit	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—9
Washington	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Heilmann. Three-base hit—Cobb. Stolen base—Milan. Sacrifice flies—Lavan, Veach. Double play—Bush and Cobb. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Detroit, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 4; Shaw, 1; Boland, 4; C. Jones, 3; Dauss, 2. Hits—Off Boland, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; Jones, 1 in 1 1-3; Dauss, 2 in 5; Ayers, 9 in 5; Hansen, 2 in 2; Shaw, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Ayers, 1; Dauss, 1. Wild pitch—Boland. Winning pitcher—Boland. Losing pitcher—Ayers.

American Association.

St. Paul,	6;	Toledo, 1.
Minneapolis,	1;	Indianapolis, 0.
Milwaukee,	2;	Columbus, 1.
Kansas City,	4;	Louisville, 2. (First game.)
Kansas City,	4;	Louisville, 2. (Second game.)

Southern Association.

Little Rock,	4;	Memphis, 2.
New Orleans,	4;	Mobile, 2.
Chattanooga,	8;	Atlanta, 0.
Birmingham,	4;	Nashville, 3.

Eastern League.

All games postponed.

PRATT'S BAT DEALS BLOW TO BROWNS

Former St. Louis Player's Double Brings In Tally That Wins for Yankees.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Fielder Jones learned yesterday that it did not pay to pass Frank Baker to take a chance with Derrill Pratt, but apparently the boss of the Browns did not profit through his experience. Pratt pushed over the winning marker against his old club yesterday with a sacrifice fly and today he pushed over the deciding count with a double to right. The score was 1 to 0.

The victory of the Yankees, coupled with the failure of the Red Sox at Cleveland, again made the New York team loom up as a real pennant contender. Huggins's clan is now trailing the Barrow brigade by less than one complete game, and may be heading the pennant parade before another day is ended. If the Yanks can win here tomorrow and the Indians win at home the Manhattan representatives will crowd their way to the front.

Huggins today found a pitcher who could go the entire route without any aid from a brother boxman. After feeding the Browns a southpaw diet for two days with success the midget manager made a switch this afternoon and nominated Allen Russell, one of his starboard flingers.

Russell had many a close call before delivering the victory to his boss, but always was a trifle better than the home hitters. Russell is the first New York pitcher who has started and finished a game during the week which the club has spent in the West.

Spectacular catches by Elmer Miller and Tim Hendryx, two of Bill Donovan's 1917 reserves, marked the pitching duel. Miller saved the game with his glittering grab in the eighth inning, getting a prospective triplet by Joe Gedeon in deep left centre, with Maisel and Smith on the bases and all set for the dash plateward. Hendryx made a jumping catch of Pipp's drive some run near the right-field seats in the ninth inning. Two Yanks were aboard when Tim pulled in the drive.

Russell gave the first indication of his effectiveness in the pinches in the opening inning, when hits by Austin and Sisler and a pass to Demmitt clogged the corners, with only one out. Smith and Gedeon popped up, and the danger was over temporarily. An unassisted double play by Austin, who got Peck's liner and beat Russell back to third base, kept the Yanks from counting in the third.

Huggins's men won the game in the sixth inning. After Russell had died on an easy fly to Tobin, Gilhooley singled over second base, and moved along to second on Peckinpaugh's infield out. Austin, in his hurry for a double play, fumbled the ball, but recovered in time to get Peck. Jones ordered Shocker to walk Baker, despite that fact that this strategy had been a failure in the tenth inning of the game here yesterday.

The fans, who have been jeering him at every opportunity since the series opened, repeated when Derrill toed the plate after Baker had walked. A minute later all was silence as Pratt, with two strikes against him, hit a double to right field, which sent Gilhooley over the plate. Baker tried to score on the same hit, but Demmitt shot the ball to Hale and Baker was an easy out at the plate.

The Browns were in position to score in the sixth, eighth and ninth innings. They had two on the sacks with one out in the sixth, and the same condition prevailed in the eighth. In the final inning Tobin reached second with two down, and Austin ended the game with a fly to Miller.

Catcher Nunamaker was painfully injured in the fifth inning, and was forced to leave the game. A foul tip from Miller's bat struck the second finger of his hand, and it is thought that the member is dislocated. The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Peck'p'gh,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Baker,3b	3	0	2	1	2
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	0	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Bodie,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Miller,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Hannah,c	3	0	1	1	1
Russell,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	1	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	8	1
Sisler,1b	4	0	2	6	0
Demmitt,rf	3	0	1	2	0
aMaisel	0	0	0	0	0
Severeid,c	4	0	0	5	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Nun'm'k'er,c	2	0	0	3	1
Hale,c	1	0	0	2	0
Hendryx,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	1	4	0
bJohns	1	0	0	0	0
Shocker,p	3	0	0	1	1
cJohnson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	0	8	27	6

a Ran for Demmitt in eighth.
b Batted for Gerber in seventh.
c Batted for Shocker in ninth.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, (2,) Pratt, Tobin.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Pratt. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Double play—Austin, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 11. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 2; Shocker, 2. Struck out—By Russell, 1; Shocker, 4.

DODGERS TO HONOR CADORE

Soldier-Pitcher to be In Lineup Against Pirates.

Today will be "Cadore Day" at Ebbets Field, when the Robins face the Pirates in a double header. In one of the games Lieutenant Leon J. Cadore of Camp Gordon, former pitcher for the Brooklyn team, will take the mound in his second effort since he received a furl

WHEAT CROP CLOSE TO BILLION BUSHELS

Officials Still Hope to Attain That Mark, Basing Optimism on the June Report.

NEAR RECORD MADE IN 1915

Situation in June of That Year Pointed Out to Substantiate Hope for Big Crop This Year.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A bumper wheat crop this year, which before harvest may develop into a production of a billion bushels, was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture in its June crop report, giving the first indication of the size of this year's Spring wheat output.

With American people using the least amount of wheat possible and sending to Europe every bit they can spare, the size of this year's crop will determine the extent to which wheat will be available for home use until the 1919 harvest. The Government had hoped for a billion-bushel crop, and while conditions for Winter wheat have not been the best a crop of that size may yet be realized.

Basing its estimate on the condition of the crop on June 1, the department forecast a total wheat production of 931,000,000 bushels, which would place this year's harvest as the second largest in the history of the country. Experts of the Government pointed to the development of the record crop of 1915 to substantiate their hopes for a crop equal to that.

In June of 1915 a total wheat production of 950,000,000 bushels was forecast and the quantity gradually crept upward until the final figures for the year showed the crop to be 1,025,800,000 bushels.

The acreage sown to Spring wheat this year is larger by 2,000,000 acres than ever sown before, and 21.5 per cent. larger than last year, aggregating 22,489,000 acres. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 95.2 per cent. of a normal, or 1.5 per cent. better than the ten-year average. A production of 344,000,000 bushels was forecast. That is 111,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year and only about 7,000,000 bushels less than the record Spring wheat harvest of 1915.

Winter wheat growing on the second largest acreage ever planted showed a condition 3 per cent. better than the ten-year average, with 83.8 per cent. of a normal. A production of 587,000,000 bushels was forecast, which is 15,000,000 bushels more than forecast from conditions existing on May 1. Such a crop would be the third in size grown in this country.

Winter wheat condition and production forecasts by principal States are: Ohio, condition 87 per cent.; production, 85,816,000 bushels; Indiana, 91, and 50,808,000; Illinois, 95, and 51,553,000; Missouri, 96, and 49,959,000; Nebraska, 70, and 43,049,000; Kansas, 78, and 97,114,000; Oklahoma, 74, and 32,267,000.

Details of Spring wheat by principal States follow: Minnesota, acreage, [illegible],000; condition, 98; production forecast, 65,294,000 bushels. North Dakota, acreage, 7,630,000; condition, 93; forecast, 92,247,000. South Dakota, acreage, 4,243,000; condition, 102; forecast, 56,262,000.

The oat crop also promises to be of record proportions. On an acreage 2.1 per cent. larger than last year, when the record crop—1,587,000,000 bushels—was gown, conditions on June 1 warrant a forecast of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Only last year's, and the crop of 1915, exceded that quantity.

Rye production will be a record, the forecast being 81,000,000 bushels, which is slightly less than was forecast in May. Last year's crop was 60,100,000 bushels, which was a record.

DRY GOODS BUYING IS HEAVY

Wholesale Distribution Is Far Ahead of That a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is very much ahead of that of the corresponding week in 1917. Road sales for both immediate and future delivery show a slight increase over those of the same period a year ago.

"Customers have been in the market in greater numbers than during the corresponding week last year. Collections are very good, being even larger than they were for the same week a year ago.

"The prices of domestic cottons are firm."

HARVEST TIME IN OKLAHOMA.

6,000 Workers Needed There, and 30,000 in Kansas—Good Pay Offered

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Harvesting of the Winter wheat crop began today in Oklahoma, where 6,000 workers will be required, and it will extend next week to Kansas, where 30,000 will be needed, the Federal Employment Service announced.

Wheat cutting commenced earlier this year than last, and will require more men. Wages are higher than last year. Oklahoma farmers paying $5.50 to $4 a day with board. In Kansas $4 to $5 is being offered.

Temporary offices of the Federal Employment Service have been established throughout the wheat belt from which agents will keep in touch with farmers by telephone.

Still Deadlocked on Wheat Price.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Efforts today again failed to break the deadlock between Senate and House conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, fixing the Government price of wheat at $2.50 a bushel. A compromise proposal, retaining the $2.20 price at primary markets, and making it apply to No. 2 Spring wheat, instead of No. 1 Northern, the present standard, was rejected by House conferees.

Will Coal Allotment Plan Work?

Commenting on the plan of the Anthracite Committee to allot New York State practically a 12 per cent. increase over the last fiscal year's supply of domestic sizes, and indicating that everything will probably be all right if this can be done, Saward's Weekly will say today, in part: "There is one important fact to be remembered. Two years ago the large producing interests had several million tons of anthracite in their stocking plants, while today they have practically none. So that even if the local buyers get their proper allotment of the current output, the actual receipts of prepared sizes may show a falling off because of the companies having no reserves to draw on. Moreover, it is generally believed that consumers had much less tonnage than usual in their cellars on April 1, so that they must have increased deliveries, in the aggregate, if they are to go into the Winter season with normal stocks."

Woolen Mills Raise Wages.

BOSTON, June 7.—A 10 per cent. wage increase for its mill employes, effective June 17, was announced today by the American Woolen Company.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHUDDAH CLOTH Wanted.—For cash. Madison Square 6926.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide or narrow wale; any quantity; cash. United Infants Wear, 462 Broadway. Spring 3719.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Cash. Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for one week's delivery taffeta, Georgette, and crepe de chine dresses. Samples mornings, 8:30 to 12:30, Wiener, 56 West 38th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Eighth floor, 141 West 28th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will buy quantity 27 or 32-inch width for cash. A. Quist & Bro., 36 E. 31st St. Madison Square 7557.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

JERSEYS, Wool, Wanted. — All shades for cash. Phone Madison Square 4067.

KHAKI TWILLS Wanted.—4-25 weight; will buy quantities. Kenilworth, 7 East 17th St.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Striped, satin, plain; pay cash. S. & K. Skirt Co., 9 West 20th St.

MUSLIN, Cambric, Lawn Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American 0816, all shades, for cash. London, Farragut 9090.

POPLIN, Silk and Wool, Wanted.—White; can use quantity. Greeley 2810.

SATIN Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price for cash. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 and 39 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, U. S. 235, Gilbert 8200; cash. Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity satin striped taffetas, and Jap silks; all weights. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILK Wanted.—Open to buy all descriptions, large or small lots, at a price. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; will pay cash. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 1864.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spot cash; also K 544 and 11050. Schlossman & Schiffer, 10 East 33d St. Vanderbilt 4239.

SILVERTONE CLOTH Wanted.—Holden Leonard; cash. Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d.

SILVERTONES AND POM POMS Wanted. Call after 12, 105 Madison Av, 18th floor. Palmer.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pay cash. J. L. Massler, 510 6th Av. Madison Square 7449.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Fall shades. Louis Baumann, 12 E. 32d. Madison Square 1124.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Can use large quantity of tub skirts; call at office Saturday morning with samples and stock lists. Marshall Field & Co., 1,107 Broadway, at 24th St.

WASH GOODS Wanted.—Attention of manufacturers and dress manufacturers, jobs and remnants; samples must be submitted Monday, June 10, before 11 A. M. M. Joel, care Stix, Baer & Fuller, 120 West 32d.

Contracts Wanted.

SUB-MANUFACTURER on cloaks can make good work cheap; wants to connect with jobber. Farragut 3428.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOTH AND WOOLEN consumers will save money by using the R. B. S. cloth unwinders. Ask for demonstration. Breth System, 200 5th Av. Phone Gramercy 1086.

COATS.—Jobs in silk and cotton plush and woolen coats, 2,000 coats on the racks; ready for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—300 attractive voiles and linens, values to $4.75, close $2.75; 300 white and colored voiles, values to $8.75, close $5.25. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

FLAGS.—34, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

HYDES'S LINING.—K 16 and K 120, for sale. Farragut 3486.

KHAKI.—All wool 54-inch, 26 to 28 oz.; also cotton 36-inch and 54-inch. Mad. Sq. 2639.

OVERCOATINGS.—¾ Melton and Mackinaws. M. Weil, 404 4th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—For sale, serge velour and poplins. Call Farragut 4262, or apply in person 5th floor, 38 West 26th.

SERGES.—We will sell quantities of the following numbers on 60-day terms: 528, $3; 11433, $3.50; 6126, $2.60; 5289, $2.85; 104, $3; 1464, $3, all net. Dubin Woolen Exchange, 1,269 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—3850, 7512, 104, very reasonable. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGES.—Will sell, 60 days, 11433, 1464, 104, 119. Madison Square 1520.

SILK MATERIAL for suits, dresses, skirts and linings; close out cheap. Madison Sq. 7950.

SILKS.—Large quantity Rajah and silk jerseys for sale; all colors. Wilkin & Adler, 11 East 26th.

SILVERTONES.—6 pieces Fall shades; sell all or part. Madison Square 1520.

SOAP BOXES, (celluloid,) large quantities, to close out. Woolworth Building, Room 660. Phone Barclay 5497.

SWEATERS.—Fibre silk Shetlands; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Telephone Madison Square 5353.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

VELOUR-DU-NORD.—Great quantity to be sold very reasonable. Farragut 2649.

VELOURS.—Will sell, 60 days, Fall shades, 0360 American. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS, Cashmere; also tricotines. Franken, 130 East 25th.

WAISTS, crepe de chines and georgettes to close out at a price. Reading Waist Co., 28 West 22d.

YARN.—1,000 lbs., 2-26, worsted, all colors, at $2.35. 470 4th Av., Room 901.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with samples; immediate orders placed. 8th floor, 32 East 31st St.

Help Wanted.

CUTTERS Wanted, experienced on bathing suits and petticoats. Andrew Ryan, 387 4th Av.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION to the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundrae, 210-211 Drovers and Mechanics' Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday .....6 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Men's Furnishings Selling.

Haberdashers to men in this city and the nearby vicinity are said to have found the Spring season a much more profitable one than had been generally expected. In spite of the fact that so many men are now wearing uniforms, the demand for shirts, collars, and ties is said to have been very good. Underwear and hosiery have also moved very readily over the counter. In all these lines many merchants are reported to have found it necessary to lay in additional supplies to carry them through the Summer.

Thinks Well of Calico Dresses.

Apropos the present controversy over the "goodness" of calico dresses, the official journal of the National Garment Retailers' Association quotes a prominent local buyer as follows: "We are having the same trouble with calico dresses that we had with gingham dresses at the time of their inception in dress fashions. Calico dresses, and also ginghams, have always been associated with economy and low prices, but shoppers today do not seem to realize that these materials have risen in price. When inquiring as to price, the casual shopper seems quite offended on hearing it. I suppose it is hard to break a thought habit, but gingham dresses certainly outsold all others last year, and calico probably will do the same thing this Summer."

Experience Most Valuable Gain.

"The greatest advantage that this country has gained by the sudden and tremendous growth of its exports," said a local exporter yesterday, "is not the business it has done or the money it has made, but the knowledge of the needs of foreign markets which has almost been forced upon business men generally and of the benefits to themselves of foreign trade. They now have a keener appreciation of the advantages of a foreign outlet for their products, and the experiences of the last four years have taught them how best to develop and maintain profitable foreign connections."

Corkscrew Cloth Wanted.

There is reported to be an unusually heavy demand for corkscrew cloth which is used in making women's shoes. Gray, brown, and black are said to be the wanted colors. Supplies, however, are not only high priced but very scarce. Those manufacturers who did not take the precaution of ordering early are reported to be finding it almost impossible to obtain supplies of this material in anything like sufficient quantities to cover their requirements.

Gray Specialties Do Best.

Special cloths, particularly 39 and 43-inch sateens and twills for the clothing trade, were the most active in the local gray goods market yesterday. They sold in good quantities for July-September delivery at full prices. In the sheetings, further business was done on 36-inch 5-yards at 17¾ cents for this month's shipment. Printcloth sales included 38½-inch 64-56s at 18½ cents for June delivery, and 60-48s in the same width at 16¼ cents, also for June. Reports were heard of unsuccessful bids of 16½ cents for June-July lots of 38½-inch 60-52s, for which the mills were asking 16¾ cents. No sales at the latter price were reported. Printcloth prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 72-76s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*16¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	18½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c	27-inch, 64-60s	13½c

*Asked.

Bright Bathing Suits More Liked.

Though the bathing suit season opened with subdued colors and designs prevailing, there has since developed a substantial demand for bright shades and striking combinations of colors and materials. Particularly in the South and West is this true where fancy striped awning effects in the most brilliant colorings are sought. Though the Eastern girls are more conservative, they are nevertheless taking up with many gayly trimmed and beautifully fashioned suits. Both silk and wool jerseys are popular in the East in various tunic and semi-loose fitting styles, while in other sections these materials are used extensively in form-fitting suits.

Fall Shoe Business Heavy.

Local representatives of New England shoe manufacturers making high-grade shoes for both men and women report that the rush of orders for Fall lines has been enormous. In view of the fact that quite a few of these factories are working on Government business, many of them have had to refuse further business for the coming season, or turn the orders over to other manufacturers who were less rushed. In several quarters the statement is made that in women's shoes the business is surpassing all records.

Coat Linings Protect Soldiers.

While it may seem fantastic to assert that the coat linings of hundreds of American men are being used to protect our soldiers from the elements, it is an actual fact. This is how it happens: One of the things that makers of roofing paper like to get hold of, almost more than anything else, is the black sateen that is used for lining many thousands of men's coats in the course of a year. These linings come to them via the ragman route and are worked up into stock from which the roofing paper is made. Great quantities of this paper have been used for making the roofs of cantonments safe for soldiers in the last year or so, and in this way many Americans have unconsciously been "doing their bit."

The War Hurts Them, Too.

Not the least of the business men who have been rather hard hit by the war are those that make up the "I cash clo'" fraternity. These men, who do a kind of a high class junk business in cast-off garments, are not only finding them harder to buy because economical motives and rising prices are inducing many people to postpone buying new clothes as long as possible, but they are having a much harder time driving the sharp bargains that are necessary to the success of their business than they did before the country went into the war. And if this were not enough to make life unpleasant, they further find that their patrons—those who purchase the garments after they are cleaned and pressed—are strenuously objecting to paying the higher prices that of necessity are asked for them.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ROSE BRICK COMPANY, at 108 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company, $20,000; Coal and Iron National Bank, $10,000, and the Fidelity Trust Company, $21,000. It is claimed that the company has admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts.

JOHN B. ROSE COMPANY, Sand and Gravel, at 103 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: New York Trust Company, $60,000; Harriman National Bank, $10,000, and Mount Vernon Trust Company, $8,005. It is claimed that the concern admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts.

ALPHA BRICK AND HOLDING COMPANY of Glasco, N. Y.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Bryant Park Bank, $2,175; Harriman National Bank, $1,750, and Chelsea Exchange Bank, $1,200. It is claimed that the concern has admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts.

G. T. JASOUS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gabriel T. Jasous, individually and trading as G. T. Jasous & Co., manufacturers of ladies' novelties and underwear at 15 East Seventeenth Street, by the following creditors: M. A. Doody, $40; H. Yamin, $20, and H. L. Sanders, $360. Judge Mayer has appointed Meyer Schloss receiver in $1,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be about $8,500 and assets about $5,000.

NEW YORK FUR DYEING WORKS, INC., at 175 Green Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Osias Rieder, $45; Marcus Tanzer, $288, and Samuel Zeichowy, $385. Judge Mayer has appointed Leon Lauberstein receiver in $1,000 bond.

CARL C. HEISEN, Jr., actor, known theatrically as Karl Hyson, residing at 59 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,881 and assets of $1,357, consisting of accounts due, $1,000; cash, $7, and twelve and a half shares of stock in the Marbury Producing Company, par value of $1,250. Among the largest creditors are the Marbury Producing Company, $1,232; Courtnay Barber, $672, and M. S. Bentham, $300.

TILLIE GOLDSTEIN, no occupation, residing at 771 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,686 and assets of $3,000.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS, retail shoe dealers of 1,949 Second Avenue.—Judge Mayer has appointed Morris Golland receiver in $750 bond. Liabilities said to be about $2,000.

PETER VENTURE, retail shoes at 667 East 187th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,128 and assets of $627, consisting of stock, $300, and accounts due, $27.

TRIANGLE WATCH COMPANY, INC., at 1,572 Broadway and 411 Flatbush Avenue extension, Brooklyn, has assigned to Morris Israel. Sigmund Drucker is President of the company, which was incorporated in 1917.

FRED BLANCKE, a driver, of 92 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,651 and assets of $1,500.

HARRIS AND RACHEL SACKIN of 1,467 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,554 and assets of $50.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 153 failures in the United States, against 140 for the previous week and 230, 292, 373, 245 for the corresponding week in 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 20, New England 25, Southern 25, Western 40, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 17. Canada had 11, against 17 for the previous week. In the United States about 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aurora Condensed Milk Co. of Potsdam and Canton, the liabilities being placed at $400,000 and assets at $230,000. Judge Ray appointed George M. Holmes of Gouverneur, Frederick L. Dewey of Potsdam, and Rowland B. Page of Canton receivers to continue the business. Wasteful management is charged as the cause for insolvency. The concern uses the milk of more than 4,000 cows and supplies the Government, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and others with its products.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—With the demand for the dissolution of the Second State Pawners' Society, a $2,000,000 corporation, a bill was filed today in the Superior Court seeking the appointment of a receiver for the organization. Action was instituted by State Auditor Edward Russel through Attorney General Rundage. The corporation is alleged to be insolvent, its liabilities exceeding its assets by $99,917. It has cost the society $96,229 in expenses to lend only $6,149, the petition alleges.

The society was organized in March, 1917, with a capital stock aggregating $50,000, which was subsequently increased to $2,000,000.

Croom W. Walker is President of the society.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

American Safety Catch Mfg. Co. and Arnold Schroeter—M. Traube..... $526.60
Anis & Schoenholtz — Dimon Bros. & Co. 544.26
Barnes, Jay D.—Charles Scribner's Sons 161.87
Bernstein, Lazar—A. Hutner..... 188.65
Bauer, Adolf—N. Y. Railways Co..... 114.95
Brown, Wm. A.—A. Ward..... 4,068.75
Bannet, Samuel, by guardian—N. Y. Railways Co., costs..... 117.45
Bloom, Simon—M. A. Eberle, costs..... 108.85
Benedict, Josephine—E. Koboetz..... 30.70
Continental Garment Co.—J. Glasser..... 893.47
Chiavetti, Jennie—N.Y. Rys. Co., costs..... 114.95
Cross & Beguelin—B. Hall..... 177.58
Cox, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Cox, Kitty, and National Surety Co.—Same 300.00
Du Barry Hat Shop—M. Friedman..... 2,556.45
Davy Erecting Co. and Harry Manken—Schwab Bros. Co..... 367.15
Doney, Nathan—Wells Fargo & Co., costs 109.19
Exporters & Importers Alliance—E. J. McGrath..... 951.91
Fine, J., and Sons, Joseph Fine and Arthur Fine—T. Sandeberg et al..... 228.25
Farrelly, Nicholas J.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 108.05
Goldfarb, Isaac—B. Schres..... 175.35
Green, Peter—A. Holtzman..... 351.35
Gotsch, John—Aaron Buvnsbaum Co..... 118.95
Goldberg, Suesse—N. Y. Railways Co., costs 111.95
Gagliano, Joseph, and Joseph Guarino—People, &c. 500.00
Goldstein, Max, and Louis Hutter—People, &c. 300.00
Goldberger, Benjamin, (National Novelty Co.)—Levy & Rappaport 131.66
Houston, William D., (International Staff Organization)—O. Houseman..... 187.72
Higgins, Victorine T.—E. A. Van Wort..... 274.62
Honan, Michael, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Hunter, Sarah K., and Susan R. Williams—L. Weiss 603.78
Knapp, Anthony—Marmon Automobile Co. of N. Y. 139.06
Kohn, Henry—B. & L. Velt..... 1,037.08
Lander, Ada, and Maryland Casualty Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Mondschein, Nathan—American Savings Bank 3,285.14
Mackey, Nellie—People, &c..... 200.00
Menez, William, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Munsch, Dorothy, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Nasanowitz, Isaac—C. E. Isaacs..... 111.70
Patelis, James—J. Pisapia..... 1037
Pate, Albert—Binger Co..... 130.20
Postal Transfer Service—O. Mano..... 1,500.00
Permalite Corp.—J. H. Redmond..... 19,000.90
Quinn, Katie—N. Y. R'ways Co., costs..... 123.45
Rocker, Ida—D. H. Friedman, costs..... 108.85
Straight Edge Baking Co.—T. Durham 1,724.17
Standard Newspaper Supply Co.—Chas. W. House & Son 374.02
Skinner, Wm. W.—Lasher & Lothrop..... 226.12
Scandinavian Sales Co.—Trade Bindery..... 127.56
Steiner, Alexander—Pabst Brewing Co..... 458.06
Saslavky, Bora—B. Rosen 146.29
Smith, Mary—People, &c. 200.00
Sisincios, William, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Strom, Mary, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Syers, George—J. C. Herdell..... 571.91
Smookler, Samuel, (gdn.)—St. John's Baptist Foundation, costs..... 108.85
Sullivan, Patrick J.—M. O'B. Sullivan, costs 112.49
Tamkin, Morris, and Nat. Surety Co.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Tebeck, Geo. F.—Lord & Taylor..... 205.42
Van Dohren, Frederick—C. E. Pasnau..... 570.20
Whiteside, Arthur D. — James McCreery & Co. 143.62
Zeisler, Louis—F. H. Hoffman..... 100.78

In Bronx County.

Baum, Samuel D.—S. Halperin..... $181.72
Fink, Berman-Marco Bros., Inc..... 22
Purcell, Kate—J. Kerfoot..... 153.72
Prengle, Edward, S. H. Pell..... 36.57
Stock, John J.—R. Rubin..... 81.16
Stelnman, Charles—N. Y. Telephone Co. 15.95
Spieler, Abraham—E. S. Kuh & Valk Co. 106.20
Santorelli, Raffelei—S. Greenwald..... 179.94
Smith, Samuel—G. Murphy..... 83.53
Wiener, Nathan—M. Davidson..... 60.28
Grimm, Conrad—Presbyterian Hospital..... 100.13
Thiele, Gustave—V. G. Schnetble, Jr.... 195.98

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. and Brooklyn City R. R. Co.—City of N. Y., April 11, 1917 ..... $8,468.17
Same—same, Dec. 21, 1917..... 129.79
Ball, Leroy D.—S. Greenberg, April 2, 1918 ..... 263.91
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—B. Jacobson, May 27, 1918..... 1,196.20
McDonald, Francis J., and Albert D. Cummins—Groton Iron Works, May 22, 1918 ..... 81,119.62
O'Donnell, John J.—D. O. Grant Co., April 13, 1917 ..... 275.65
Watt, Thomas L.—Fowler & Sellars Co., April 23, 1918 ..... 150.10
Wemple, Edward L.—Knickerbocker Trust Co., Jan. 19, 1900..... 18,692.10
Friedman Contracting Co.—C. J. Feinert, June 3, 1918..... 416.70
Jacob Ruppert—J. P. Fogarty, Jan. 25, 1918 ..... 1,116.11
Raynor, Samuel T.—G. H. Wilson, March 3, 1915..... 341.41
Altieri Construction Co.—I. A. Bermell, June 5, 1918, (vacated)..... 1,530.84
Landi, Almo—M. Berardini, Jan. 17, 1918 ..... 123.09
Same—M. Besardini State Bank, Jan. 17, 1918 ..... 319.89
Nayler, George B.—C. Dreyer, Sept. 10, 1908 ..... 1,046.02
A. H. Meyer Co.—W. S. Salway, May 21, 1918, (vacated)..... 777.76

In Bronx County.

Enwil Holding Co., Inc., and Harry Turok—W. F. Stuhlmiller et al., June 2, 1917 ..... $289.91

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to purchasers who are now delinquents and defaulters at the PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of

FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT

OF

GREENHUT DEPARTMENT STORE,

6th Ave., 18th to 19th Sts., N. Y. City,

that unless they appear and pay their accounts immediately their purchases will be sold for their account by special arrangement on

NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918,

AT 10 A. M. ON PREMISES

The following are the names of the delinquent purchasers:

Messrs. B. Lupschitz, Mulvihill, Mass.; Morrisey, Mullen, Mandel, Morris, Meyer, Nathan, Neuberger, Nelschert, Polskyn, Qhossa, Rothslein, Rubenstein, Rudel Furniture Co., Reiss, Shea, Steinberg, Scott, Skinnell, Sniffen, Solomon, Sisselman, Stewart, Stalkenberg & Robinson, Stepler, Schenider, Winston, Whitehead, West, Wexler, Clancy, Cooper, J. J. Greenbaum, I. Goldsmith, M. F. Broadwin, Globe, Bernstein, Bergman, Bender, J. S. Bailey, Berman, S. Bozel, David, Davis, Fleischer, Finkelstein, Goldfine, Hadjams, Haber, W. F. Higgins, Herald Square Hotel, Herman, Kay, Drupnichoff, Kaminsky, Placho, Keeney, Leben, J. F., Wolf, Wolffe, Weinert, Blank, Zoloon, Greenhouse, A. F. and Mrs. Brady.

Among goods to be sold are:—

SILENT SALESMAN SHOWCASES. DESKS. DISPLAY FORMS & FIXTURES. TABLES, CHAIRS, WALL CASES

and MISCELLANEOUS FIXTURES & EQUIPMENT.

All goods purchased at this sale must be paid for immediately, and removed without the slightest delay, by order of the U. S. Government, who are to occupy this building.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Telephone 744 Cortlandt.

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
85 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyv. 5360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

STRAUS TO ADJUST SUGAR.

Will Work for Government, with Consent of All Interests.

Oscar S. Straus explained yesterday to those who called upon him that he had resigned as Chairman of the Public Service Commission because of his desire to engage in international work. Yesterday afternoon he left for Washington to confer with National Food Administrator Hoover. The first work Mr. Straus will do for the Government will be to adjust the price of sugar. His selection for this work was with the consent of all of the sugar interests. Commenting on the work he has done while at the head of the commission, and his reasons for retiring from the commission on July 1, Mr. Straus said:

"I shall devote the remainder of my life to such work as my thirty years of business experience here and abroad has fitted me for. At a time like this no man of ability has any right to be idle or to refuse his services in any necessary work. If the Public Service Commission still needed me I would not have resigned. But the commission has been thoroughly reorganized, it is in fine working condition, and the great work of building the new rapid transit lines is drawing to a close. Another will be found to carry on the work that I shall surrender, and I hope that the work I shall be able to do for the nation will make the change of service of public advantage."

MAIL WIRE STRIKE ORDERS.

Telegraphers Will Quit Next Week, Konenkamp Intimates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Instructions as to the impending strike of telegraphers were mailed today from the office of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, according to President S. J. Konenkamp.

"These instructions go all over the United States," said Mr. Konenkamp, "and from this it will be seen that the strike will not actually be called for some days."

Mr. Konenkamp intimated that the date set was the latter part of next week. This morning he conferred with E. J. Thomas, Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Railroad Telegraphers' Union, which has promised to support the commercial operators.

Asked whether the War Labor Board might do something to avert a strike, Mr. Konenkamp said he did not believe any action possible.

"We are past the War Labor Board now," he said.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, white, wash goods; 358 4th Av., Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. R. Katz, gen'l mdse.; W. J. Bigler, notions, buttons, corsets, leather goods, cutlery, yarns; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Bro.; S. B. Waxman, mfrs. clothing; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Rosen, dresses; 8 West 19th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—F. J. Schillenberg, carpets, furniture; Bretton Hall.

BOSTON—P. F. Quinn, men's hats; Brostell.

BOSTON—Smith-Patterson Co.; H. A. Martin, cut glass, silverware; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Ford & Cohen; A. B. Cohen, ribbons, hdkfs.; Breslin.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Selving, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Miller, furniture; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Washington Shirt Co.; G. E. Davis, men's furn. goods; Latham.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Dr. W. P. Dunlany, research department; M. Zuckerman, dress goods, silks; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, millinery, flowers, feathers; 640 Broadway.

CINCINNATI—Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, men's furn. goods; 53 White.

CLEVELAND—E. Sperling Co.; E. Sperling, cloths, silk trimmings; Holland House.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, cloaks, suits, ladies', misses' wear; 19 East 24th.

DENVER—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Douglas, waists, corsets; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; W. Rosenheim, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. D. Sheahan, waists, petticoats, house dresses, negligees; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. A. Gay, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davison; Mr. Davison, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; Miss L. Blum, waists; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 116 West 32d.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Hager Bros.; C. A. Hager, furniture; Imperial.

MONTREAL, Ont. — Dupuis Freres; C. Marchand, ladies' ready-to-wear furs; Room 1611, 116 West 32d.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl; Mr. Elmland, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Lavinstein Bros. Co.; M. E. Lavinstein, dry goods, notions, clothing; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—I. Stern & Son; H. Stern, artificial flowers, feathers; Great Northern.

PITTSBURGH—J. H. Aaron, dry goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Broadway Cloak & Suit Co.; M. H. Rosenson, jobs coats, suits, waists; Herald Square.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Garrett & Young; E. E. Young, women's tailors' trimmings; Gerard.

SCRANTON—Scranton Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Oppenheim, representing; H. B. Greenberg, silks, dress goods, domestics, linens; 37 West 26th.

SPOKANE—Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Co.; J. S. Heintzman, gen'l mdse., basement; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; P. J. Donovan, silks, dress goods; 105 Grand.

ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht, Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, Jr., carpets; 11 West 17th.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; L. Phillips, china, lamps, glassware; Miss C. Hamm, jobs, wash dresses, georgette waists, wash skirts, silk dresses; J. N. Graham, basement draperies; 116 West 32d.

TORONTO, Canada.—B. M. Speyer & Co.; L. Korn, B. M. Speyer, jobs woolens, trimmings, &c.; Breslin.

SYRACUSE—Putzinger & Co.; M. Putzinger, agent, mdse.; Continental.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; V. A. Rice, cloaks, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Kraft Manufacturing Co.; L. Kraft, mfrs. silk, wash, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; Miss C. Hollister, waists; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

STEAMBOATS

STEAMBOATS.

A Perfect Sunday Outing

Take a delightful sail up the

In An Emergency

Many business men and private investors are sometimes confronted by the necessity of raising funds quickly.

Good short-term notes, because of their liquid nature and strong security, are an excellent reserve in such an emergency.

We will be glad to submit particulars on several issues of this character, now obtainable at prices yielding around

7½%

Ask for List T

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Permanent Monthly Income of $25 can be had for about $3,800 Invested in 50 shares of CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED STOCK

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements
Write for Circular T-90

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Southern Rwy. Com.
Mo. Pacific Com.
Kas. City Sou. Com.
Rock Island Com.

How they may fare under unified Government operation discussed in a *Special Letter*
Copy on request

M.C. Bouvier & Co.
Established 1889.
Members New York Stock Exchange
20 Broad St. New York City
Phone Rector 2065

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME.

After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.

This involves no change of ownership, management or operations.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

THE CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - $5,000,000
Resources over - $80,000,000
149 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

IN all investment matters the Bond Department of this Company offers a thoroughly dependable service.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

TO THE HOLDERS OF
POULSEN WIRELESS CORPORATION
AND
FEDERAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Forty-Year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1951.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture of Mortgage dated July 1, 1911, made by Poulsen Wireless Corporation and Federal Telegraph Company to Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Prescott, Arizona, as Trustee, that the Poulsen Wireless Corporation has exercised the right to pay and redeem the bonds secured thereby as an entirety, and therefore that all of the outstanding 5% forty-year Gold Bonds due and payable July 1, 1951, have been called and hereby are called for redemption and will be paid on and after July 1, 1918, at 110 and accrued interest to that date, upon presentation at the office of Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Prescott, Arizona. After July 1, 1918, interest on the above bonds will cease. The coupon due July 1, 1918, should be attached to the bond.
COMMERCIAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
OF PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
Sinking Fund Purchase Convertible Six Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Agreement executed December 1, 1911, by the Standard Gas and Electric Company to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure an authorized issue of Thirty Million Dollars Convertible Sinking Fund Gold Bonds maturing December 1, 1926, the undersigned hereby gives notice that it now has on hand the sum of Sixty-four thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents ($64,507.55), in the Sinking Fund provided by said Trust Agreement and that it is its intention to apply said sum, under the provisions of said Trust Agreement, to the purchase of said bonds. Offers of said bonds are invited, at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 5 per cent premium. Said offers should be addressed to the Sinking Fund, Standard Gas and Electric Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, designating the denominations of bonds offered, and will be received until 3 P. M., Philadelphia time, Tuesday, July 2, 1918.
PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee. By HENRY L. McCLOY, Assistant Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1918.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $34,766.14 to invest for quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Saturday, June 15, 1918. Proposals should be directed as follows: Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16 to 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. Corporations giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, May 31, 1918.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Small Turnover in Stocks—Mr. McAdoo's New Revenue Proposals.

The stock market was almost dull yesterday, with less than 400,000 shares changing hands, but fluctuations were fairly large. For the most part stocks moved toward lower levels, influenced no doubt, by consideration of Secretary McAdoo's proposals for meeting next year's war costs, and by the announcement of the commandeering of all steel for Government uses or allotment. Steel common reacted rather sharply on this news, other steel shares declining moderately. The motor stocks responded quickly to publication of a report from Washington to the effect that the manufacturers of pleasure cars will not be denied steel to anything like the extent predicted. The rails were irregular, but most of them moved downward.

The ban on time money has been lifted with the approach of tax day, and between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000 of such funds was put out yesterday. There was a good demand for loans at 6 per cent. on industrial collateral which have not been generally obtainable for some weeks past.

The June Government crop report indicated still further improvement over the excellent May 1 report, and the outlook now is for the second largest crop of wheat ever produced in this country. On the basis of June 1 conditions the current year should see the harvest of 931,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which the Winter wheat yield promises to supply 587,000,000 bushels. The condition of Spring wheat on June 1 was 95.2 per cent., compared with 91.6 a year ago, and 88.2 two years ago, indicating an average yield per acre this season of 15.2 bushels, as against 14.8 last year, and 13.8 two years ago. The acreage put under Spring wheat has established a new high record well above the previous total made seven years ago, although the acreage of Winter wheat is less than that planted in 1915.

Secretary McAdoo's letter to Mr. Kitchin, in which he outlined his ideas for new revenue legislation, came in for a good deal of discussion, most of it favorable, and was directly responsible for a rise in Liberty bonds. Mr. McAdoo's proposal for differentiation between war profits and other profits, and between earned and unearned income, meets criticism commonly raised against the 1917 tax law. His plea for the freezing of Liberty bonds from increases in the normal tax for the purpose of making them relatively more attractive at the expense of other issues now paying a higher return naturally raises the question as to whether such action would operate to restore the favored issues to a price nearer par, or would merely bring about a further lowering in corporation securities to readjust their yield to the new rates. To a certain extent investors have bought and will continue to buy Liberty bonds regardless of the market price for outstanding issues or of the interest rate. Mr. McAdoo indicates that he expects to be able to bring out the October loan without advancing the rate. His plan for making the Government bonds temporarily more attractive by freeing their income from additional taxation which would be applied to interest paid on non-exempt issues is essentially sound, even if it does not promise to bring about much of a recovery in the market prices for the Liberty bonds.

CHEERFUL TONE IN LONDON.

Money In Ample Supply and Discount Rates Are Easy.

LONDON, June 7.—Money was in ample supply today and discounts were easy. Short term notes were wanted.

On the Stock Exchange the sentiment was cheerful. Home funds were quieter and steady and foreigners were firm. The feature among the latter was a spurt of three points in Port of Para bonds, due to an impending payment of interest. Oils, particularly the smaller priced ones, were strong and active. Miscellaneous mining shares had good places in the trading. There was a revival of interest in camp birds.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 7.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs for cash; Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Rates for Call Loans Range from 4½ to 5½%—Sixty Day Loans at 5½%.

Rates for call money were lower yesterday, the range being from 4½ to 5½ per cent., compared with 6 per cent. on Saturday. A considerable amount of time loans, for periods of 60 and 90 days, was put out by banks at 5½ and 5¾ per cent. Longer maturities still command 6 per cent., with practically no money offered.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	5½	High	6
Low	4½	Low	5
Renewals	5½	Renewals	6
Last	5½	Last	5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days. 4½@4¾
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days. 5¼@5¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. 5¾@6¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days. 5¾
4 to 6 months. 5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months. 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7585	$4.7535	$4.7535	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅜	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	..
Cables	5.70⅜	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.
Sterling—		
4.8665 London	or Checks. $4.7585	$4.7635
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅛	5.70⅝
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.25
Peking	116.50	116.75
Shanghai	100.50	100.75
40.20 Greece	19.45	19.50
32.44 India—	50.375	50.875
Bombay	38.75	39.00
Calcutta	9.11	9.09¼
5.1826 Italy	9.11	9.09¼
Japan—		
Kobe	52.25	52.35
Yokohama	52.25	52.35
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.10	34.50
Copenhagen	31.20	31.40
Christiania	31.40	31.70
19.30 Spain	28.25	28.50
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.50	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.00	45.00
51.46 Rumania—	3.98	3.83
100 rubles	Bid.	Asked.
500 rubles	13.95	14.10
	13.80	13.95

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $594,027,834; balance, $69,165,325; United States Treasury credit balance, $5,153,452; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,810,605.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.8125 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d. unchanged; in New York, 99½c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	394,890	960,120	529,796
Year to date	64,854,978	87,861,712	76,250,301

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	70	100	Adams Express	69	69	69	69	....
32¼	32½	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
44¼	45	2,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅝	32⅝	32	32½	— ⅛
94¼	95	100	Am. Can	44	45	44	44¼	....
78⅞	79¼	1,100	Am. Can pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
39¾	40¾	200	Am. Car & Fdry	78¾	79	78¾	79	....
144¼	146	3,200	Am. Cotton Oil	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	3,200	Am. H. & Leather	14	15	14	14½	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69¼	72¼	69¼	71½	+ ⅜
79	79¾	400	Am. Linseed	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	1,000	Am. Linseed pf	79¾	79¾	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
75⅜	75⅞	4,150	Am. Locomotive	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅜
109	110	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74½	74⅝	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
133⅜	134⅛	9,600	Am. Sugar Ref	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
100	....	700	Am. Sumatra Tob	134⅜	135¼	133⅜	133⅝	— ⅝
98⅝	98⅞	500	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	99¼	100¾	99¼	100¾	—1
153	160	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	98¾	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	1,200	Am. Tobacco	158	158	158	158	+ ⅛
103¾	96	100	Am. Woolen	55½	55½	54¾	54¾	+1⅛
22	24	100	Am. Woolen pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
62	62¼	6,300	Am. Writing P. pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
84	84¾	200	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
105¾	106	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	84¾	84½	84	84⅛	— ⅜
61	63	300	At. Gulf & West I	106	107⅞	105¾	106	+ ⅛
85¾	86	28,600	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	+ ⅛
54¾	55	1,300	Baldwin Loco	85¾	86⅞	85¼	85⅞	+ ⅛
54½	55¼	100	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅜	55⅞	54⅞	55	— ⅛
88	89	100	Baltimore & O. pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
98	100½	200	Barrett Co	88	88	88	88	— ½
81	84	200	Barrett Co. pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
80¾	80¾	18,000	Bethlehem Steel	81½	81¾	80½	80⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	105	400	Beth. Steel, class B	80½	80⅞	79⅞	80⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	2¾	300	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105	105	105	105	....
41½	42¼	100	Booth Fisheries	23	23	23	23	— ⅝
14⅛	14½	900	Brklyn. Rapid Tran	42	42	42	42	+1½
21	21⅝	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅞	400	Butte & Superior	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	500	California Packing	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ⅝
61½	62	1,100	California Petrol	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
146	147½	200	California Pet. pf	61⅝	62	60½	62	+ ⅛
64	65	1,200	Canadian Pacific	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¼	— ⅛
103⅞	104½	100	Central Leather Co	64½	64½	64	64⅜	— ⅛
37	39	200	Central Leather pf	104¾	104¾	104	104¼	+ ⅛
84½	86	500	Certam-teed Prod	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
55⅝	56	400	Chandler Motor	84½	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
23	23½	300	Chesapeake & O. x d	66	66	65⅝	65⅝	— ½
42¼	43	600	Chi. Great. West. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
92	93	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	— ⅛
70⅜	71	600	Chi. & Northwest n	92	92	92	92	....
44¾	45	300	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	— ⅛
53½	53¾	900	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	59¾	59¾	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
15⅛	15⅞	100	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
36¾	37	8,400	Chino Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
46½	47	1,200	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
32⅝	32½	100	Columbia Gas & El	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
68	71½	400	Continental Can	71	71½	71	71½	+ ⅛
103¾	104¼	2,800	Corn Products Ref	100	100	99¾	100	+ ⅛
39⅜	39¾	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
61¼	61¾	5,200	Crucible Steel	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
59¾	60	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	61¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	— ⅛
30⅞	31	9,100	Distillers' Secur	31¾	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
56¾	57	700	Erie	57¼	57¼	56¾	57⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
32¼	32½	600	Gaston, W. & W	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
82¼	82½	100	Gen. Electric x d	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
142	143	12,300	General Motors	142	142	142	142	....
125½	126	100	General Motors pf	122⅜	122⅜	121¼	125½	+3½
82⅝	83	100	Granby Consol	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	....
74⅞	75	100	Great Northern pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
89½	89¾	1,900	G. N. ctfs. for P	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
31⅝	32¼	100	Haskell & Barker	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
42¾	43	100	Illinois Central	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
96⅞	97	3,200	Inspiration Copper	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅜
48⅞	49	2,000	Interboro Consol	48⅞	48⅞	48	48	— ⅛
8	8½	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
40	40	300	Int. Agricultural	40	40	40	40	....
18	18	300	Int. Agricultural pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
56¼	56¾	5,500	Int. Mer. Marine	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1⅛
27½	28	29,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	56	56¼	56	56	....
101¼	102	600	Int. Nickel	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
28	28	800	Int. Paper	103¼	103¼	101¾	102⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	36	300	Jewel Tea, pf	28	28	28	28	....
92½	92¾	300	Kelly Spring. Tire	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—1⅛
47	47¼	1,200	Kennecott Cop. x d	92½	92¾	92	92	— ⅛
31½	31¾	1,800	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf	47	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
103	103	100	Lackawanna Steel	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
84½	84½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
17	17	30	Lehigh Valley	84½	84½	84½	84½	—1⅜
59	59½	100	Manhattan Elev	17	17	17	17	+1
99½	99½	400	Maxwell Motors	59	59½	59	59½	....
26½	26½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1½
54⅝	54⅝	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
19½	19½	3,400	Mexican Petroleum	54⅝	54⅝	54	54½	+1¼
92	92¼	600	Miami Copper	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
27⅞	27⅞	6,500	Midvale Steel	92	92¼	92	92¼	— ⅛
49	49	100	Minn. & St. L. new	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	—1
5⅛	5⅜	800	Missouri Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
25⅝	25⅝	100	Nat. Acme	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	....
23¼	23½	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	20⅞	100	Nat. Enam. & St	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
14½	14½	100	Nat. Lead	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
50	50	900	Nevada Con. Cop	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
58	58	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
19⅜	19⅜	1,700	N. Y. Central	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
21	21	9,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
71⅞	72	1,000	Norfolk & Western	71⅞	72	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
40¼	40¼	100	Northern Pacific	40¼	41¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
103	103	1,600	Ohio Cities Gas	103	103	102¾	102¾	—1¼
86	86	100	Ontario Mining	86	86	86	86	....
37	37½	400	Penn. R. R.	37	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
11	11¼	200	People's Gas, Chi	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅝	2,400	Pierce-Arrow	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
44	44	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
38¼	38¼	500	Pittsburgh Coal	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
97	97	100	Pitts. & West Va	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
48¼	49	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	49	48¾	49	48¾	+ ⅛
29	29¼	700	Pressed Steel C. pf	20½	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	1,100	Pullman Co	71	70½	70½	71	+ ⅛
93	93	100	Railway Steel Sp	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
115	115	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	115	115	115	115	....
53⅞	53⅞	17,900	Reading	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	— ⅛
23⅜	23⅜	5,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	23	23	23	23	— ⅜
87¾	88¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	87¾	88¼	87⅝	88¼	— ¾
83	84	100	Royal Dutch t r	83	84	82⅝	83½	—1
100	100	100	Savage Arms	100	100	100	100	+1
89	89	800	Saxon Motor	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
72	72	600	Seab. Air Line pf	72	72	72	72	— ⅛
7⅞	8	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	20¼	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
134	134½	200	Sinclair Oil Refin	134	134½	134	134	—1
16	16	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	16	16	16	16	....
28	28	600	Southern Pacific	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
65	65	1,000	Southern Railway	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
83	83	100	Studebaker Co	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
24	24¼	2,300	Superior Steel	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	43⅝	200	Tenn. C. & C	43⅜	45⅜	41½	41½	— ⅛
39½	39½	600	Texas Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
18¼	18¼	100	Texas Pacific L. T	18¼	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
146½	147	100	Tobacco Products	146	147	146	147	+ ⅛
150	150	1,000	Third Avenue	150	150	150	150	+1½
17½	17⅝	5,000	Twin City R. T	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
60½	62⅜	1,000	Union Pacific	60½	62⅜	60½	61	— ⅛
40	40	1,700	United Cigar Stores	40	40	40	40	....
120	120½	2,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	120	120½	120	120½	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	900	U. S. Rubber	91¼	92½	91¼	92½	+ ⅛
121	121¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	121	121¾	120¾	121	—1½
56½	56¾	104	U. S. Steel	56½	56¾	55⅞	56¼	— ⅜
102½	102⅝	88,100	U. S. Steel pf	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+1⅛
98	98¼	500	Utah Copper	97½	98¼	97½	97½	—1⅛
110	110	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	110	110	110	110	....
78¾	78¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	78¾	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅛
45	48	100	Wabash pf A	45	48	48	48	— ⅛
107	107	600	Western Union Tel	107	107	107	107	+1
41⅛	41⅜	200	Westingh. E. & M	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	+1
90¼	90¼	1,100	Wilson & Co	90	90¼	90	90¼	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	11,200	Willys-Overland	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
58¼	58¼	600	Willys-Overland pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	—1⅛
19⅛	19⅜	200	Worthington Pump	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
81	81	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	81	81	81	81	—1
47½	47½			47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
67½	67⅞			67	67	67	67	+ ½

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	80.90	80.61	80.73	—.28
25 industrials	79.07	78.17	78.72	+.19
50 stocks	69.98	69.39	69.72	+.05

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 7	69.98	69.39	69.72	—.05
June 6	70.52	69.62	69.77	—.32
June 5	71.08	69.95	90.09	—.17
June 4	70.50	69.75	70.30	+.73
June 3	69.98	69.07	69.47	+.38
June 1	69.23	68.74	69.11	+.22
May 31	69.46	68.59	69.33	+.17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	71.08 June 5	68.74 June 1	69.72
1917..	84.45 June 18	81.11 June 20	82.81
1916..	89.60 June 12	83.56 June 26	86.08
1915..	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914..	69.64 June 9	66.82 June 25	68.10
1913..	69.23 June 1	63.09 June 10	66.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	74.02 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.72
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	83.42
	Full Years.		
1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.43 Dec. 20	66.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	85.23
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.52
1914..	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	—.72	—.14	+.17 — 7.62
8 industrials	—.43	+.01	—.12 — 1.55
8 public util.	—.68	—.37	—.88 —10.29
1 municipal	—.94	+.00	+.75 +5.75 — 5.75
40 issues	—.76	—.08	—.07 +.14 — 6.76

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June 7	76.98	—.07	May 31	77.30	—.03
June 6	77.05	—.05	May 30	....Holiday.
June 5	77.10	—.14	May 29	77.38	—.08
June 4	77.24	—.0:	May 28	77.36	—.21
June 3	77.57	—.04	May 27	77.57	—.20
June 1	77.81	+.01	May 25	77.77	—.10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.81 June 1	76.98 June 7	76.98
1917..	88.74 June 8	88.12 June 29	88.19
1916..	87.48 June 17	87.20 June 23	87.05
1915..	83.60 June 21	82.61 June 1	82.60
1914..	87.59 June 10	85.56 June 30	86.56
1913..	87.86 June 2	85.78 June 11

CITY'S ACTION MAY HALT SUBWAY WORK

Board of Estimate's Proposal Regarded as Likely to Cause the Workmen to Quit.

NO RELIEF TO CONTRACTORS

Firms Charge That the Board Has Repudiated Its Former Assurance of Assistance.

Settlement of the trouble between the subway contractors and their employes, which it was thought had been disposed of, broke out again yesterday, and the danger that the men will quit work appeared more imminent than ever. The plan proposed by Controller Craig that the city pay the contractors $25,000 a week to meet the increased wage schedules was declared yesterday by the Corporation Counsel as illegal. This was the view entertained at the time by the Public Service Commission.

The Controller then suggested to the Board of Estimate that the contractors file suits against the city for damages, delays, and breach of contract, and in consideration of the release of the claims that the city pay an amount equal to the amount it will cost to pay the increased wages. This suggestion was put in the form of a resolution, and was adopted with the Borough Presidents of Queens and Richmond voting in the negative. The resolution was based on the section in the City Charter passed for the relief of John B. McDonald, the builder of the first subway.

In the afternoon the contractors met, and after a long discussion issued a statement, which said that the proposed procedure provided no relief at all. It was also said that what was immediately necessary was money enough to pay the higher wages demanded and for the materials needed to finish the subway work. The contractors, the statement ran, were not responsible for the increased costs, and then it said:

Fails to Meet Situation.

"The Board of Estimate proposal fails to meet the situation for two reasons; first, it is a method which would take months to effect the settlement contemplated, and the situation is one that demands settlement in hours, and, second, it offers no guarantee which would warrant any banking institution in advance funds pending the adjustment of the claims so that the contractors could proceed with their work. It cannot be assumed by either the bankers or the contractors that for any claim which may be asserted by the contractors, whether large or small, the measure of relief will be that which the situation calls for, namely, payment to the contractors of the increased cost of labor and materials arising from the war. No contractor can therefore figure on what practical results will arise from the Controller's action.

"The making of subway contracts is vested in the Public Service Commission. Under the plan of the Board of Estimate the result will be that subway construction would proceed under two contracts; first, a contract made in conformity with law by the Public Service Commission, and second, a contract made by the Controller providing for an additional compensation. That this is the real purpose of the plan is clearly evidenced by the letter of the Corporation Counsel transmitting the form of agreement and showing clearly that its purpose is to provide an additional payment of some uncertain amount which is not defined so as to cover the additional wage cost which the Lockwood law intended should be paid."

The contractors said that they would be willing to proceed with the work under the plan of the Public Service Commission, which was on the basis of cost and without profits. In conclusion the statement of the contractors said:

Put Blame on City Board.

"If disaster results to subway construction the blame cannot be laid to the contractors nor to the Public Service Commission, but it will be clearly chargeable to the Board of Estimate."

Frederick L. Cranford, President of the General Contractors' Association, issued a personal statement which ran:

"The action of the Board of Estimate this morning repudiates and throws into the waste basket the Lockwood law, which was enacted as a necessary measure to meet the situation that the war has created. The control of the matter has now passed from the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate into the hands of the Controller.

"A week ago the contractors on the subway were given assurances that the Board of Estimate would work with the Public Service Commission under the Lockwood law. On the strength of those assurances we temporarily adjusted the labor difficulties. I cannot see in the action taken by the Board of Estimate today anything else than a repudiation of that assurance because this action contemplates an individual adjustment with each contractor while our labor situation faces all of us and must be settled simultaneously."

Notice was sent to the commission by the contractors that unless the advanced wage scale was met from public funds the old wage rate would be restored. If this is done, it appears certain that the men will quit and the subway work be stopped for the duration of the war. It developed during the day that there was a fund of about $5,000,000 which had been saved from money appropriated for payment of contract work because of the watchfulness of the commission's engineers and because of changes in the plans. Only a small part of this sum would be needed to pay the extra wage rate demanded.

A statement prepared for the information of the Board of Estimate was to the effect that six contracting companies had lost a total of $4,649,919.58 on eight contracts, and that of this amount $3,091,522.62 had been lost between April 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918. The commission asked the board to agree to cancel these contracts if the figures offered prove to be true. Papers for the signatures of the necessary officials, in case the board agreed to the cancellation, accompanied the statement.

Controller Craig Explains.

Late in the afternoon Controller Craig issued a statement which said in effect that the method adopted by the Board of Estimate would result in the speedy completion of the work.

"Practically all of the contractors," he said, "have large claims against the city for damages. These claims may aggregate millions, and are chiefly based upon alleged delays of the Public Service Commission in preparing and delivering to contractors the detailed plans of the work. This, the contractors claim, prevented their contracting for material until prices had greatly advanced and caused their plant and equipment to be held in abeyance for long periods of time."

In a statement made earlier in the day William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, said that the Controller's plan would result in the filing of claims "real or imaginary, fictitious or meritorious" which would be settled by dickering with the Controller and that the adjustments might have no relation to the merits of the claims.

"I do not believe this is a lawful use of public moneys," he said. "I know that it will prove unfair, and I fear it will not finish the subways. I have no doubt the Public Service Commission will co-operate fully and cordially in anything desired of it for the carrying out of the Controller's plan."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,645,009	$166,044,664
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	26,210,787	558,569,193
Miscellaneous	16,410,535	784,386,334
Miscellaneous revenue	2,628,629	272,324,757
Total receipts	$48,895,021	$1,776,324,999
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	236,145,623	5,119,187,065
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	239,976,651	106,830,195
Expenditures	$285,040,645	6,256,512,064

LIGHTEN COLLECTORS' TASK

Plan to Use Treasury Certificates for Tax Payments Approved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary McAdoo has approved the plan to allow accrued interest to June 15 on Treasury certificates used to pay income and excess profits taxes. This is done to lessen the strenuous labors of the offices of internal revenue collectors, who from now on will sustain a very heavy burden of work in collecting the largest volume of Federal taxes ever handled in the history of the Government.

All the Treasury certificates outstanding, to the amount of $1,544,000,000, due June 25, are available in the payment of income and excess profits taxes. Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, today advised all collectors by telegraph of Secretary McAdoo's decision and gave instruction to control the application of certificates to the payment of taxes. The collectors are directed to deposit certificates taken in payment of these taxes on June 15 and credit payment as of that date.

Certificates presented after June 15 will be accepted with accrued interest down to the date on which they are presented, but not beyond June 25, the date on which they are payable by the Government. Commissioner Roper has again urged all taxpayers to be mindful of the necessity of paying taxes by June 15 to avoid penalties. They are requested to bring their tax bills with them to the collector's office when making payment.

FIGHT IN CANADIAN CAR CO.

Committee of Shareholders Seeks Proxies for Annual Meeting.

A contest to change the present management of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, is developing under the direction of a committee of stockholders, consisting of Willard H. Jones, Harry R. Hillard, and William A. Shakman of this city, and Louis G. Beaubein and Michael Connolly of Montreal. The committee sent out a circular to other share owners yesterday, asking for their proxies for the annual meeting on July 15.

The committee said it had been requested by a large number of shareholders in Canada and the United States to take means to have a thorough investigation made of the company's affairs.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, through its New York agency, owned the Kingsland, N. J., shell-loading plant which was destroyed by fire last year, entailing a heavy loss. The Russian shell contracts brought poor results in profits, but in recent months reports of earnings have indicated a prosperous business. Nathaniel Curry, formerly a Canadian Senator, has been head of the concern for a number of years.

COPPER OUTPUT INCREASES.

Three of Four Porphyry Companies Report Substantial Gains.

Three of the four porphyry copper companies report substantial increases of production in May as compared with April and preceding months of the year.

The Utah Copper Company produced 18,200,000 pounds, against 16,690,883 in April and 16,380,000 in March. The Ray Consolidated produced 8,120,000 pounds, in contrast with 7,350,000 in April and 7,585,000 in March.

The Nevada Consolidated's output was 7,000,000 pounds, compared with 6,900,000 in the preceding month and 6,000,000 in March. The Chino Company fell behind, reporting 5,987,340 pounds, against 6,290,513 in April and 7,833,046 in March. All of the concerns except the Ray Consolidated produced less copper than in May last year, the Utah's decline being slightly more than 1,000,000 pounds, the Chino's nearly as much, and the Nevada Consolidated reported nearly 240,000 pounds less. The Ray Consolidated gained 104,729 pounds over May, 1917.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.80
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.15	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.80	5.30
C., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.95	5.45
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1918-'22	4½	6.15	5.85
Erie Railroad	1918-'47	4½@5	6.40	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.65
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.10	5.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	6.75	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@6	6.40	5.80
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'21	4½	5.70	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.40	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.80	5.80
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.80	6.10

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable	Holders of Record.
Cal. Petroleum pf	1¾	Q	.....	.....
Canadian Convert	1½	Q	.....	.....
Col. Graphophone	1½	Q	July 1	June 12
Cuba Cane Sugar	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Dul.-Sup. Trac. com. & pf.	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Gould Mfg.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Little Schuyl. Nav.	2½	S	July 15	June 17
Manati Sugar pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Ottawa L., H. & P.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Pettibone-Mull. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
St. L., S. M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	June 29	June 20
Stutz Motor Car	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 24
Twin City R. T. pf.	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Youngs. Sh. & Tube. 2 Do		Q	.....	.....
Do		3	Ex.	.....
Do pf.	1¾	Q	.....	.....

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	7.37½	7.62½	7.37½	7.62½
Spelter	7.53	7.70	7.50	7.60
Antimony	12.25	12.50	12.25	12.50
Quicksilver	$120.00	..	$120.00	..
Aluminium	*	33.00	*	33.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Thursday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	331	0	0	331	0	0
Tin, futures	331	0	0	331	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harry T. Ramsdell, President of the Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank of Buffalo, and George H. Prince, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Louis, have been elected Directors of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York.

Stockholders of the Yorkville Bank, 1,611 Third Avenue, have approved the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the bank's capital stock be raised from $100,000 to $200,000, and that application be made for membership in the Federal Reserve system.

The Havana Tobacco Company reports income of $299,278 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, from its stockholdings in various operating concerns. This showed a decline of $178,967 from the total in the preceding year. After paying expenses and interest charges, a deficit resulted amounting to $477,060, compared with a deficit of $243,057 in 1916.

Bonbright & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co. are offering a new issue of $350,000 bond-secured 7 per cent. gold notes of the Arkansas Valley Railway, Light & Power Company, due Dec. 1, 1920, at 97½, and a new issue of $200,000 Ottumwa Railway & Light Company bond-secured 7 per cent. gold notes, due on the same date as the other issue and at the same price.

A. B. Leach & Co. are offering $500,000 5 per cent. water works bonds of Santa Barbara, Cal., at a price to yield 4.85 per cent., and $50,000 general corporate 5 per cent. bonds of Davenport, Iowa, to yield 4.70 per cent. The issue is exempt from Federal income tax, and has been passed by the Capital Issues Committee.

The City of Montreal has sold through the Hochelaga Bank $6,100,000 five-year 6 per cent. bonds at 97.

APPEAL TO BANKERS TO AID ACCEPTANCES

Albert Breton Urges Proper Distribution of Credit Instruments After the War.

CALL FOR MISSIONARY WORK

Delegates Complimented on Co-operation in Government Control of Foreign Exchanges.

Government control of the foreign exchanges, and the development of the acceptance system were the two principal topics of discussion at the closing session of the sixth annual convention of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor.

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, and Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, presented a detailed analysis of the operation of the exchanges under Government control, and complimented the bankers of the country for their co-operation. He reviewed the terms of the President's executive order and the issuance of registration certificates to persons having foreign exchange transactions.

"It has been the policy of the Federal Reserve Board," he said, "to further our foreign exchange business in every legitimate way that does not conflict with the interests of the United States as they may develop during the war. It should not be overlooked, however, that if any holders of registration certificates are found to be knowingly dealing either directly or indirectly for the benefit of an enemy, or if they show carelessness in their consideration of transactions that might be for enemy account, or if they do not carry out the instructions of the Federal Reserve Board, they are subjecting themselves to the possibility of being prevented from doing a further business in foreign exchange until after the war, besides incurring other penalties prescribed by law."

Consideration of the subject of "Acceptances" followed the reading of a report by Albert Breton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who pointed out that if the United States wished to retain its supremacy in the world's money market it was essential for it to have an effective organization for the creation and proper distribution of credit instruments when the war is over. He called attention to the organization of discount companies, and urged the bankers to do missionary work in respect to acceptances. He suggested that they advise institutions in their respective communities to carry a larger portion of the quick assets in bankers' acceptances.

Morton H. Fry of Bernhard, Scholle & Co., of New York, read a paper on acceptances in which he called attention to the fact that the call money market was primarily at the basis of all the difficulties for a further development of our discount market.

"The lack of a special call money market for commercial bills of exchange in this country is a fundamental weakness in our discount market," Mr. Fry asserted. "In order that a discount house or discount dealer may function properly it is necessary that he have on hand at all times a portfolio of bills of sufficient variety of names and maturitites to appeal to a large circle of prospective buyers. Inasmuch as capital is worth considerably more than the discount rate on bills of this class it cannot be expected that a sufficient amount of capital will be attracted to these discount dealers to enable them to carry their entire portfolios on their own capital. They are therefore compelled to have recourse to the call money market and to arrange loans for carrying their portfolios. Under our present system of call money it is impossible for the discount dealer to carry an extensive portfolio without facing a certain loss and without being subject to conditions which make it impossible for him to predicate the rates which he should make in discounting bills."

Charles W. Dupuis, Vice President of the Citizens National Bank of Cincinnati, delivered an address on "Trade Acceptances," and the discussion which followed was led by George B. Smith of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Eugene W. Stetson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, discussed the sale and distribution of acceptances.

Thomas B. McAdams, Vice President of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, was elected President of the association, to succeed John W. Staley, Vice President of the People's State Bank of Detroit. George B. Smith, Assistant Cashier of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was elected Vice President, succeeding George H. Dunscomb of the First National Bank of Chicago. The following were elected Directors: W. M. Bell of the Bank of Pittsburgh, J. D. Gillespie of the Tenison National Bank of Dallas, and George R. Rodgers of the Manufacturers and Traders National Bank of Buffalo.

It was decided to hold the next annual convention in New Orleans.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	99	3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
2s, coupon, 1930	98¼	99	4s, registered, 1925	106	106½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
2s, registered, 1918	99¼	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98
3s, coupon, 1918	99½	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
3s, registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	85	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Thursday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	99¾	4½s Nov., 1955	79½	79½
4½s June, 1968	99⅝	100	4½s Nov., 1954	80	81
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅜	100	4½s May, 1954	80	80
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅝	100	4½s May, 1957	80	80
4½s May, 1957	99⅝	100	4½s May, 1958	80	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s Mar., 1930-30	93	94	93¼
4½s April, 1966	93¼	93⅜	93¼
4½s Mar., 1964	93¼	93⅜	93¼
4½s Mar., 1962	93¼	93⅜	93¼
4½s Sept., 1960	93¼	93⅜	93¼
4s May, 1959	89¾	90¼	89⅜
4s Nov., 1958	89¾	90¼	89⅜
4s May, 1957	89¾	90¼	89⅜
4s Nov., 1956	88⅝	89½	88⅜
4s Nov., 1955	88⅝	00	88⅜
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	91
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99¼	..	99⅛

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s 1924-1931	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1919-1920	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1940-1953	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1930-1939	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.75
4½s 1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
4s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
4s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60	4.80

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
105	Cities Service	213	212	212	214
145	Cities Service pf	75¼	75	75	75½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	19	22
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	84	87
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	39	41
Am. Light & Traction	188	192
Am. Light & Trac. pf	94	96
Am. Power & Light	53	53½
Am. Power & Light pf	88	72
Am. Public Utilities	..	26
Am. Public Utilities pf	..	50
Am. W. W. & Elec	4½	..
Am. W. W. & Elec. pf	56	59
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	12½	14
Carolina Power & Light	25	30
Carolina P. & L. pf	87	91
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	77
Com. Pow., Ry. & L.	20	22
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf	48	50
Conn. Power pf	84	90
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf	80	81
Eastern Texas Electric	54	58
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	72	76
El Paso Electric	90	93
El Paso Electric pf	81	85
Electric B. & S. pf	90	93
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	..
Galveston-Hous. Elec. pf	62	67
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf	80	85
Idaho Power 7% pf	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	..	..
Appalach. Power 5s, '32	68	72	72
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	90	92½	90
Col. G. & S. deb. 5s, '27	70	77	77
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	100
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	90
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	84	88	88
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	82	86½	..
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	85	90	..
Ft. Worth Pow. 5s, '46	78	80	80
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '25	87	89	..
Int.-M. Ry., L. & P. 5s	98½	99½	..
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	85	90	90
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	94	90	..
Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s	71	72	72
Miss. Riv. Pow. 5s, '51	87	90	90
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	88	90	..
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	85½	86½	..
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	79	84	..
Omaha & C. B. 5s	80	87	..
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½	..
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	88	..
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..	..
Un. Gas & Pub. Ut. 5s, '32	73	78	..
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	85	90	..
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	80	90	95
Utah Securities 6s	85½	87½	..
Wash. L. W. & P. 6s	94	98	..
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	88	92	..

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Cosden	7	6¾	6¾
1	Con. Power	97	97	97
10	Elkhorn	25¼	25¼	25¼
15	Houston Oil	67¾	66	67¾
200	Do pf	74	73	74

Bonds.

$1,000	Cosden 6s, A	79½	79½
4,000	Do, B	80	79½
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	80¼	80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Anaconda	61¾	61¾	61¾
60	Ariz. Com'l	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
25	Cal. & Hec	440	440	440
5	*Centennial	1¼	1¼	1¼
225	Davis-Daly	5¼	5¼	5¼
110	Hancock	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Helvetia	25c	25c	25c
50	Indiana	80	80	80
65	Island Creek	81	81	81
40	Do pf	63	63	63
85	*Isle Royale	23⅝	23½	23½
50	Lake Copper	6	6	6
150	May.-O. C	2¼	2	2

Railroads.

18	Boston & A.	131	131
80	Boston Elev.	72	70¾
60	Boston & M.	33¼	33¼
1	Do pf	44	44

Miscellaneous.

119	Am. A. C. pf	94½	93¾
70	Am. P. Serv.	1½	1½
77	Am. Sugar	109¾	109
10	Do pf	108½	108¾
160	A. T. & T.	99¼	98½
69	Am. W'n pf	94½	94
10	A.-G. & W. I.	106	106
50	Art Metal	13	13
550	Century Steel	10¼	10¼
10	Edison Elec.	140	140
525	Island Oil	4¼	4¼
100	Loew's T'r.	7⅞	7⅞
10	Mass. Gas	82½	82
18	Mergenth'r	106	107½
40	Punta Sugar	33	32
550	Swift	105	104
220	Do warr's	104¾	103
7	Unified Fruit	125½	125
695	United Shoe	44½	44
92	Do pf	26¼	26
1,320	U. S. Steel	98⅝	97¼
20	Do pf	109¾	109¾
500	Ventura Oil	8¼	8

Bonds.

$1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	90	90
2,000	Swift 5s	95	95
1,000	U. S. Smelters 6s	72¼	72½
$9,000	Liberty 3½s	99.68	99.44
5,000	Do cv. 4s	94.60	93.54
18,000	Do 2d 4s	94.30	93.54
4,500	Do 4½s	96.50	96.04

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ch. Ry., Ser. 2	12½	12¾	12½
41	Chi. T. & T.	167	165	167
25	Cudahy	110	110	110
15	Com. Edison	100	100	100
150	Dia. Match	106½	106	106
120	Lindsay Lt.	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	M. Ward pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Pub. Ser. pf	86	86	86
85	People's Gas	44	44	44
130	Qu. Oats pf	99	99¼	99
465	Sears, Roeb.	135	133	133
40	Stew. Warn.	58	58	58
697	Swift & Co.	105	103¾	104
10	Do war.	104	104	104
4,788	Do rights	1	⅝	⅝
129	Un. Carbide	50	49½	50
20	Un. Paperbd	19	19	19
70	Wilson	58½	58	58

Bonds.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	95¾	95¾
7,000	Swift 1st 5s	94½	94½
$2,000	Lib. 2d 4s	94.10	94.10

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
228	E. Stor. B.	40¼	40	40
1,883	Gen. Asphalt	19⅞	17¼	19½
185	Do pf	51	50	51
10	L. Sup. Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾
150	Lehigh Nav.	65¾	65¾	65¾
20	Lehigh Val.	50¼	50¼	50¼
129	Pennsylvania	43¾	43¾	43¾
25	Penna. Salt	65	65	65
100	Phil. Elec.	25	24¾	24¾
5	Phil. R. T. t. c.	25¾	25¾	25¾
115	Reading	88	87¾	87¾
110	Ton. Belm't.	3	3	3
20	Ton. Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	Union Trac.	40	40	40
92	Un. Gas Im.	67	66¾	66¾
5	Un. Co. N. J.	187¼	187¼	187¼
2,456	U. S. Steel	98¼	97¼	97¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	79	79	79
2,000	L. V. gen. 4s	77½	77½	77½
1,000	Do ann. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾
2,000	Liberty 3½s	99.10	99.10	99.10
$1,000	Lib. 2d 4s	93.94	93.94	93.94
1,000	Do 4½s	96.60	96.60	96.60
1,000	P. B. & W. 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Rdg. 4s	82½	82¾	82½

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
American Cigar	98	101	98
Do pf	85	90	85
Conley Foil	195	215	195
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacA. & F.	170	180	170

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
MacA. & F. pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	130	140	130
R. J. Reynolds, A.	230	260	230
Do rights	32	37	25
Do B, commen	180	230	210
Do pf	100	102	100

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Fractional net declines were registered at the close of a dull market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The improvement made in midafternoon in the general list, in which many issues regained earlier declines, was lost, as the result of selling pressure which developed in the last moments of trading. Final quotations, however, were higher than the day's low levels, but the closing tone of the market was uncertain.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalm.	32¼	32¼	32¼
250	Am. Can	45	44	44¼
120	Am. C. & F.	79⅜	78¼	79⅛
40	Am. H. & L.	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
410	Am. S. & R.	74	73⅜	73⅝
150	Am. Su. Tob.	135	133¼	134
40	Am. Sugar	108	108	108
90	Anac. Cop.	62⅝	61¾	61¾
30	A. G. & W. I.	105½	105½	105½
4,530	Bald. Loco.	86⅜	85½	85⅞
30	Balt. & Ohio	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
900	Beth. Steel B	90¾	90¼	90¼
20	B'klyn R. T.	42¼	42¼	42¼
36	Butte & Sup.	21	21	21
90	Cent. Leather	64¾	64	64½
10	Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
100	C., R. I. & P.	45½	42¾	43¾
70	Chino Cop.	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝
10	Col. F. & I.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
20	Corn Prod.	40	39¾	40
50	Crucible Steel	91¼	90⅜	90⅝
80	Cuba Cane Su.	31½	31	31½
370	Dist. Secur.	57⅞	56¾	57½
210	Erie	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
10	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32¼	32¼
610	Gen. Motors	125¾	121½	125
50	Inspir. Cop.	49½	48¼	48¾

J. B. ROSE'S CONCERNS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Reorganization of Ex-Senator's Brick and Gravel Companies Is Planned.

CLAIMS .TOTAL $134,125

Action in Bankruptcy Taken After Friendly Conference with Creditors.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the Federal District Court yesterday against the John B. Rose Company, dealer in sand and gravel; the Rose Brick Company of 103 Park Avenue, and the Alpha Brick and Holding Company of Glasco, N. Y. Ex-Senator John B. Rose is President of the sand and gravel concern, and is the representative of the brick company. The petitions were filed by the law firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight in behalf of the creditors.

The claims specified against the John B. Rose Company include the New York Trust Company, $60,000; Harriman National Bank, $10,000, and the Mount Vernon Trust Company, $8,000. Those against the Rose Brick Company include the Manhattan Company, $20,000; the Coal and Iron Bank, $10,000, and the Fidelity Trust Company, $21,000. Among the creditors of the Alpha Brick and Holding Company are the Bryant Park Bank, the Harriman National Bank, and the Chelsea Exchange Bank for a total of about $5,000. The claims total $134,125. No estimate of assets was given.

Colonel Rose is Chief of the Bureau of Anti-Aircraft Guns in the Ordnance Department, and his counsel, Philip J. Britt, said yesterday that he had been devoting a great deal of time to military affairs, and that this might possibly have had something to do with the condition of his business concerns.

"But the brick trade," said Mr. Britt, "has been bad for years. There has been very little brick construction going on, and this condition was accentuated by the war, so that the allied companies felt that it would be impossible for them to meet their obligations at maturity. The banks were creditors to a large extent, and so that the interests of all might be protected it was practicably arranged to have the petitions filed.

"Through this co-operation between creditors and debtors and Colonel Rose the valuable properties owned and operated can be conserved, and there will be a reorganization and all of the debts will be paid."

Federal Judge Mayer named C. Clayton Bourne and James G. Graham receivers of the J. B. Rose Company, and Mrd. Bourne and A. S. Gilbert for the Rose Brick and the Alpha Companies.

Reynolds Tobacco Dividend in Scrip.

Directors of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company yesterday announced a dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock for the current quarter, payable in scrip on July 1 to stock owners of record June 21. The scrip will bear interest of 6 per cent. a year, and will be redeemed in cash on July 1, 1920. The Directors passed a resolution at their meeting on Thursday permitting the stockholders to exchange the scrip which they received in place of a cash dividend on April 1 for two-year certificates dated July 1. The exchange may be made either on July 1 or on Oct. 1. The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. will be paid on July 1.

Steps to Form Petroleum Exchange.

Steps toward the formation of the New York Petroleum Exchange will be taken next Wednesday night, when a number of important oil men are scheduled to hold a meeting at the Waldorf. The Exchange has been incorporated under the laws of this State, with a limited life membership of 1,021. Of the twenty-one Governors to be elected the following have taken office: G. N. Haskell, President of the Middle States Oil Company, and a former Governor of Oklahoma; Abram Reisfeld, President of the McCombs Oil Company; W. M. Hutchison, former Vice President of the Union Tank Line; Arthur F. Bilgeat, President of the National Quotation Bureau, and E. K. Smith, President of the Commercial National Bank of Shreveport, La.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH L. ROSENBERG, individually and trading as ROSS SHOP and CAPITAL MILLINERY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, Bankruptcy, sells Wed., June 19, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at Empire Storage Warehouses, 25 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Millinery, Fixtures, Wallcases, Counter, Mirrors, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25141.

Notice is given that ERICH LOHSEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25724.

Notice is given that MORRIS KAPLAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24874.

Notice is given that SARA GANS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25423.

Notice is given that JULIUS KAHN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24741.

Notice is given that ISIDOR B. DERMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25311.

Notice is given that NATHAN DONIGER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 10, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24487.

—Notice is given that ANDREW BROSE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 10, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

JERSEY CITY FIGHTS RISE IN TUBE FARES

Chamber of Commerce Asks That Action Be Stopped Pending Washington Ruling.

Continuing its fight to prevent an increase in fares on the Hudson & Manhattan tube trains between Jersey City and New York, the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon made formal application to the New Jersey Board of Utility Commissioners for an estop order restraining the company from raising fares until such time as it can at least be determined whether or not the Director General of Railroads intended to include rapid transit lines in his general orders.

In its appeal to Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo the Chamber of Commerce has raised a question on the intent of General Order No. 28, which President Fisk of the Hudson & Manhattan quotes as his authority for raising rates. The chamber contends that this order was framed to apply to steam railroads, and that the Director General had no intention of increasing rates on rapid transit systems.

It has been further pointed out in the appeal that was made to the Director General's office that a strict enforcement of the order on the Hudson & Manhattan lines would amount to a very serious discrimination againnst Jersey City, inasmuch as there has been no increase in rates on the rapid transit systems of other communities.

A telegraph appeal made to Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, brought a prompt response. Mr. Tumulty telegraphed President Sherwood of the Chamber of Commerce: "Your telegram received. Will get on the job immediately and do all that I can for Jersey City."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,9,500, were chartered today. They include:

Arabian Fruits Co., Manhattan, $80,000; C. Eckert, W. H. Smith, F. L. Emrey, 1,170 Broadway.

Mechanical Engraving Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Tepp, S. Kolen, A. Schiff, 42 East 34th St.

Goebel-Willetts, Inc., Manhattan, clay products, $30,000; F. G. Willetts, A. M. and J. Goebel, Jr., Nyack.

J. P. Gorman Co., Manhattan, auto accessories, $100,000; E. F. Wynne, C. H. Schwartzman, J. P. Gorman, 4 3d Place, Brooklyn.

Bethlehem Cont. Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; C. F. Cleveland, C. E. Colligan, C. B. Reid, 42 Broadway.

Unique Motor Trucking Co., Manhattan, $25,000; I. Grotsky, A. Abramsky, S. Pirtsky, 1,996 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

The Elm Realty and Mortgage Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Brown, E. and R. J. Macher, 376 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Simon, Healey & Goldstein, Manhattan, dry goods, $50,000; J. J. Goldstein, J. S. Healey, S. S. Simon, 49 East Washington Av.

Monson Woolen Mills, Manhattan, $100,000; H. F. Klemens, R. E. Maben, C. P. Kramer, 551 West 157th St.

Smith Woolen Mills, Manhattan, $100,000; same as preceding.

Maurice Wainerd Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Wainerd, M. Reiner, P. R. Kresel, 52 West 111th St.

George C. White, Manhattan, dressmakers' and tailors' supplies, $20,000; A. M. White, L. L. Cradock, J. H. Hayes, 434 West 51st St.

Wiener Jobbing House, Manhattan, clothing and merchandise, $10,000; J. Lichtenstein, L. Pearlman, D. Price, 386 East 10th St.

Calcination Process Co., Manhattan, make investigations in calcination process, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $12,500; O. C. Swenson, C. N. Wilson, C. E. Scribner, 61 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Hoban-Hunter-Feltner Co., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $150,000.

Northwood Land Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $15,000.

World Tire Corp, Manhattan, $3,000 to $1,000,000.

Sterling Fastener Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000.

K. and K. Tool and Machine Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Reo Sales Co., Syracuse, to De Witt Motors Co.

MERGER.

Murray & Jacobs Mfg. Co., Manhattan, with American Abrasive Metals Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Theodore P. Ballaban & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Jay-Jay Horne Co., Manhattan.

The Greenhaus Clothing Specialty Co., Brooklyn.

Sea Cliff Club, Sea Cliff.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 7.—Charters filed:

Tamiani Corp., contractor, $1,500,000; W. G. Singer, L. A. Irwin, M. L. Rogers of Wilmington.

Polar Arctic Corp., whaling, sealing, $700,000; incorporators, same as above.

Commercial Oil Co., $300,000; A. N. Britton, P. S. Smith, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

Armorcord Tire and Rubber Co., $100,000; F. Giles, E. M. Havlan, O. N. Ryan of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

South Tuxpam Oil Co. to Mexican Producing and Refining Co., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—Equity Docket No. E-14-228.—Consolidated Cause.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS AND CLAIMS OF AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY:

Pursuant to an order entered on May 24, 1918, in the above entitled cause, the Receivers, on and after June 15th, 1918, will make a final distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the property of Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company and of the operations of the Receivers in accordance with the provisions of the Final Decree entered herein July 21, 1915. As provided in said order, the holders of said bonds of said Company and the coupons of January 1, 1916, July 1, 1916, January 1, 1917, and July 1, 1917, appurtenant thereto, may present their said bonds and coupons on and after June 15th, 1918, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway in the City of New York. Holders of allowed claims will receive from the undersigned on or about the above mentioned date their pro rata share of the proceeds of the said sale and said operations. Holders of said bonds and said coupons who shall fail to present the same for payment as aforesaid will not be entitled to payment of any interest thereon out of said proceeds of sale and of said operations after said June 15, 1918.

Dated, New York City, N. Y., May 24, 1918.

WILLIAM H. COVERDALE,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Receivers of Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company,
96 Spring Street,
New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G., Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 3 obscene booklets; 76 obscene pictures; 4 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 70 Art. Prev. Conception; 6 lottery tickets; 10 obscene photos; 2 lottery tickets; 14 obscene photos; 19 obscene photos; 80 obscene photos; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 19 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 22 obscene pictures; 42 obscene cards; 5 obscene cards; 2 lottery tickets; 41 lottery tickets; 2 lottery lists; 1 lottery ticket; 13 lottery tickets; 1 lottery list; 72 obscene pictures; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 obscene cards; 2 albums obscene pictures; 1 obscene alphabet; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 13 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 1 pkg. Art. Prev. Conception; 2,640 obscene cards; 1 lot lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 1 case Art. Prev. Conception; 18 cases Art. Prev. Conception; 7 obscene pictures, 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 4 pkgs. lottery tickets; 1 pkg. lottery tickets; 2 obscene pamphlets; 7 obscene pictures; 1 obscene book; 8 obscene pictures; 9 obscene books; 6 obscene books; 1 Art. Prev. Conception; 3 lottery tickets; 3 pkgs. Art. Prev. Conception; 40 obscene cards; 20 obscene pictures; 1 obscene pamphlet; 1 lottery tickets; 8 boxes Art. Prev. Conception; 14 boxes Art. Prev. Conception; 38 lottery tickets; 9 lottery tickets. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 17, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 31, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

More Advances Than Declines Shown In Them This Week.

While, compared with last week, Dun's current list of wholesale commodities prices shows only three more revisions, there was a marked change about in the division of advances and declines. Last week, for instance, twenty-seven out of forty-nine changes were declines, while this week thirty-three advances were shown in a total of fifty-two changes. In foodstuffs the division was about equal between the ups and downs.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week last year:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$13.50	$13.50	$16.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08¾	.08¾	.10¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾
Stand. br. sheetings, yd.	.28	.28	.14
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.19	.19	.09¾
Butter, cr'm'y, extra, lb.	.43	.42¾	.41¼
Cheese, f.c., held, spec., lb.	.25	.25	.24
Eggs, Western ists, doz.	.33½	.33	.34½
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15½	.15½	.11½
Peaches, Cal., dried lb.	.12	.12	.10¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.14½	.14½	.13½
Raisins, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.08½
Flour, spring, 196 lbs.	†10.75	†10.75	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	2.25	2.25	..
Corn, No. 3, (k. d.,) bu.	1.63¼	1.66	1.78¼
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.81	.80	.70½
Hay, pr. timothy, 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.15
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1, lb.	.33	.33	.32½
Hides, Chi. cows, nat., lb.	.30	.30	.32
Leather, hemlock, sole, lb.	.50	.50	..
Leather, union backs, lb.	.75	.75	..
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	45.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	95.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.31
Copper, electro, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23¾	.33
Lead, New York, lb.	.07¼	.07	.11¾
Tin, New York, lb.	.89	.95	.61¼
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.17	.17	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.50	10.50	9.20
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	16.40	16.50	15.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	8.30
Lard, Midwest, 100 lbs.	24.00	24.10	21.22
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	21.80	20.95	20.40
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	44.00	47.00	39.50
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.05½
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.68	.68	.74
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.29	.29	.28
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.22
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	1.75	1.75	5.50
Wool, sc., 100 lbs.	.728	.728	.579

*Nominal. †Government basis.

No declines in the prices of dairy products were shown here this week, while the best butter and both listed grades of eggs all went up slightly. The rise of a cent a dozen in fancy nearby eggs was the biggest advance of the three. Counting that rise, these eggs continue about 5 cents a dozen higher than at this time last year, but the best Westerns still are 1 cent a dozen under the corresponding 1917 figure. In the meats marked for provisions there were fewer changes than usual. Live beef and live sheep were unchanged, while short ribs went up. The declines were supplied by live hogs, mess pork, and Middle Western lard.

The vegetable list showed further breaks in the prices of choice medium and choice pea beans, but cabbage and rutabagas turnips were quoted higher. Potatoes did not change. No revisions either way were shown in the list of fresh and dried fruits. This week there was a break in No. 7 Rio coffee. No changes were shown in the teas, and the spice list was bare of fluctuations for the first time in many weeks. Corn, malt, and rye supplied the declines in the grain list, while the advances were contributed by oats and malting barley.

No changes were seen in the leathers quoted on, but in the hides there was a drop in No. 1 country steers and advances in No. 1 heavy and No. 1 buff stock. The metals list showed only four changes, but this was the most in a long time. Three advances were indicated—aluminium, smelter, and lead—while tin gave the only decline. In the lumber list three varieties were higher. They were hemlock, red gum, and spruce.

Ten of the seventeen changes in the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward. Advances in some of the soda products were about the only features. In the paints there were four advances and one decline, the higher prices being listed for American litharge, American red lead, dry white lead, and white lead in oil. Turpentine was lower. To Chinese raw silk there was a firmer tone. The building materials showed increases in Eastern spruce lath and in common Hudson River brick.

The textiles showed less of interest this week than at any other time for several months. Silks and woolens showed no price variations one way or the other, and the same thing was true of the burlap market as a result of more active trading and bullish reports from Calcutta. While there was a firmer undertone reported in the cotton goods, especially the unfinished ones, a sluggish demand kept it from manifesting itself in the shape of higher prices.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reports of the mercantile agencies this week find much satisfaction in crop conditions. The chief drawback to a steady growth in many lines of industry is the drain upon labor caused by the war, but at the same time activity is far above normal. Dun's Review says:

> The almost ideal crop weather, continuing unbroken week after week, has made real the prospect not only of earlier harvests than usual, but also of yields approaching the maximum, if not exceeding it, and labor shortage constitutes about the only element of serious complaint in the great farming regions. That this is a widespread condition, affecting trade and industry no less than agriculture, evidence accumulates, and its influence steadily becomes more far-reaching as increasing numbers of men are withdrawn into military service. Yet the immense and pressing demands of the war period make for intensive productive effort and manufacturing operations, notwithstanding the various handicaps, are at an unparalleled rate in some instances, with prompt and effective action being taken to adjust such labor controversies as arise in the leading industries.

As is usual, clearings through the banks for the opening week of the month at the principal cities in the United States are larger than for the week before, and as compared with the same week last year, the total, $5,736,289,282, shows an increase of 5.0 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

> Man power is being taken up steadily and rapidly by the second draft, and the attraction of female labor into lines formerly unpopulated by men is growing apace. The results are the increasing difficulty attending the obtaining of supplies of goods or raw materials for civilian use, while at the same time largely increased earning capacity of women puts added strain upon supplies of goods suitable for the latter. Under the circumstances distributive trade is good, jobbing trade especially so, for this stage of the season, but largely in sellers' hands, who are enabled to pick and choose customers. Results of the latter condition in turn show that collections are in a majority of instances good, and failures are the fewest for nearly eleven years past.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Andes	.05	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.30
Caledonia	.05	Opohir	.07
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.01
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.72
Con. Virginia	.31	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.73½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Booth	.03
Cash Boy	.07	Florence	.10
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Cons.	.23
Jim Butler	.70	Goldfield Merger	.01
McNamara	.21	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.07	Montana Extn.	.09
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.03
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Silver Pick	.03
Montana	.03	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.07
Tonopah Divide	1.45	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.45	White Caps	.34
West End	1.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.22	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.24
Atlanta	.06	Rochester	.40
		United Eastern	3.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	4¾	6
Dr. Pool	3½	5	McKinney	4	9
Elkton	4	5	Portland	85	90
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14½	15½
Golden C.	168	170	Vindicator	25	..
Granite	20	30	Rose Nicol	7	9

MEMORIAL DAY SCENE.

Several interesting pictures of the Memorial Day parade, including march of Grand Army veterans, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
April gross	$356,351	$389,003	$299,969
Net	49,119	69,246	97,634
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes	46,456	42,783	3,856
4 mos. gross	1,205,296	1,295,535	1,081,054
Oper. def.	4,379	*269,450	*270,124
Def. aft. chgs. and taxes	389,749	147,885	113,729

*Income.

Public Utilities.

ARIZONA POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Feb. gross	$53,385	$32,173	$21,211
Net aft. taxes	28,106	23,062	5,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,577	10,350	*1,773
12 mos. gross	530,656	342,404	188,251
Net aft. taxes	297,779	232,365	65,414
Sur. aft. chgs.	117,528	85,698	31,830

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO RAILROAD—

Jan. gross	129,900	150,792	*29,892
Def. aft. taxes	18,708	†48,598	*62,306
Def. aft. chgs.	61,058	†1,336	*62,392

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD., combined earnings, in milreis, of all subsidiaries—

April gross	8,330,000	7,453,000	877,000
Net aft. taxes	4,061,000	4,053,000	38,000
4 mos. gross	31,576,000	29,140,000	2,436,000
Net aft. taxes	15,277,000	16,091,000	*814,000

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. for the twelve months ending March 31—

Gross	$7,955,204	$7,001,979	$951,226
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,136,475	1,161,283	*24,807

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION and constituent companies for year ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
*Net earn.	$11,030,112	$12,907,875	$7,094,371
Deprec., &c.	1,384,242	1,859,598	1,192,824
Interest	1,064,210	1,230,204	1,590,086
Surplus	8,581,660	9,878,075	4,221,407
Pref. divs.	420,000	420,000	420,000
Sub. co.pf. divs.	560,000	560,000	560,000
Balance	7,601,660	8,898,075	3,241,407
Com. divs.	1,444,896	320,977	....
Surplus	6,157,264	8,577,098	3,241,407

*After deducting all manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses, and Government taxes for the year.

HAVANA TOBACCO CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
*Total earn.	299,278	479,245	277,862
Oper. expen.	371,338	347,302	841,516
Interest	375,000	375,000	375,000
Deficit	447,060	243,057	439,134

*For earnings the company relies entirely on the dividends on its holdings of stock of Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd., Havana Cigar & Tobacco Factories, Ltd., Havana Commercial Co., H. de Cabanas y Carbajal, and J. S. Murias y Co.

ON A CHASER.

Striking photograph of an American submarine chaser in a storm off the coast of France, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Criminal.

US<Mary Shea.	Same<F. Sherlock.
Same<T. Irwin.	Same<E. Fitzugh.
Same<J. Skelly.	Same<A. Peterson.
Same<T. Lynch.	Same<C. Szymanelis.
Same<S. Klein.	Same<C. Petersen.
Same<M. F. Walsh.	Same<M. R. Collins.
Same<A. Raffaele.	Same<H. E. Kennedy.
Same<W. Datton.	Same<E. M. Balabam.
Same<S. Abrams.	Same<Cili Belz.
Same<T. Gordon.	Same<J. Esposito.
Same<H. Bendheim.	Same<J. Victory.
Same<F. Miller.	Same<Max Pett.
Same<P. O'Donald.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

In the matter of Frederico Videgaray, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Shearn, J. Order filed.

Travelers Ins. Co., respt., v. Louis Pa dula Co., appt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, demurrer sustained, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

George A. Dahlgren, Jr., apl't., v. Tillie Fleser, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry B. Friedman & ano., respts., v. Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., apl't.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis M. Josephtal et al., respts., v. Rudolph Hecht, apl't.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. & W. Dress Co., respt., v. Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co., apl't.—Order modified by granting motion for bill of particulars as to demand No. 3, and affirmed without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sotirios Soflanopoulo, apl't., v. Standard Commercial Tobacco Co., respt.—Order of April 9 affirmed. Order of March 29, 1918, so far as appealed from, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion vacated in all respects, but denied, without prejudice, on condition that plaintiff pay all costs which have been taxed or are taxable in this action; otherwise, motion granted and leave to discontinue denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Matter of James Quigley, apl't., v. Richard E. Enright, as Comm'r., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Insa R. Meisel, suing, &c., apl't., v. Central Trust Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., respt., v. City of N. Y., apl't.—Order reversed, without costs, on appeal, on the defendant's laches; and motion to amend granted upon defendant's stipulating that the date of issue shall remain as if no amendment were made and that a full bill of costs be made costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

William H. Griffin, apl't., v. Submarine Film Corp., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob B. Hirshfield, respt., v. Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., apl't.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Bethlehem Steel Co. re. 2,524 Broadway.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Richard D. Wyckoff, respt., v. Guenther Publishing Co. and ano., apl'ts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Marie S. Paterno, respt., v. Michael E. Paterno, apl't.—Order modified by naming the co-respondent in the first issue stated as claimed in the complaint, and that the second issue stated by confining the issue to the times and places mentioned in the bill of particulars, and affirmed. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Michael J. Leahy, respt., v. Lucius Engineering Co., apl't.—Order modified by vacating the warrant unless plaintiff gives an increased undertaking in $10,000, and affirmed, without costs. Settle order on notice.

William W. Roach, respt., v. Boyd & Co., apl't.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Time for examination before trial to be fixed in order. Settle order on notice.

Chris Dalury, apl't., v. John Rezinas et al., impld., with Costa Booras and ano., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Page, Smith, and Shearn, JJ. (Shearn, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Arthur D. Ormsbee v. James E. Kelly.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Dreyfus Co. v. Walworth Bros.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Siegfried Hollich v. Aaron Zoltzer.—Application granted. Order signed.

Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Co., v. Aaron V.. Hoffman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Emily A. Troy v. William S. Devery.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

James Hadfield v. Joseph Colter and ano.—Application granted. Order signed.

Matter of Edward Browis, dec'd.—Motion granted; question certified. Order filed.

Frank D'Angelo v. 1,482 Broadway Corp.—Motion denied, with leave to renew as stated in order. Order filed.

Alfred Sehland v. Penna. Silk Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary E. McDonald v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel C. Dalrymple v. Moses Schwartz.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Bart Dunn v. City.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Paul G. Gravenhorst v. Texas Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William D. Marvin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Abraham Gorbman v. City.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Nat. Surety Co. v. William H. Sealch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Atlantic Communication Co. v. Leopold L. Zimmerman.—Motion for reargument denied; motion for resettlement granted. Order filed.

Chas. N. Brizse v. Patrick Lissman.—Motion that collections are in a majority of instances good, and failures are the fewest for nearly eleven years past.

Ten of the seventeen changes in the combined list for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were upward. Advances in some of the soda products were about the only features. In the paints there were four advances and one decline, the higher prices being listed for American litharge, American red lead, dry white lead, and white lead in oil. Turpentine was lower. To Chinese raw silk there was a firmer tone. The building materials showed increases in Eastern spruce lath and in common Hudson River brick.

The textiles showed less of interest this week than at any other time for several months. Silks and woolens showed no price variations one way or the other, and the same thing was true of the burlap market as a result of more active trading and bullish reports from Calcutta. While there was a firmer undertone reported in the cotton goods, especially the unfinished ones, a sluggish demand kept it from manifesting itself in the shape of higher prices.

Supreme Court—Continued.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department

J. W. Block, Jr., respt., v. D. K. Block et al., defts.; F. W. Hottenroth, intervenor, apl't.—Motion denied, without costs.

A. R. Surchstad, respt., v. Paterson Brewing & Malting Co., apl't.—Motion denied, without costs.

F. J. Felbel, as assignee, &c., respt., v. S. E. Hackman, apl't., and anot., deft.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

Re application of J. H. Atkins for reinstatement, &c.—Motion to confirm the referee's report granted.

Re L. L. Somerville, &c.—Motion to confirm the report of the referee denied and proceedings dismissed.

Re application of B. R. Tarsey, &c.—Motion denied.

J. Krinski, respt., v. H. Krinski, apl't.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re last will and testament of T. A. Lord, decd.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. C. Long, respt., v

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS

4 Rooms & Bath $46 to $50 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $64

Only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, via Queensboro Subway.
Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings.
Beautiful outlook from EVERY window, and sunshine in every room.
Playgrounds, Gardens, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, etc.

QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Renting Office at Jackson Heights—Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown—708.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer (free) at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway. Take a Corona train direct to 25th St. Station.

Real Estate Auctioneer **ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN** Real Estate Auctioneer

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE
BY ORDER OF THE OWNER, MRS. O. E. BUTTERFIELD.

TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
ON THE PREMISES
RAIN OR SHINE,
THE SUPERB COUNTRY ESTATE KNOWN AS
"KNOLLANDS"
Modern Dwelling, 155 Fine Acres.
UNSURPASSED FOR ITS UNIQUE LOCATION, PICTURESQUENESS & ACCESSIBILITY ON THE SHORE OF
CROTON LAKE
Westchester County, New York.

"KNOLLANDS" IS LOCATED ON THE HISTORIC PINES BRIDGE ROAD ON THE SHORE OF CROTON LAKE, convenient to Mt. Kisco Sta., Harlem Div., N. Y. Central. Express trains at Grand Central to-day, 12:50, 12:55, 2:06, or motor along Broadway to Scarborough, thence road to right where church stands, just beyond Sleepy Hollow Club, continuing through Briarcliff to Croton Lake, over the Pines Bridge to property. Perfect roads.

60% OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

Further details at Mr. Sheridan's Office, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. Tel. 1647 Rector

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Why Pay Rent
when you can just as well
OWN YOUR HOME?

AND PAY NO MORE THAN RENT. If you knew where you could buy a Beautiful Home—just what you have in mind—WOULDN'T YOU LOOK IT OVER?

Let us send you information and photos about our $5000 to $7000 7-Room Homes—with or without garage. Easy terms. We have something to tell you.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
247 Broadway. Barclay 4585.
Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Colonial Dwelling
in quaint town of Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City, 41 minutes from Penna. Terminal. House 7 rooms, bath. Price $6,800, on favorable terms. O. L. SCHWENCKE, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 4057 Worth.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250—WORTH $8,000.

Beautiful new 8-room house, every modern improvement; located best section Jamaica, near subway, trolleys and L. I. R. R.; plot 40x100. This is a real bargain. Come and see. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St. Phone 476 Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking Long Island Sound.

Houses of 6, 7, 11 rooms and baths, all modern and up-to-date improvements. Highly restricted residential park; boating, bathing and fishing; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; few minutes' walk to depot and trolley. All year home; little cash needed, balance arranged. Address Homes, 243 West 59th St., New York.

Exclusive Water Front Estate
At Sands Point, Manhasset Bay.

Six-room house; about 9½ acres; healthful location; 38 minutes out; orchard; farm planted; garages and stable; icehouse; lake on premises; reasonable price. Inspectioars at Auto Store, 1,763 Broadway.

MODERATE RENT.

Exceptionally comfortable house, fully furnished, at MERRICK, L. I.; easily accessible to the Bay and also to the Depot.
R. W. FORD,
Tel. John 2260. 84 William St., N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 25935.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy. — ALEXANDER GOLDSTEIN and NICHOLAS GOLDSTEIN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of GOLDSTEIN BROTHERS, bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on June 3rd, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25872.—In Bankruptcy.—TERHUNE CATERING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Terhune Catering Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 1st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 19th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25786.

Notice is given that EDWIN S. MERRILL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25745.

Notice is given that GUSTAV SCHNEIDER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25932.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ERHARD DJORUP, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on June 3rd, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 19th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24872.

Notice is given that LEOPOLD GANS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 10th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24665.

Notice is given that CAROLINE A. JENNINGS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 10th day of July, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
Dated, New York, June 6, 1918.
HAROLD J. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. today. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private dwellings for sale at ridiculously low prices to close an estate; buy your home and avoid higher rents. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (at 42d St.) Phone Murray Hill 83.

Bronx.

Kingsbridge, between Jerome Av. and Broadway subway, two-family house and two lots, 50 ft. front, all improvements; select neighborhood; wonderful view; $8,500. R 207 Times Downtown.

Topping Av., 1,662.—Corner, 7 lots, house and barn, free and clear; offer considered. Executor, 1,720 Washington Av.

Westchester County.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Ten-room house; fine shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces, newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent from July 1 to Sept 15, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, 400 West End Av., N. Y., or phone Bronxville 383.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Charming place, new 12-room, fireproof villa, 3 baths, double garage; also 4-room, unfurnished bungalow, acre water frontage, 45 minutes to New York; owner ordered abroad; reasonable terms to desirable tenant; also sacrificing new motor boat. Caldwell Johnston, Harbor Lane. Phone 4108-W.

Commodious dwelling and 100-foot plot, restricted neighborhood, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; easy terms; will sacrifice; will rent for $70 per month; possession July 1. Address K. G. B., 22 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Am offering my White Plains residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, plot 50x100; price $8,500; terms can be arranged. Particulars from my agents, William E. Morrell, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

Am offering my Colonial residence, built in Revolutionary times; 10 rooms, bath, all improvements, 2 acres, lawn, garage, chicken houses; price $13,000. Keys with my agents, William E. Morrell, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

For Sale.—High class all-year residence; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage, large corner plot; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; in Yonkers; unobstructed river view; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Phone Morningside 8483.

Westchester.—To sublet, unfurnished, attractive small home in Pelham; unusual opportunity. Telephone Hanover 8068 or write R 248 Times Downtown.

NEW 6-7 room stucco houses, garage; every improvement; Westchester-Boston Railroad, Dyer Av. Station; sacrifice, $6,500; $1,000 cash. 704 South 5th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

For sale, new stucco house of 7 rooms; 3 minutes from station, 26 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; overlooking golf course; terms reasonable. Write G. W. McDougall, St. Albans, L. I., or phone Jamaica 2581.

Eleven-room house, 26 minutes from New York or Brooklyn, occupied by owner; immediate possession; every modern improvement; liberal terms. For particulars telephone Bryant 1072.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished ten-room house, screened porch, garage, large, fully planted garden, fruit and shade trees; near station and beach; must see to appreciate. Phone 279-W. References required.

Owner, moved to Detroit, offers her attractive home at 9 main floor rooms, all conveniences, barn, shade, plot 50x200, for $5,500. Telephone 2356 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

If you are looking for a small house and plot for farming and gardening, payable $12 monthly and small amount down, not far out, call at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT, L. I. HOUSES & BUNGALOWS 5 to 16 rooms, $2,500 to $12,000.
John J. Randall Co., 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

Maine.

Furnished 16-room cottage; handsome; delightfully situated; splendid lawn; fine ocean view; 3 miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

For Sale—Bailey Island, Maine, small Summer cottage taken for mortgage; if interested write for full particulars. M. H. Phillips, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.

Vermont.

VERMONT.

For sale, nine-room house, bath, electricity, gas, new steam heater; three minutes' walk trolley, twelve railroad station; located on hill, view unsurpassed; quick sale, $4,500. I. M. Hitchcock, Bennington, Vt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OVERLOOK 802 West 181st St., Cor. Pinehurst Ave.

7 rooms, 2 baths; exceptionally large rooms; to sublet; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply Premises. Tel. 9818 St. Nicholas.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

471 PARK AVENUE
S.E. Corner 58th St.

UNUSUAL DUPLEX APARTMENTS WITH STUDIO LIVING ROOMS

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT

6 to 16 Rooms, 3 to 5 Baths,

$3,000 to $8,500.

Under Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 MADISON AVE.

BROOKLYN.

THE MONTAUK
856 Ocean Av., Park Side, Brighton Line.
High class; newly decorated; elevator; 2 to 7 room apartments; rents $400 to $1100.

LONG ISLAND.

Kew Gardens Apartments
16 Minutes from Penn. Station

A four-story mansion set in the spacious grounds of a gentleman's country estate.

Each apartment in a separate wing, planned to afford every advantage of a country home with apartment service.

Four to eight rooms, one to three baths, pantries, etc.

Floor Plans on Application.

Edgeworth Smith
Renting Agent
One West 34th St., New York. Phone Greeley 5250.
Office at Kew Gardens Phone Richmond Hill 1718.

For Sale or Rent
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Attractive Furnished Cottages | Country Estates & Farms | Village Homes & Waterfronts
JEREMIAH ROBBINS BABYLON, L. I. Tel. Babylon 22.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For rent, furnished, beautiful modern suburban home, 12 rooms, 3 baths, verandas, terraced lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, grounds 265x150; handsomely furnished throughout, large sun parlor; excellent locality; rent reasonable.
HARVEY R. LINBARGER.
197 North Ave., opp. depot, Plainfield, N.J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

HUB OF 1000 ISLANDS

St. Lawrence Park, near Alexandria Bay. Furnished 10 room cottage with every improvement. Boat house, 57 ft. cruiser.
For rent for the season.
William P. Rae Co.,
192 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATERFRONT
At Stony Creek, Conn.

Less Than Mile from Station.
Magnificent Views of Thimble Is.
Glass Enclosed Piazza on Water.

1 acre, stone pier, 2 floats, 3 sail boats, 1 motor boat, 4 row boats, 2 canoes and equipment.

Frame residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 additional bathrooms with 2 hot and cold showers each for salt water bathing. Sleeping porch, modern improvements, telephone, electric light, hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Garage, 2 car, bungalow above, 4 bedrooms and bath.

For rent for summer, completely furnished.

For further particulars apply S-2037.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Lexington Ave., 2013—at 122nd St.
Near New Lexington Ave. Subway Express Station.
PRIVATE HOUSE 10 rooms; bath; refined neighborhood.
SPECIAL PRICE TO DESIRABLE TENANT $50
Apply at premises or
F. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St., Tel. Rector 8575.

SUMMER HOMES.

White Mountains

Summer Cottage, ideal neighborhood, good well, piazza, and open fireplaces; overlooks lake and mountains; bathing, boating and bass fishing. Rent for season, $250. JOS. A. NESMITH, 91 Central St., Lowell.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

2005 THIRD AV,
N. E. CORNER 110 ST.
Store and Basement to let. Plate glass show windows. Car lines on both streets. Suitable for any business. Rent reasonable; possession at once. Cruikshank Company, 141 B'way.

FOR SALE FACTORY TO LEASE

A modern 2-story fireproof building, 80x100, in good central location, convenient to best transit. For particulars write B., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

GARAGE

For Sale or To Let.
A new semi-fireproof building, now being completed, 80x100; 2 story, 15,000 sq. ft. Capacity about 100 cars.
FINE LOCATION—Very suitable for Service Station or Owner's Garage.
Address J. P., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

TO STORAGE LEASE

A modern fireproof building, with high ceilings, convenient location, containing 15,000 square feet on two floors. Write to Box "A," 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72nd St.

An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove, shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for the summer.

ALSO A THREE ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and large bathroom with shower and needle bath; this apartment is handsomely furnished, and will be leased for summer months; maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER, ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
POSSESSION MAY 20TH.
3 Rooms & Bath....$780 to $1,000
4 Rooms & Bath.... 840 to 1,200
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11TH ST.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4585 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

Eight-room, two-story frame house, 224 Lawton Av., Grantwood, N. J.; gas, electricity, furnace; all improvements; plot, 50x100 feet; fruit trees; garage. Address A. G. Church, owner, 81 Columbia Av., Grantwood, N. J.

Glen Ridge.—Attractive 9-room house; corner lot, 85x175; excellent location; shaded grounds; moderate rent; bargain. Muir, 132 West 79th St., N. Y., or local agents, or Montclair 2790J.

A gentleman's home and 47 acres, near Princeton, is offered for $12,000; beautiful stream, views, orchards, garage. Telephone 2998 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Tapestry brick; 12 rooms, 3 baths; lawn, grove, garage; gas, electric light, hot water; commuting 50 minutes, Jersey Central. Address 534 Tremont Av., Westfield.

Summit.—For sale, bargain; 18 rooms, bath; stable; electricity; shade, garden; near station; good neighborhood. Cooley, 5271 Morningside.

Caldwell.—Commuters home site, about three acres; $25 front foot. Owner, P. O. Box 1,008, New York.

New York State.

FOR SALE.

12-room house, with ¾ acre ground, in beautiful and quiet village of Claverack, N. Y. Wm. W. Mellus, 276 Washington Av., Belleville, N. J.

Embowered modern home, sale or rent, furnished; half hour Grand Central; six rooms; $600 yearly. Cooley, 5271 Morningside.

Miscellaneous.

Cottage, 16 rooms, and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, 8 miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

14-room dwelling; 14 acres of land; steam heat and water systems; price $8,500. Mrs. E. Quinn, Woodstock, Md.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Richmond.

Five and six room bungalows, furnished except kitchen utensils and bed linen; all within one minute of fine bathing beach; commutation $5.25; 45 minutes from Battery; rates $175 and $200 per season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, S. I. Phone Orchard 3767.

Westchester County.

At Box Hill, Premium Point, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Modern 17 rooms, English residence, 3½ acres; 200 feet from Sound; beautifully furnished; all conveniences; rental moderate; owner on premises, or Joseph Atz, 55 Liberty St.

Scarsdale house, Summer, 10 weeks, 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, six minutes from station. R. B. Guild, City or Scarsdale telephone

Long Island.

For July, August, seven-room house, with garage; three baths; overlooking Manhasset Bay; nicely furnished; low rent to adults only. Hyde & Baxter, Port Washington, L. I.

Attractive home with garage at Cedarhurst, Long Island, 35 minutes Penn. Station; three minutes' walk depot; convenient trolley to beach. Telephone 2223 Far Rockaway.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—For rent, a few very desirable houses near the water. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

To rent, six-room furnished cottage with improvements; near beach, station, and village. Address T. A. Baldwin, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.

Bronxville, Lawrence Park.—Small seven-room house, two baths; furnished mahogany; garage. Telephone Hardy, Bronxville 203 M.

New York State.

Beautiful country home, Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., among Shawangunk Mts.; fourteen rooms complete; four acres; dozens shade trees; stable, garage; June to October; electricity; six churches near; reasonable rent; photos.
William D. Cunningham,
Ellenville, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE COTTAGE.

On shore, near Sabbath Day Point; four bedrooms, dining, bath, living rooms, and kitchen; completely furnished; occupancy June 15 to Oct. 1. Charles Gould, 37 Madison Av., New York.

RYE.—Well-furnished house; 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, fruit, shade; rent season or year; other attractive houses at reduced rentals. Drummond & Gedney. Tel. 811, Rye, N. Y.

Highmount.—Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains; well furnished; 4 bedrooms, bath, &c.; reasonable. E. B. Koscherak, 129 5th Av.

Furnished cottage for season; sanitary plumbing and bath. Address James T. Lynn, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Summer home in Brielle, N. J.; at stop line; ten-room house, completely furnished, all improvements, including electric light, electric pumping system; garage and stable; on the highest point between the Highlands and Barnegat, overlooking Manasquan River and the ocean; six miles from Asbury Park, one mile from Seagirt and Manasquan Beach; rent for the season, $900. S. M. Look, 3,875 Broadway. Phone 3010 Audubon, New York City.

Harrington Park, N. J.—Forty minutes commuting; five-room cottage; ten minutes' walk from station; open country; all modern improvements; partly furnished; three acres land, orchard, garage; $50 monthly. Apply Clark, 39½ Washington Square. Telephone Spring 8311.

ESSEX FELLS, N. J.—Attractive home, 15 rooms, partly furnished; rent $900 per annum, $600 for season; splendid opportunity for responsible party to secure fine residence. J. A. Sprigg, care of Wendell & Treat, Essex Fells, N. J.

Attractively furnished house opening on charming formal garden, lawns, and shade trees; ten rooms, two baths, all improvements. Mattison, 118 Union St. Phone Montclair 3760.

Attractive, spacious home shared with responsible couple; screened porch; garage; $45 monthly. Kerby, 162 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

A completely furnished house for rent for the month of August, $250. Address 507 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Suburban cottage, fully furnished, with use of touring car. H. B. Betts, 82 New England Av., Summit, N. J.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; 21 rooms, 3 baths; gas, electricity. Circle 1810, New York.

Connecticut.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.
Foothills of the Berkshires.

Fully furnished nine-room cottage; five bedrooms and bathroom on second floor; large lake frontage; ideal place for Summer months; boathouse, garage; good neighbors; rent, including boats, $400 for season; price $6,500; terms easy.
ANDERSON REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Summer renting, furnished bungalow in country; beautiful view; healthful location; $25 a month; also very attractive eighth-room house, completely furnished, same location, $75 a month to responsible party, correspondence solicited. Mrs. Ralph H. Stephenson, Plainville, Conn.

FOR RENT.

Charmingly furnished new house, four master's bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and bath; private bathing beach, tennis and golf; five minutes to station. C. D. Sinclair, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn. Tel. 2024 Stamford.

LAKE FRONT COTTAGE.

Lakeville, Conn., for rent; furnished; 12 rooms, bath; five acres; terms moderate. Moen, 45 Cedar St.

Will rent for Summer, furnished, my home, Round Beach, Conn.; best references required. Rawson, phone 1200 Vanderbilt or 296 Sound Beach.

One hour out; well furnished; all improvements; two in hills, four on water; rent $750 to $4,000. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Darien, Conn.

Eight-room country cottage, $800; desirable. R. B. Morse, New Canaan. Conn.

New Hampshire.

Summer home in the White Mountains, N. H.; attractive house, extensive grounds; unusually well furnished, three baths; owner not to occupy this season; very low rental to right party. E. K. R., Room 802, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Massachusetts.

THE BERKSHIRES by Lake Pontoosic, new nine-room house; wide verandas, beautiful view, electricity, telephone; $400 season; $150 monthly; new five-room cottages, $260 season, $100 monthly; $500 season, $75 monthly. S. E. Jenkins, Cheshire, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Miscellaneous.

Beautiful five-room bungalow, on lake property; Berkshire foothills; bathroom, garage, studio, telephone, supplies convenient. Phone 3109 Flatbush.

Comfortably furnished home; five bedrooms; ideal for children; on Long Island Sound; convenient to New York. Phone Bayside 3110-W.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED.—A house at Woodmere, L. I., for the months of July and August, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 maids' rooms and bath, with a garden. Y 265 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Edgecombe Av., 68.—Corner, private house, facing Morningside Park, 10 rooms, 3 baths, elegantly furnished, private garage, reasonable, for Summer months. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Tel. Academy 1647.

Westchester County.

Bedford Hills.—Nine rooms, two baths; fruit and shade trees; garage; near golf links; June to November, $800. Call or phone Bedford Village 34, Keller.

Long Island.

Brightwaters.—8-room cottage, cool, broad porch, garage, large grounds; reduced rental. Phone 4959 Cortland; or 255-W Bay Shore.

New Jersey.

Furnished, 9-room house; large grounds; shade; commuting zone; might accept rent in board of owner and wife. Apply 600 West 113th St., Apt. 49, N. Y., or address Owner, Box E, Mount Vale, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

Want $15,000, first mortgage, on 850 acres on Long Island. P 60 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice, 209th St. Plot.—50 feet by 99 feet by 11 inches, north side 209th St., between 9th and 10th Av.; price $5,000; easy terms; assessed $7,000. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5028.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Beach.—Plot 80x60, $500; 10 per cent. down, small monthly payments; can build four or five room bungalow in two weeks, with improvements, for $750 up. Call on Thos. Walsh, West End, Long Beach. Phone 64.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, desirable factory waterfront property on west bank of Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb; property 180 ft. front, 450 ft. deep; will sacrifice as owner is enlisting. A 206 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Property suitable for small manufacturing business, six acres, Dutchess County, 15 miles from Poughkeepsie; plenty of water power, now partially utilized; dynamo, dwelling, and other buildings; very moderate price; reasonable terms. Address Owner, Box KM, Room 307, 135 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

My $12,500 equity in a 7-apartment, apartment house; fashionable northwest quarter, Washington, D. C.; house carries $4,000 first mortgage and am willing to take a second loan and cash. A. C. Arnold, 9 West 67th St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Sale or Trade—One of the finest homes in Southern Indiana, costing over $150,000; unencumbered; seven acres of ground with beautiful shrubbery and rose gardens; all modern conveniences; will trade for timber lands, farm lands, coal or oil producing property or desirable city property. Y 300 Times Annex.

Wanted, vicinity Larchmont to Mt. Vernon or Bronxville, a good house, with acre of land, price about $30,000, in exchange for beautiful real country house at "Tokeneke-on-Sound," Darien, Conn. M. Randall, Darien, Conn.

Will exchange equity of two apartment houses in Weehawken, N. J., for garage property. For further particulars communicate with A. Sieber, 140 4th St., Town of Union, N. J.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice gentleman's estate; beautiful location; 382 acres; fruit, sheep, cattle farm; near Lambertville, N. J.; high elevation; 3,400 apple trees; Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large sleeping porch; beautiful old shade; 2 tenant houses; plenty of barns; fine condition; price, $22,000. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Big Bargain—53-acre farm, soil good, with a 10-room house and outer houses, stock and tools; reason for selling, husband in France. Mrs. Irene Kneubuehler, phone Flatbush 2385-W.

Wanted.

STOCK FARM WANTED.

A gentleman who will give unusual care to property desires to rent stock farm, with modern residence and large acreage, suitable for cattle, hogs, and sheep, located somewhere in the East or nearby South; in answering please give full particulars. Y 314 Times Annex.

Wanted.—To rent a good, practical farm, with option desires to buy; must have good soil, buildings, tools, and stock; free from stumps and stones, on hard road, within 100 miles of New York and convenient to depot. A 37 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An elegant, light, airy private school, fully equipped, facing Riverside Drive and the Hudson, in high-class elevator apartment house; surrounded by high-class elevator apartments; seating capacity about 200; rent $100 monthly; splendid opportunity for a kindergarten, private school or similar business. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4657.

TO SUBLET, SPACE.

A very attractive shop, 46th St., near 5th Av.; suitable for millinery; light workroom; rent reasonable. Address De Welles, A 45 Times.

For Rent.—Brick factory, 25,000 square feet; elevator, power plant; near Newtown Creek and Long Island R. R.; additional space if required. S. Jacobs & Sons, 1,365 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

To Lease.—16,000 square feet, new one-story brick building; steam heat; low insurance; near Wallabout Terminal; possession July 1. Walter T. Scott, 666 Bedford Av.; Williamsburg 3700.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

To Let—Two lofts, 25xd0, and basement, 25x100, at 612 East 83d St., rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

Desk room, mailing privilege, or private office to rent in beautifully equipped office; stenographer, telephone service. Suite 201, 1,547 Broadway. Bryant 7745.

Loft, 12,000 square feet; daylight; sprinkler system; reasonable rent. Apply 536-546 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Rear of store to let; fine opportunity for manicurist or hair dresser. Bryant, 939 Madison Av.

Exceptionally well located office for rent, furnished; telephone, use of stenographer. Apply Room 1018, 1,270 Broadway (33d).

40th St., 5 East.—Elegant basement, suitable tearoom, any light business; also front parlor; reasonable rent. Brett, 501 5th Av.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park; large office, $40; other desirable space: 110 West 40th. Room 206.

Furnished private office, $22.50 monthly; also deskroom, $6.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 B'way, Suite 807.

A very desirable light loft, newly renovated; steam heat; low rental. F. Allen, 607 West 43d St. Bryant 510.

Store to let, 11 Varick St.; subway station; splendid for restaurant, cigar store, &c. Scheuber, 200 Hudson St.

Spacious private office, neatly furnished, Room 702, 31 East 23d St.

Desk and desk room; light office. Room 802, 17 Battery Place.

Floor to Rent.—25 West 41st. Apply to Elmore Studios.

One or two rooms to sublet. Inquire 21 Park Row, Room 1330.

For rent, in beauty parlor, office space. 500 5th Av., corner 42d St. Room 202B.

Sublet beautiful furnished offices, 5th Av., 42d St. W 196 Times.

Office to sublet, including fixtures. Lyonette Silk, Inc., 25 West 33d St. Greeley 37.

Offices to let, low rent, elevator, near Broadway. Apply 14 Reade St.

Store for rent, 2 West 29th St. Apply Elmore, 3 West 28th.

Dead storage for automobiles, $5 to $10 a month. 149 East 61st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Brooklyn.

FOUR STORY, CORNER BROADWAY AND REID AV., 45x100; PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS; WILL LEASE, SELL OR EXCHANGE. LEVY BROS., 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Store or part of store for piece goods, between 14th-23d Sts. and 4th-6th Avs.; state space and rental. R 232 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57th AV., 749, (Between 57th and 58th St.)—Furnished apartment to sublet to October 1st; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $50. Apply Superintendent.

80TH, 4 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, fully equipped kitchenette; unusually attractive outlook; grand piano; $60 monthly. Gould.

81ST, 130 EAST.—Newly furnished, 6-room apartment, all light, airy rooms, or will let unfurnished, 2d floor.

83D, 22 EAST.—Exceptionally cool, attractive apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; seen mornings till 12 o'clock.

84TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES, MERRITT, 9261 MURRAY HILL.

84TH, 59 EAST.—Studio and bath, grand piano, $75 per month; two rooms and bath, $100. Studiford.

40TH ST., 149 East.—4-room apartment, two bedrooms, large living room, kitchen and bath, electric light, telephone, and elevator service; completely furnished; occupancy any time, and available to Oct. 1; $85 monthly. Apply Mrs. Nutting. Telephone Murray Hill 9288.

85TH, 67 EAST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; maid service; breakfast. Plaza 6858.

56TH and 5th Av.—June to October, 2 beautiful front rooms and bath. Plaza 8394, before 11 A. M.

56TH, 1 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, service, $80. Plaza 865. Apt. 516.

58TH, 51 EAST.

Seven rooms, two baths; cool, light; for Summer months; $150. Tel. Plaza 3830.

60TH, 14 EAST.—Sublet attractive cool 3-room apartment; overlooking park; reasonable rates. Telephone Mrs. Kline, Plaza 3500.

69TH, 20 EAST.—One very large room, bath, $45; two rooms, bath, $55; well furnished. Apply superintendent.

77TH, 70 EAST.—Sublet, new building, 7 rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished; $250 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent, or J. S. DeSelding, 1 Madison Av. Phone Gramercy 6000.

82D, 129 EAST.—Two bedrooms and bath, combined, dining and living room, kitchen, 3 unobstructed exposures, furnished free of charge for the Summer if desired. S. De Beaumont.

85TH ST., 10 EAST.—For rent, from June until October, ready for immediate occupancy, small, completely furnished apartment; between Madison Av. cars, 5th Av. bus, crosstown car; two blocks from Metropolitan Museum. Seen daily, 10-

Advertisements and subscriptions for The Times and other publications of The New York Times Company received at The Times Harlem office, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, also at:

Times Annex, 43d St., west of B'way
Times Building.....Times Square
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights, 3,635 Broadway
Brooklyn.....397 Fulton Street
Staten Island, 93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Br'ton
Queens, 317 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....280 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....18 Park Avenue

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Bachelor; two rooms and bath, modern apartment, west side, between 60th and 80th Sts.; full particulars; references. P 79 Times.

COUPLE will share furnished apartment, or rent two rooms and kitchenette, near Madison Square. Y 292 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY with OCTOBER VACANCIES will obtain quick results by listing with REMCO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

American adult family desire pleasant apartment of 4 to 6 rooms, convenient Columbia University; will lease; reasonable rent. Address Gregory, 2,051 5th Av., City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

36TH, 20 EAST.—Large, small, desirable rooms; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

38TH ST., 14 EAST.—Elegant single, double rooms; select house; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5, $8, $10.

43D, 130 EAST.—For gentleman, small room, bath; private; Grand Central. First bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; summer rates; telephone; reference.

57TH, 123 EAST.—Large, light, artistically furnished room; adjoining bath. Plaza 6905.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large, front room and bath in high-class private residence; bachelors only.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, near 51st St.—1 or 2 large rooms, all conveniences, private house; breakfast; telephone; references required.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7-D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; Summer rate. Plaza 2137.

ONE or two comfortable rooms, kitchen, bath, suitable two women or couple; strict privacy assured. After 7 P. M. or Sunday. Copeland. Madison Square 4480.

West Side.

11TH, 114 WEST.—Large room for two gentlemen or business woman; reference; private family.

21ST, 234 WEST.—BUSINESS GIRLS; delightful rooms; kitchen privileges; references. Rand.

40TH ST., 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, private bath; electricity; telephone. Brett. 501 5th Av.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; elevator; also single rooms.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large bedroom, private bath; also suite; gentleman. Circle 1810.

51ST ST., 11-13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; private baths. Circle 458.

51ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive suite, large living and bedroom, lavatory, twin beds; all modern improvements; for one or two gentlemen; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 9. Phone 3545 Circle.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms, gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2181.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two airy rooms and bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 27 WEST.—Rooms to let; Summer rates; single or suite. Plaza 2328.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private bath, electricity; reasonable; select house.

66TH, 12 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; newly furnished front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath; electricity, telephone; separate entrance; reference. Apartment 2. 6453 Columbus.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Central Park; no other roomers; elevator apartment; gentlemen.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional house; room and bath; also single rooms; suitable one or two; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive, clean, airy rooms, suite; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references.

71ST, 38 WEST.—Rooms, large, small, suites, furnished and unfurnished; all improvements; private baths; ideal location; $3.50 upward.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Large and small; housekeeping allowed; all conveniences; near subway and "L;" reasonable.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, second floor.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernys, Col. 3588.

72D, 308 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, privileges; Summer rates.

73D, 302 WEST.—Exceptional house near Riverside Drive; double rooms, bath; small rooms; board optional; reasonable; subway; phone.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive furnished front room; running water, electricity; one flight up.

73D, 257 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, well kept rooms, with private bath; all conveniences; board optional.

73D ST., 142 WEST.
Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; meals optional; highest references required.

73D ST., 265 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single or en suite, private baths; breakfast optional.

74TH ST., 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; electricity; rooms, private baths, $12; single, $4.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive single or double rooms, electricity, shower; Summer rate; reference.

75TH ST., 105 WEST.
Large, cool, front rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; baths, electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; electricity; select residence; $4, $5, $10.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive Summer rooms, with, without bath; near park; reasonable.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, private home; references.

76TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two-room suite; excellent house service; near park.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; beautiful cool second floor rooms; private baths; twin beds; single room; cleanliness; electricity.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, and single room.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; $5, $6, $8; electricity; artistic homes.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, first floor front; shower bath; desirable home.

76TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive front room, with private bath, telephone, electricity.

76TH, 216 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, suite; private bath; basement with bath; electricity.

80TH ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive, large room, electricity; single front room, $4; references.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Front large room with bath; also other rooms; reasonable.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Large, elegant room, bath, alcove, sleeping porch, four windows overlooking park; near subway. "L." Schuyler 7526.

82D, 134 WEST.—Pleasant, airy front rooms, second floor; running water; table board. Schuyler 2856.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive large, front room; all conveniences, near Park; reasonable.

85TH, 134 WEST.
Parlor suite; private bath; electricity; kitchenette.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Large parlor, single or en suite; single rooms, $3.50, $4.50.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; running water, adjoining bath; elevator; references. King.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant second-floor front room, private bath; southern exposure; medium room, bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, private bath, twin beds, $10; hall-room.

86TH, 887 WEST.—Elegant, large room, adjoining bath; near Drive; references.

87TH, 205 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms, adjoining bath, en suite or single, with running water. Telephone Schuyler 2803. Waetjen.

87TH, 45 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; latest improvements; convenient locality; board optional.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Medium sized, clean, sunny room; Summer rates; private house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Elegant home, near Riverside Drive; suites with bath; single; electricity.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; also medium-sized room. Riverside 8133.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Room, bath convenient, in private house, occupied by owner.

95TH ST., 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; board optional.

97TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Quiet, airy, inside room, running water, elevator, homelike; $4.50; private Christian family. Apart. 3A. Phone Riverside 6780.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Unusually attractive front suite; elevator apartment; subway, bus. Sutton.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Private residence; all conveniences. Phone 9460 Riverside.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large ivory furnished room, facing Broadway, also side room, in a refined home; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

104TH, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite or single; breakfast optional. Academy 1227.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and suite; electricity; near subway and elevated; $4 to $10. Talford.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Outside room; private lavatory; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room with kitchenette; $6; newly furnished private house; telephone; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; $4. Howley.

106TH, 812 WEST.—Beautiful room; overlooking Hudson; 7th floor.

110TH ST., 509 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with running water. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Broadway.) Apt. 8F.—Elegantly furnished room, bath; board.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Southern exposure room. Apartment 24.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Single, airy, front; breakfast optional; kitchen conveniences. Apartment 62.

113TH, 526 WEST.—Airy room, adjoining bath; convenient Columbia College. Apartment 22.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Cool front room, well-kept apartment. English, Morningside 8240.

114TH, 351 WEST.—Charming, light, cool room; spacious bathroom; elevator; phone; breakfast optional; reasonable. Nelson.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive room, running water; elevator apartment; $5. Brockway.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Apartment 63.

121ST ST., 519 AND 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive, location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park and Columbia. University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures; one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with kitchen privilege; $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses. At 519, Mrs. King, telephone Morningside 8790; at 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Cool, front suite, attractive single rooms, kitchen privilege. Hawley.

123D, 243 WEST.—American family rent large, nicely furnished room, bath; telephone; references.

141ST, 502 WEST.—Light room; shower; telephone; electricity; no other roomers. Garretson.

143D, 527 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Furnished room, kitchen privileges; Summer rates.

144TH, 427 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath; every improvement; smaller room.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished room; refined private family; convenient subway; Riverside; moderate.

150TH, 408 WEST.—Double, single rooms or suite, with bath, kitchen. Apartment 76.

188D, 522 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; elevator; suitable one, two. Simpson.

BAY windowed, quiet room in owner's residence; private bath. Phone Harlem 814.

BROADWAY AND 70TH.—Large front room; elevator service; electric light. Apt. 1E. Phone Columbus 894.

BROADWAY, (139th.)—Attractive two rooms, bath; together, single. Audubon 1470, Apt. 64.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—Two rooms, overlooking Hudson; also inside connecting and single rooms; kitchen privileges. Apply to Thompson.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.) Apt. 62.—Airy rooms, suites; river view; conveniences. Cushman.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St.)—Large room, private residence; breakfast optional. Owner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 420, (116th Subway.)—Elegantly furnished front room; overlooks Hudson; 12th floor; $25 month; or living room, bedroom, $75 month, kitchen; each room overlooks Hudson; immediate. Phone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222 (94th.)—Well furnished cool suite, fronting Hudson; elevator, piano; gentlemen or business women. Hale. Riverside 5830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; single or en suite; suitable one or more; fine modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Beautiful front room, also single room, with board. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th.)—Front suite, rooms, baths, facing Hudson River; private.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsome room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; cooking. Wabic.

TWO ROOM SUITE.
Private family. B'way, 110th. Cathedral 9088.

WEST END AV. (106th), 936.—Large, light room; running water; phone; gentleman. Burgett.

WEST SIDE.—Handsome double room, large closet, 2d floor; Broadway subway express; best references required. Call 8252 Audubon.

Long Island.

One, two rooms, private residence, Elmhurst; 20 minutes' ride, five-cent fare. Frey, 507 Fifth Av., New York.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED by young man, single room, preferably in private family; rather not pay in excess of $4 per week. H. H. H., 333 Times Annex.

Gentleman desires furnished room and bath with private family; southeast corner, 5th floor or above. F 85 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

LEXINGTON AV., 342. Near 39th.—Single, double room. Phone Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

16TH, 20, 22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

51ST ST., 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Single and double rooms; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private bath, electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished suites and single, private baths; superior table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

72D, 318 WEST.—Opposite river; large room with private bathroom; excellent table.

73D, 257 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, well kept rooms, with private bath; all conveniences; board optional.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Single room; private bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Single, double rooms, private baths; home cooking; small table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Front parlor; large rooms; excellent cuisine; two, $16 up.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Unusually attractive large and single rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; breakfast; full board optional; reasonable.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Large, attractive, comfortable, private bath, southern exposure; splendid Southern cooking; also medium and small, adjoining bath.

79TH, 114-132 WEST.—(Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

70TH, 121 WEST.—SINGLE ROOM; HOT AND COLD WATER.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, (540 West End Av.)—Private family, young people, offer rooms to congenial gentlemen.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Medium, small rooms, excellent meals; cool, most central location.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent location; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Large room for 2 or 3; adjoining bath; Jewish family; excellent cooking; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (near 107th.)—Attractive room for one or couple; apartment. Croner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, cor. 87th.—Beautiful room, facing Drive; exclusive boarding house. Stein, 9957 Schuyler.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Pier 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

BOARD WANTED.

Three Jewish adults wish two rooms and bath, with board, at refined private or boarding house. B. R., Box 150 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Few accommodations in private home, 24 minutes Grand Central; also 2 comfortable detached houses, rent unfurnished; fireplaces, porches, garden; attractive woods surrounding. Lesley, Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil; 104 Kingsbridge.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Westchester County.

LARGE rooms, with excellent board, in spacious, handsome home to refined couple; extra large verandas; few boarders; easy commutation; references. 65 West 23d St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., telephone 1142.

Attractive suburban home has large, airy rooms to rent with board for Summer or permanently. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Hopsin, 245 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.—Suite, with private bath; also other desirable vacancies. Phone 2625.

Single, double room, near beach; 80 minutes city; rent season; private; business men only. 8 Beach 41st Edgemere.

Staten Island.

HALCYON HALL, 21 Howard Av., Grimes Hill.—Palatial residence, $30-$35 weekly, two persons; tennis, gardens, garage; also bungalow.

Long Island.

WINNIMAC INN.
Accommodations for a select number of refined business men and women who want genteel home atmosphere, high-grade cuisine, and close proximity to Manhattan, at moderate cost. W. McDonald, 51st and Jewel Sts., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone F. H. 6383.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; unexcelled accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

Croton Falls, Westchester County.—Just a plain farmhouse with wholesome, natural surroundings, 8 rooms, good food. Chichester, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 40 BEACH 118TH. Comfortable front room, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

Far Rockaway.—Exclusive cottage, 234 Grandview Av.; open for booking; excellent cuisine; formerly Dessare Cottage. Riverside 7920.

Flushing.—Attractive corner room, 8 windows; refined surroundings, best home cooking, lawn, shade trees. 96 Whitestone Av.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, shade trees, and flowers. A parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent means, for two persons, from $32 to $60 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block. Write for booklet.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Northern Hills of Jersey, 40 minutes from Hudson Terminal; beautiful home; lawns, gardens, orchards, and shade trees; every possible convenience; dairy, vegetables, and fruits; a delightful place for refined people wishing to be within commuting distance; special attention to automobiles by the day. For particulars inquire Wexler, 966 5th Av. Country telephone Piermont 338-W.

THE BELVIDERE,
North Munn Av., 89-91, East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table; catering to discriminating persons; three minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 0026 Orange.

ORANGE MOUNTAINSIDE, near Essex Country Club; exceptional accommodations, private home; bachelors or people of leisure; easy commuting; suites, rooms, with or without private bath; Christian family; references required. Y 344 Times Annex.

ORANGE, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Large, attractive suburban house; large, airy rooms for rent, with board; excellent table and service; large piazza, grounds, and shade trees; six minutes from Highland Av. station; references.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

BERGHOLME INN.—On rivers, lake; beautiful country; mountains; comforts; homelike; excellent table; commuting; all sports. Goblet, Denville, N. J.

Plainfield, N. J.—Refined Americans; large airy rooms and excellent board; beautiful location; near station. Mrs. Berrien, 107 West 7th St.

New York State.

FRASER'S SEASIDE COTTAGE.
Bathing on premises, boating, fishing free. Box 48. Phone 1221 Highlands.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families, large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Miscellaneous.

Boonton Section.—Spacious house, family of 3 adults, has a large room, private bath, suitable for couple, $35; also large room for third person, private bath, $20; vegetable garden; choice table; private motor for commuting New York. Gunlap & Lloyd, Incorporated, 80 Grove St., New York. Spring 5518.

One or two rooms in private Christian family for one or two adults; breakfast if desired; easy commuting. Telephone 218 W, Bronxville, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL large double room, Colonial furniture, excellent table, private family; near station, Bronxville, N. Y. Telephone Bronxville 216.

HIGH FARM, Roscoe, Sullivan County.—2,000 feet above sea level, small select house; trout stream.

Country Board Wanted.

A business gentleman wishes a permanent home, near water, in small private family of refinement; moderate terms; one or two rooms with breakfast; within commuting distance New York; references exchanged. Homeseeker, A 19 Times.

Jewish couple desire board for the Summer with private family, Belle Harbor, Edgemere, or the Rockaway coast; best of reference. Answer R 251 Times Downtown.

Wanted by couple with 6-year-old girl, board in private home, modern improvements, easy commuting distance. Address Leeds, 82 Broadway. Phone 2410 Broad.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION, maid, young lady, excellent references. Mrs. W. B., 168 West 64th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman absolutely unencumbered, age 35, well educated and refined, desires position managing housekeeper or companion to lady; can drive car; capable of performing private secretarial duties. Z 380 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—A refined, middle-aged woman, former teacher, as mother's helper or useful companion; country preferred. Phone Riverside 5913. Write P 36 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE MANAGER.
Seven years' experience; expert stenographer and correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping. A 229 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Executive, experienced stenographer; college graduate; salary $35 week. A 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced, well educated, refined, desires position; salary $16. L 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl, beginner; neat worker; moderate salary. A 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, $9, thoroughly reliable. Pearl Cooper, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and bookkeeper's assistant, four years' experience, accurate and competent; best references; reasonable salary. L 205 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, BOOKKEEPER, experienced French, English dictation, desires permanent position, bank, Government, commercial office; first class references. W 187 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (38,) high-class man of proved ability, experience in import and export trades, speaks French, knowledge of Spanish, wants position. K 376 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND CAPABLE EXECUTIVE, 15 years' experience, manage office, correspondence, collections, traveled extensively in America and abroad; wide acquaintance in club life. P 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost; beyond draft; young man familiar with labor material, overhead accounts, their assembly, distribution, control; years definite experience; character without blemish. W 182 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau, Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credits, &c., long experience, desires position with growing concern. E. T., 210 East 21st St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) eight years' experience; steady, willing, intelligent; chance for advancement; draft exempt; $25. A 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 35, married; take full charge; modern methods; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; $30. F 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPING for small business done carefully at home; best references. Address B. M. C., fifth floor, 410 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, high school graduate; experienced; good references; $18. A 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, three years' experience; trial balance, statements; $20. L 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 35 years of age, business school graduate; $20 to start. Van Dyke, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER wishes position, evenings, opening and closing books; trial balances. P 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience, double entry. Margulies, 229 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married; competent mechanic; neat appearance; very cautious; expert all high-grade cars; city or country; 9 years last place. Lichstrom, 642 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, cook all styles; references, also diploma; neat; country; single; Philippine; $75. Address Chauffeur-Cook, 142 West 65th.

CHAUFFEUR, beginner, French, 33, single; willing, useful; unquestionable personal references. Albert Lauret, French Y. M. C. A., 100 West 54th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married; 17 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent reference. Mau, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1880-J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; German; married; 31; good driver; private. Hanelt, 1,484 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Long experience, high-grade cars only; salary $30 week. Chauffeur, care Petrin, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Four years' experience on all cars; three years' private references. Tel. Lenox 7295. Tarantino, 105 East 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 32, neat, wishes position, private; can drive any make car; 5 years' experience. Samuel Frank, 74 Montgomery St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, desires position, private or commercial; bus driver. O 511 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 11 years' experience; best reference; draft exempt, $35. F 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, draft exempt; thoroughly experienced, good machinist; highly recommended. O 194 Times.

CHEMIST, now employed, wishes to change; laboratory and plant experience. Y 339 Times Annex.

CLERK, young man, 17, desires opening in office with advancement; three years' high school education; experienced. P 12 Times.

COLLECTION-MANAGER.
Thoroughly experienced, successful, retail credit and collection manager; also A1 store manager; six years in clothing installment business with present firm, in above mentioned capacities; married, 35 years of age; can give best references; looking for advancement. Y 346 Times Annex.

COLLEGE MAN, (32,) seeks responsible position; thorough training, finance, corresponding, secretarial work, employment supervision, office management. P 29 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 29, draft exempt, good education and appearance, at present purchasing agent large corporation, wishes position New York offering remuneration in keeping with ability and energy shown; initial salary $3,500. Y 336 Times Annex.

EVENING WORK desired; thoroughly competent bookkeeping, auditing; four years' experience. L 270 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Young married man open for position where supervising manufacturing ability and technical experience is required; at present factory manager of large New York corporation; can render valuable service to corporation; best of references. Above qualifications are essential. Y 332 Times Annex.

FOR GOOD REPRESENTATION in the jobbing and retail trade in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Virginia, and Penn., address Sundine, 210-11 Drovers and Mechanics' Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOREMAN, machine shop; tools, instruments or any mechanical manufacturing or maintenance; practical, executive ability. Y 315 Times Annex.

GARDEN HAND, experienced, middle age, Bohemian or Dane, of 618 Amsterdam Av.

MIDDLE-AGED business man, experienced and capable, would like to represent reliable concern for New York and nearby States on commission basis; best references furnished. Box 207, 1,182 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

SALESMAN, (33.)
INITIATIVE, CHARACTER, PERSONALITY, RESPONSIBILITY.
You must offer a legitimate proposition of unlimited prospects, involving at least $4,000 yearly; I am a man of many years' diversified experience, with excellent credentials. J 200 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, best references, calling on housefurnishing and department stores, would desire side line for same trade; salary or commission. Address B. M. C., fifth floor, 410 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN, 23, exempt, cotton goods, experienced, to cutting up trade. A 243 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK desires position in refined surroundings; accurate figurer, ambitious, courteous, draft exempt; can furnish bond. F 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; seven years' experience; well educated; open; salary $30. W 189 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, plastering, architect, builder; salary, percentage; any distance; finance. O 155 Times.

UNIVERSITY MAN, 28, draft exempt, desires position. Charles Vetter, 2,905 Fort Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, good education, knowledge of French and Italian, clerical experience, good penman, desires employment; good references. S. Traina, 220 Union St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position offering advancement; knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. L 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, college education, seeks permanent position, except Saturday. P 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, would like employment few hours evenings; excellent character. P 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, previous business experience; selling or clerical preferred. Box 500, 1,418 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TO HOUSE ORGAN EDITOR.
Stenographer and typist, well educated, who can transcribe her notes accurately; preference given to one having had experience in editorial department of magazine and who has some knowledge of cuts, type, the preparation of copy for printer, &c.; excellent opportunity for young woman desiring permanent position with concern of high standing; give details of your experience, age, salary, education, and qualifications, to House Organ, L 288 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium out of the city; pay, $24 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for personal interview.

ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month, board and room. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BANK wants young women with knowledge of adding machines; state experience and salary expected. K 291 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK, general typist, assistant; male or female; old established textile corporation; bonus; chance for advancement with Christian firm. Apply H. M. Specht, Treasurer, 104 East 25th.

BILL CLERK, capable of operating Remington billing machine, printing office; state previous experience, age, salary. K 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant; male or female; old established textile corporation; bonus; chance for advancement with Christian firm. Apply H. M. Specht, Treasurer, 104 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of building materials and construction desirable but not essential; must be able to operate typewriter; in reply state experience, references, and salary expected. L. M., 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Good at figures and understanding double entry bookkeeping; permanent position; give age and references; salary $18 weekly. A 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Textile house requires competent, quick, thorough bookkeeper familiar with controlling accounts; state experience, salary, qualifications. R 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry; familiar with insurance accounts preferred; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 397 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, typewriting; salary, $18; chance for advancement. Call or write, Specialty Suit Case Co., 23 Walker St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be familiar with modern bookkeeping methods; state age, experience, and salary wanted. R 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; knowledge of stenography. Apply between 9 and 9:30. Louis S. Reische, 156 West St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. Call 10 A. M., Army and Navy Distributing Co., 224 West 42d St., city.

CARETAKER Wanted; reliable caretaker for Summer, in private house; owner absent most of time; best reference required. Address H 426 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID.—Will Sophie G., who answered advertisement for chambermaid addressed Y 307 Times Annex, kindly do so again, giving her address, as previous application did not contain it?

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress, white, seashore, Rhode Island; separate room, electricity, running water. Apply between 2 and 6 P. M., apartment 128, 215 West 91st St.

CHAMBERMAID, $30 per month. Apply Housekeeper Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

CHILDREN'S NURSE or nursery maid; reliable. 12 West 9th St.

CLERK.—Office experience not necessary; rapid advancement. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COMPANION, SECRETARY, to middle-aged couple in refined home, during Summer; must be good typist and reader, cheerful, and willing; give phone number. P. O. Box 484, Englewood, N. J.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted, experienced; a permanent position with excellent opportunities for the right girl; manufacturing corporation located in Bronx. Answer, stating fully your experience, giving references, Y 301 Times Annex.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; experienced; salary, $15. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced. Call Room 1008, 200 Broadway.

DOCTOR (woman) as interne in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay, $90 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSWOMEN,
experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER CROSSFOOTER OPERATOR and ELLIOTT-FISHER BILL CLERK WANTED; desire bright, ambitious young women with executive ability, who can instruct and take charge of department; splendid opportunity. Call Saturday, 10 to 12:30, Miss F. P. Ward, Room 406, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

FILE CLERK AND RELIEF SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.
PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; MALL ST. LOCATION; REFERENCES MUST GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY.
L. J. 444 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILE CLERKS, between 17 and 19 years of age; experience unnecessary; good pay, pleasant hours, half day Saturday all year. Credit Clearing House, 440 4th Av., 10th floor.

FINISHERS and HELPERS for dressmaking wanted. Grey Tone Shop, 2,464 Broadway, at 91st St.

GIRLS WHO SEEK
pleasant work at good wages should see us tomorrow morning; we want a few more workers in our perfumery factory; experience unnecessary.
PARFUMERIE—ED. PINAUD,
14TH ST., COR. 5TH AV.

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls (high school graduates) interested in chemistry or physics; scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GIRL, for general office work, one who has had experience in clothing manufacturer's office preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply to S. & C. Clothing Co., 32 West 18th.

GIRLS
TO DO LIGHT MESSENGER WORK IN OFFICES; MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

HAND SEWERS ON FINE UNDERWEAR; STEADY WORK ALL YEAR. OTTILIE BRAND, INC., 3 EAST 46TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER, first-class tubercular institution; good salary. Apply personally, 230 Kingston Av., Brooklyn.

LEDGER CLERK in wholesale butter and egg house. Apply Nollman & Co., Inc., 141 Reade St., New York.

MAID, white, for housework; beautiful Summer location. Phone Flushing 2071.

MODEL.—Size 36, experience required, to try on coats and suits, French Model Importing Co., 10 East 39th St.

NURSE or attendant who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in sanitarium, 30 miles from N. Y. City; pay $28 month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St. today at 3 o'clock.

NURSE wanted for country, child two years old; experience required; not over 45 years of age. Call from 9 to 4:30 P. M. Address 82 East 79th St., New York City.

NURSE GIRL.—Experienced, trained nursem

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company are received at the Brooklyn office of The Times, 397 Fulton Street, Citizen Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MAN WANTED; MUST BE COMPETENT AND THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ALL OFFICE DETAILS AND HAVE EXECUTIVE ABILITY. P. O. BOX 3, STATION A, CITY.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR LEADER wanted for First Baptist Church, Regina, Saskatchewan; three-manual organ. Address communications to G. R. Baldwin, 2,201 Lorne St., Regina.

PACKER and SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be thoroughly experienced; steady position; chance for advancement; only those with first-class references considered. Apply Hauser & Weil, 3 West 19th.

PACKER, first class, preferably experienced in woolen jobbing business; state full particulars. T. J. F., 129 Times.

PACKER and porter by large wholesale hardware and cutlery concern. Address Packer, P. O. Box 851, New York.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
Young man with knowledge of operating photostat machine; permanent position with advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET.
Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th.

PHOTOGRAPHER, man or woman; good salary to competent retoucher and printer; permanent. Waters Studio, Holyoke, Mass.

QUANTITY ESTIMATORS, first-class, wanted at once for steady work; will pay what you are worth; bring credentials as to salary previously received for such work. Quantity Survey Co., 21 West 45th St.

SALESMEN.
THE PERMANENT SERVICES OF TWO SALESMEN ARE REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF A FINE LINE OF CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS, ONE FOR THE TERRITORY EMBRACING DOWNTOWN NEW YORK TO 14TH ST., AND THE OTHER FOR THE TERRITORY FROM 14TH TO 42D STS. APPLICANTS MUST BE VERY THOROUGHLY AND INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE TRADE IN BOTH LOCALITIES. THE PREREQUISITES ARE PARTICULARLY EXACTING, AND THE RESULTS TO BE ATTAINED ARE BEYOND THE ABILITY OF THE AVERAGE SALESMAN. JOVIALNESS AND JOLLITY ARE ESSENTIALS. FLOATERS, HAS-BEENERS AND BLOATERS WILL PLEASE NOT APPLY. THE REMUNERATION IS LARGE, AND IS COMMENSURATE WITH THE KIND OF MEN DESIRED. COMMISSION, NO DRAWING ACCOUNT. A SURETY COMPANY BOND IS TO BE FURNISHED. THE BRAND IS WELL KNOWN, RETAILING THREE FOR A QUARTER AND UP. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. THE CHARACTER OF THE CONCERN IS SUCH THAT THE APPLICANT NEED NOT BE WARY OF DUPLICITY. INTERVIEWS WILL BE LIBERALLY GRANTED, BUT NO ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO REPLIES UNLESS THEY ARE LENGTHY AND IN DETAIL, AND CONTAIN COMPLETE BUSINESS HISTORY. ADDRESS "HAVANA," 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER.
ALSO SALESMAN
for corset and sundries specialties with department store and drug trade; well-established and advertised brand; state salary and experience in own handwriting. H. E., 296 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several aggressive men, exempt from draft, who are thoroughly experienced road men and accustomed earning good money, wanted to sell a nationally advertised automobile necessary; our proposition will bring real money to big producers; salary, liberal commission, and traveling expenses paid. Box 592, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted, (4,) preferably men who live in Jersey City or Hoboken; position permanent; not affected by war conditions; $4,000 and upward per year if you meet our requirements; promotion to higher positions guaranteed in four months; commission basis. W 191 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two salesmen or good personality, accustomed to interviewing business men; big opportunity for right party to represent the National Society of Real Americans; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 56 West 45th St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Young man, to handle the sale of new products from the Orient; must be a capable salesman and one with some salesmanship experience; state full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. A 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, high grade, for every section of country, to sell drug, sporting goods, department stores; excellent SPECIALTY as side line; commission; thousands sold. Randolph Co., 164 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted; those having sold specialties preferred; salary and commission; attractive opportunity to connect with an investment house; between the ages of 20-25. Apply 15 Park Row, Room 902.

SALESMEN.—New money and labor saving appliance badly needed by every merchant; retails $5; 40% commission; ten average sales daily. Industrial Appliances Corp., 110 West 40th St.

SALESMEN, experienced, wanted in the light auto truck line; good proposition; producers only need apply. Answer under P 884 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced for haberdashery; references; salary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply Factory Collar Shop, 49 West 125th St.

SALES MANAGER wanted, experienced in the light truck line; good proposition; producers only need apply. Answer under P 385 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with knowledge of retail fruit business. A 38 Times.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson, Brooklyn.

SECURITY SALESMEN wanted to act as manager in your vicinity; good contract and commission. Tilbury Oil and Refining Co., 305 Arcade Building, Utica, N. Y.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS.—Two senior accountants of experience wanted by firm of certified public accountants; salary $3,000 up; state age, experience, references, salary expected, and nationality. R 253 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK experienced in shipping work of a large industry, capable of routing freight and express shipments. A 46 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK (assistant) in wholesale paper house. Apply at George W. Millar & Co., 284 Lafayette St.

SHIPPING CLERK to take charge; must be willing worker; steady position for right man. Auto Pneumatic, 629 West 50th.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced, willing do general office work; over draft age or exempt; $100 month. Call Room 902, 165 Park Av., city, Sunday morning, between 10-12.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good man for secretarial position large corporation; must be rapid and accurate, neat in appearance; salary $25 week; state age, experience, and if draft exempt. 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, office assistant lumber camp, Ulster County; also competent to drive automobile. P. S. Johnston, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and right-hand man to department manager, wholesale; good future; want good man; state experience, age, religion, salary. R. T. E., 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, general office experience, good typist; night shift, five nights week. 290 Hudson.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Spanish-English; must be perfect in both languages. Apply Jos. Ruff & Co., 291 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—One having experience with builder preferred; state experience and salary expected. P 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, knowledge bookkeeping preferred; beginners considered. Greene & Co., 116 Nassau.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in storeroom, familiar with hardware or electrical supplies; excellent opportunity for advancement; good pay; weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 23 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Young man wanted, broker's office. Call Room 509, 489 5th Av.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE, FAMILIAR WITH MILL BUILDING AND POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION, LOCATION NEW YORK; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL. A 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TABLET MAN.
Pharmaceutical manufacturer has position of trust and responsibility for first-class tablet man; permanent, advancement, liberal pay; give full details in reply. G. S., 114 Times.

TRACERS OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS; MUST BE GOOD LETTERERS; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL; AGE, AND SALARY; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. ADDRESS A 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TOOL, GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED.
SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 215T.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS ON GIGS, FIXTURES, &C., WANTED AT ONCE; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME; STEADY POSITIONS; WAGES TO START 75c. PER HOUR; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY IN PERSON, EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 33D ST., 4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN.

WATCHMAN, middle-aged man, to do hourly patrolling in large factory at night; must be well recommended; $13 per week and bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

WILL
YOU
HELP?
THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY NEED WAR MATERIALS. WE ARE MAKING THEM AND WE NEED THE HELP OF THE SORT OF PEOPLE SHOWN BELOW IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. WILL YOU JOIN US AND DO YOUR BIT HERE?

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE.
10 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
25 BOYS, must be 16 years old, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9 to start.
2 BILLING CLERKS, thoroughly experienced, capable of making detailed cost analysis.
1 PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, over 31 years of age, familiar marine insurance return premium calculations, or having some knowledge accounting, bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate at figures and a steady, reliable worker; good habits; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. A 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN FOR FACTORY OFFICE IN THE BRONX; PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS ARE ACCURACY, ENERGY, RELIABILITY; EDUCATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPERIENCE. CUTLER-HAMMER MFG. CO., 144TH ST. AND SO. BOULEVARD.

YOUNG MAN, willing to begin at the foot of the ladder to learn the export and import business; high school graduate preferred; good chance for advancement; give full particulars as to age, education, experience, and salary expected. R 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 20 years, or draft exempt, gentlemanly appearance, bright and energetic, wanted by large marine insurance brokerage house; experience and high school education essential; state experience and salary expected. L 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about sixteen years of age, to do general office work in large downtown commercial house, with good chance of advancement; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. P. O. Box 1247.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of a department of an old established wholesale house; American; opportunity for advancement to salesman; state age, experience, and salary expected; references required. D 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn photography; bright future and rapid advancement for a man of good, pleasing appearance and ambition; salary $10 while learning. Apply Marceau, 824 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, to assist in shipping and stock department; experience in this business preferred; excellent opportunity. Gordon Tire and Rubber Co., 136 West 55th St.

YOUNG MAN familiar with keeping stock book in electrical and plumbers' supply house; salary $15 start. Call after 9 A. M., 145 Spring.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 18, to make up invoices on typewriter; quick at figures; state references, experience, salary expected. L 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, pleasing manners, knowledge typewriting, broker's office. Call Galinger, 60 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted; about 19, as office assistant in wholesale paper house. Apply at 284 Lafayette St.

Instruction.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN for co-operative organization; bookkeepers, $23; assistants, $20; chief bookkeeper, $30; cost man, $35; bank, $20, bonus; order department, $20; shipping, $16-$20; clerks, $12. Broadway Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, $20-$25; stenographer, $25; correspondent's assistant, $15. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUBURN.—New 1918 7-passenger for sale; bargain for quick buyer. 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

BUICK 1914 B-37 5-pass.
Touring; our extra tube and tube.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. and Broadway, New York City.

BUICK, 7-passenger touring, A.-W. convertible top, new tires, new paint, in perfect condition; rebuilt by Buick Co.; $1,050. Telephone Murray Hill 8147.

BUICK 1916, seven-passenger, 6-cylinder; 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK Touring, 1917, Little Six. Mr. Underhill, 1740 Circle.

BUICK Touring, 1916, Little "6." Mr. Best, Columbus 7600.

CADILLACS.
1918 Model 57 Convertible Victoria, practically a new car.
1917 Model 55 Limousine, overhauled and repainted; interior immaculate.
1917 Model 55 Touring; now being painted; top, cord and select your own color.
1915 Model 51 Touring inclosed top; price right.
1916 Model 53 Limousine completely overhauled; very handsome car.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 586 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC FOUR PASSENGER COUPE, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Very exceptional car; shoe equipment excellent; paint without a scratch; motor absolutely perfect; every possible equipment; can be inspected day, evening, or Sunday till 8 P. M.; demonstration any time; on exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC VICTORIA,
THREE-PASSENGER,
LIKE NEW.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring, 1916; splendid condition; seen any time; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 567.

CADILLAC, 1915, landaulet; condition perfect; tires good, paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC, 1915, newly painted; good tires; $400 monthly with it for sale. Murphy, 140 West 104th St.

CADILLAC 1916 8 cylinder touring car; first-class condition; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; like new; fully equipped. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CADILLAC touring, leaving city, must sell; price low. Mrs. Todd, Schuyler 2230.

CHALMERS 1915 touring; in excellent condition, both paint and mechanically. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
USED CARS.
90-day Guarantee.
Model 17 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17 7-pass. Touring.
Model 16 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17 5-pass. spec. Sport Runabout.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

CASE TOURING CAR for sale; 7 passenger, 1914, fully equipped, and in first-class condition; demonstration if desired. H 418 Times Annex.

CHEVROLET, 490, 1917 model, excellent condition; new top; demountable rims, self-starter; just thoroughly overhauled. R 258 Times Downtown.

COLE 1918, 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 248 West 59th St.

FIAT 1918, 55 H. P., special 4-pass. speedster touring; 4,500 miles; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Address Owner, Box 94 Times.

FRANKLIN 1917, five-passenger touring, Series 9. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

HAYNES landaulet 1913, 4-cylinder electric, overhauled, in good running order, good tires, used by owner; $350. S. J. Goldberg, 1,137 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Bedford 5364.

HUDSON 1917, Sport Model, 2 extra new shoes; in first-class condition; any demonstration. Popper, 252 West 40th.

HUDSON 1917 speedster, also touring car, limousine; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON SPORT, 4-PASS., 1918.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

HUDSON, six-cylinder; splendid bargain. Phone for price and details; Circle 3235.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI-BRIGA, 16-valve, 120 H. P. roadster, latest importation; mechanically perfect; new tires; guaranteed 100 miles an hour; any demonstration; bargain quick purchaser. Garage, 252 West 40th St.

KING 8, 1916, perfect condition; new tires; bargain. Riverside 5010. Apt. S.

LANCIA 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPPEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4887.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1918, 5 passenger, sport model; run 400 miles; sacrifice. A 65 Times.

MARMON 34, 7-passenger, two extra wheels, just overhauled; price $2,250; no dealers. Telephone C. M. Brown, Madison Square 5640.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car at bargain price. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCEDES COUPE.
FOR SALE, A 20 H. P. MERCEDES COUPE; INSIDE DRIVE; WITH 2 DISAPPEARING REAR SEATS; THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED, AND EQUIPPED WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM, &c. SOLD WITH OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEED. IDEAL CAR FOR A DOCTOR.
MERCEDES REPAIR CO.
218 EAST 54TH ST., CITY.

MERCEDES, 70 HORSE POWER.
Five-passenger touring. New Holbrook body. Completely rebuilt motor. Bosch starting and lighting system.
MERCEDES REPAIR CO., 218 East 54th. St.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX-PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER late 1917, four-passenger. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER 1913 touring at bargain price; car fully equipped. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1915 4 passenger touring; fine condition; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.

NATIONAL speedster; very fast; perfect condition; $475 to quick buyer. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8 cylinder touring; in perfect condition; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND touring car, in first-class condition, for sale. 146 West 80th.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Columbus 8903.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 13d St. Phone 4219-5330 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulette, appearance like new, to let, hour, week. Scanlon, Circle 1420.

PACKARD 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PAIGE.—Famous Fairfield model, 7-passenger, touring, newly painted and overhauled; all mechanical condition; will sacrifice; any demonstration. Phone Broad 5629.

PIERCE-ARROW, limousine and touring bodies, 1914 model; engine completely overhauled and in first-class condition; $1,700. Rochelle.

PIERCE-ARROW machine, in first-class order; will share the use of the machine with a couple to make trips, long or short, around New York. Call Gramercy 4926.

PIERCE-ARROW touring; perfect mechanically, overhauled; 1913, 6-48; only used Summers. Apt. B, 1,000 Park Av.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

SIMPLEX, 50, thoroughly overhauled; 5-passenger speedster; must sacrifice; no dealers. 9416 Schuyler. Le Done, 214 West 80th.

STANDARD, 1917, seven-passenger touring; completely overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "6," 1916 touring, demonstrator; has the appearance and condition of a new car; guaranteed. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
The ideal and economical Knight motored automobile. The following overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed cars ready for service: 1917 "8 cyl." touring, with new Victoria top; 1916 light 4 touring; 1916 "8 cyl." limousine, and 1915 light 4 limousine. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUTZ, 4-passenger, 1916, 6, Silvertown cord tires, 2 extra wire wheels; excellent condition; $1,600. A. B. Rupp. Tel. Columbus 7101.

STUTZ Speedster, 1917; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ 1916 runabout; mechanically perfect; looks like new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1914 runabout; looks and runs like new car; investigate. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster; Behrman motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

VELIE.—$600; 5-passenger touring car, six-cylinder Continental motor, used one season; completely overhauled and painted; guaranteed perfect condition. E. A. Reed, 225 5th Av., New York City. Telephone 2783 Madison Square.

VELIE, 1917, 7-passenger. Call Circle 3285 and arrange to see this.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av., and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON SIX.—Seven passenger touring car; electric light, self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—My superb Winton six roadster; paint, mechanism, and tires perfect; price $1,500; no dealers. Winton, Room 1702, 50 Broad. Phone Broad 7052.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.
PEUGEOT 1916 Coupe; like new..... $4,000
FIAT "80" 1915 Touring..... 2,750
MERCEDES 60 H. P. Sport Speedster. 2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass., Victoria top..... 2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass.; like new..... 1,800
CADILLAC 1917 Touring..... 1,800
STUTZ 1916 Roadster..... 1,400
KISSEL 1917 Touring; wire wheels..... 1,450
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster..... 675
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days.
You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

PACKARD 1917 touring, 7-pass.
PACKARD specia' Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 coupelet and runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 touring.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
STUTZ 1916 runabout.
HUDSON 1917 touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR ADOPTION, FINE, HEALTHY Orphan boy, 4 years old in July; American and English parentage; will surrender to a well-to-do American family; references required. Address X 379 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
1917 BUICK Little "6" sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1917 ROSS "8" touring.
1916 WHITE touring 4-45.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "8"; almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER touring; like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-73.
1916 STUTZ sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1914 CADILLAC touring.
CHEVROLET touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 1,651 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUY NOW.
1918 COLE "8" Touring.
1918 COLE "8" Suburban Sedan.
1917 COLE "8" Touring Coupe.
1917 COLE "8" Touring, wire wheels.
1917 NATIONAL Touring.
1917 CADILLAC Touring.
1917 HUDSON Touring.
1917 HUDSON Sporting, 4 passenger.
1917 BUICK "6" Cabriolet.
1917 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
1917 CHALMERS "6" Speedster.
1917 CHALMERS 7 passenger, almost new.
1917 OVERLAND Speedster, Silver Special.
1916 HUDSON "6-40," 7 passenger.
1916 WHITE "80" Town Car.
1916 OVERLAND Coupe.
1914 PEERLESS "48" Touring, $650.
ROLLS-ROYCE Sedan, late model.
LANCIA "80" Limousine Town Car.
S. G. V. Toy Tonneau, electric equipment.
STEARNS Racer, Special Job.
MERCER Speedster; yellow, black.

ALL CARS GUARANTEED.
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.
OPEN SUNDAYS AND EVENINGS.
THE BENJ. R. RIPPETH CO.,
(Sole Used Car Dept.,)
1,778 BROADWAY, AT 57TH ST.
(One Flight Up.)

BURRELLE USED CAR SALON.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
ROLLS ROYCE 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve "speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1917 speedster.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 4-passenger chummy.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "48" landaulet.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
ROLLS ROYCE 1913 landaulet; new body
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1915 sporting 4-pass.
FIAT 1915 "20-30" town car.
1,680 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

BUICK, CADILLAC, HUDSON, MARMON, FRANKLIN, CHEVROLET, SIMPLEX, PEUGEOT, LANCIA.
DISCONTINUING
USED CAR BUSINESS.
MUST SELL BEFORE JUNE 20.
ALL LATE MODELS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
S. IRELAND,
1,651 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 8249.

PIERCE-ARROW (C 3-38) Touring; like new.
Pierce-Arrow (C 3-38) Limousine; perfect condition.
Cadillac (1917) Limousine.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD TRUCKS, 1918 MODEL.
TWO-TON MODEL D.
THREE-TON MODEL E.
USED LESS THAN 50 MILES.
DOTY-DEMOS, 222 WEST 65TH ST.

Truck, capacity three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchaser. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

SADOW, 1917, 1½ tons, closed delivery body; perfect condition guaranteed. Stout Co., 817 Washington St., New York.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCKS to hire; contracts made for local and long distance delivery. Rubin-Fisher Auto Trucking Co., Inc., 139 Delancey St. Phone Orchard 8329.

For hire, latest model touring and limousine cars, by month or season; price reasonable. Atlantic Coast Garage, Allenhurst, N. J.

PACKARD Twin Six 1918 brougham for hire; monthly contracts. Avidan's, (private,) 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, for hire, hour, day, week or month. Kierstead. Phone Circle 2228.

THREE-TON TRUCK, with chauffeur, until September. Walker, 258 Navy St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD town landaulet, $35 weekly, to desirable party. Ross, 447 Circle.

BUICK.—Latest touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable; owner drives. Circle 553.

Automobiles Wanted.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

STUTZ wanted, four or five passenger; write particulars and price; no dealers. P. O. Box 272, Greenwich, Conn.

BUICK, Oldsmobile, or Chevrolet, 1918, small touring car; state condition and lowest price. Robbins, 38 Ferry St., N. Y. City.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686. We specialize on Cadillac 8's.

OVERHAULING, repairing, welding, by expert mechanics. Auto Service Station, Johnson Place and Church Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1788 Flatbush.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.
20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.
Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 362 W. 57th St.
Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Tires.

TIRES of all sizes, and of every standard make, will be sold at present prices, (lowest in New York,) for delivery up to Oct. 1. All fresh stock direct from manufacturers and guaranteed for 6,000 miles.

We are selling this proposition to owners of all kinds of cars, both in the city and out of it. Our responsibility guarantees you satisfactory service in every particular.

Accessories Department,
Packard Motor Car Company of New York,
Broadway at Sixty-first Street,
Manhattan.
'Phone—Columbus 8900.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DRUG STORE PROPRIETOR DRAFTED. BARGAIN. LITTLE CASH REQUIRED. D 307 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Salesman wanted, with $5,000 to invest in local profitable business; $100 weekly, drawing account. M. Brooks, 210 West 80th.

Rear of store to let; fine opportunity for manicurist or hairdresser. Bryant, 839 Madison Av.

Canadian Agency. — Manufacturer's agent seeks United States agency in Canada. Y 350 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO PURCHASE A RUNNING FACTORY FULLY EQUIPPED FOR SEWING; MUST BE OF GOOD SIZE AND LOCATED TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY MILES FROM NEW YORK; STATE NUMBER OF HELP EMPLOYED, FULL EQUIPMENT, AND PRICE WANTED. R 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Sale—Manufacturing business, fully equipped, in textile and bedding line, running full time on Government work; three hours from New York; cause of selling or reorganizing, death of interested people. Y 258 Times Annex.

Plant for sale in order to liquidate estate; fully equipped leather goods plant, 50x100, with forty machines; also adapted for waists, dresses, neckwear, &c. Gutman, Hirsch & Wertheim, 35 East 20th.

Immediate possession, machine tool factory, with one hundred operators, now working modern buildings, railroad siding, near New York; principals only; no dealers. Y 325 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with $10,000 to $15,000; fully equipped factory in operation with business on hand; good opportunity; details first interview. F 91 Times.

Rare opportunity! Client must sell at once paying employment agency. Particulars Sternfield-Godley Advertising Agency, 880 Tribune Building.

Business Notices.

PANAMA HATS, Ecuador, for ladies and gentlemen; sale at cost; from one to any quantity, $2 to $8. Commercial Agency, 25 Beaver St.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES.
Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

FOR SALE.
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
F. B. SWEETLAND PIPE CO.,
MUT. 8192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

I have eight chow-chow puppies for sale, ready for delivery; four males and four females; best stock of America and England; no reasonable offer refused; may be seen at 18 East 90th St., or 425 Boston Road, Port Chester. Phone Axtell 1443 Portchester.

Complete fixtures of a beautiful ladies' apparel shop, consisting of cases, glass showcases, counters, mirrors, two electric cash registers, stands, lighting fixtures, desk, chairs; very reasonable; have been used only eight months. Apply Lafayette Shop, 1,360 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 3 months, $6.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4788.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hoover, I. J.
Kelly, J. E.
Shortall, W. W.
McBride, R. B.
Howard, J. C.
Kulig, A. H.
Lenderman, E. H.
Fearns, R. S.
Ranshaw, W.
Snyder, G. K.
Munger, A. D.
Shurtleff, F. C.
Shulman, ——
Seiwell, H. S.
Peters, T.
Linsley, J. W.
O'Donnell, W. F.
Newcomb, C. A.
Moore, B. H.
Mann, H. L.
McCormick, W. A.
Loewe, G. M.
Gugsell, A. F.
Burns, J. E.
Gaffney, W. J.
McEwan, J. H.
Cass, E. McD.
Blanchard, W. O.
Sparkman, A. A.
Wilkes, G.
Whitacre, M.
Whitfield, J. M.
Webster, ——
Tupper, H. W.
Tomlinson, L. M.
Thompson, J. B.
Smith, S. G.
Smith, A. H.
Wittwer, E. C.
Irvin, R. A.
Hedges, A.
Randall, G. R.
Zimmerman, I. M.
Schlenker, G. H.
Perkins, M. S.
Palmer, C. H.
Rice, W. P.
Schroeder, F.

TEACHERS PATRIOTIC, THEIR UNION SAYS

Mass Meeting Held to Answer Charges of Schoolmasters' Association.

JOINT CONVENTION REJECTED

Dr. Linville, President of Union, Declares No Proof Was Offered to Support Accusations.

The Teachers' Union held a mass meeting at the High School of Commerce, Sixty-fifth Street west of Broadway, last evening, to answer a pamphlet, prepared by a committee of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity and published by the American Defense Society, entitled "Unpatriotic Teaching in Public Schools, the Facts Concerning the Transfer and Dismissal of Certain Teachers of the De Witt Clinton High School." Dr. Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' Union, said that the American Defense Society had been invited to hold a joint convention with the Teachers' Union to discuss this matter, but had refused to do so. He denied that there was any justification in the charges of want of patriotism on the part of the teachers of his society, and asserted that the Schoolmasters' Association had not offered a single proof of their charges.

John Martin, formerly a member of the Board of Education, spoke on loyalty and tolerance in wartime. He said that the bloodiest and most devilish war that ever inflicted mankind was now in progress and that it was for the American people to do everything in their power to help win the fight. In Prussia, he said, the people were taught that the State was the supreme authority, and the pupils in the schools were brought up in the same way of thinking.

He said that in his home on Staten Island he was surrounded by neighbors of German birth or German descent, and that he had found them contributors to the Liberty Loan and to the Red Cross. There was nothing to show any trace of disloyalty on their part. Nevertheless a workman in that neighborhood in conversation with him over the submarine sinkings had said that there were too many Germans in the neighborhood, that their property should be taken from them, and that they should be all imprisoned. He instanced this as a case of unreasoning prejudice.

Mr. Martin said it was proper for the people to inquire about the conduct of the war and as to the leadership of the American army. There was, he asserts, no army in which greater distinction existed between the officers and privates than the American army. He was in favor of investigation of the leadership of the soldiers, and if there was want of competence in the leaders there should be a change in them. When there were 2,000,000 men in the American army abroad he wanted to see them ably led, so that they would win the war. The teachers in this country, he said, should have a knowledge of the way in which army affairs were administered.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, a teacher in De Witt Clinton High School and a member of the Teachers Union, made a strong speech in which he upheld the loyalty of the teachers in that union. He showed where some had gone to the war, where others had contributed to the Liberty Loans and to Red Cross and other drives. He defied any member of the Schoolmasters' Association to prove that there was any disloyal person in the union. He picked out one member of the School Masters Association in the audience and challenged him to prove any of the assertions made by the Schoolmasters Association. Mrs. Mabel Rees of the Teachers Union said that a pamphlet entitled "Toward the New Education, the Case Against Autocracy in Our Public Schools," fully answered all the attacks made on the union from various sources.

A mass meeting was held in the Morris High School yesterday, at which 2,000 teachers were present. They unanimously adopted a resolution that the Teachers Interests organization extended its thanks to Frank D. Wilsey and other members of the Board of Education for their generous expressions of appreciation of the patriotic services of the teachers and for the recognition of such services by the granting of the extra holiday on May 31. They also thanked the auditing department for its efforts by which the teachers received their checks four days sooner than the date of expected payment. Resolutions were adopted for the waging of a campaign for equal salaries for women and men teachers. The men of the first six years now receive a maximum salary of $2,160 and $2,400 to those serving in the seventh and eighth years. Women teachers serving in the same schedules received $1,500 and $1,820 respectively. Speeches were made by Charles Roselle, Miss Harriet E. Porritt, and Miss Lillian Hatch. The teachers pledged their enthusiastic support to their leaders.

GOV. BAMBERGER SUES.

Wants $100,000 for Services to Untermyer and Newhouse Realty Co.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 7.—Governor Simon Bamberger has filed suit for $100,000 against Samuel Untermyer, the New York lawyer, and the Newhouse Realty Company of this city, in which Mr. Untermyer was interested until a short time ago. The Governor alleges that he was employed by Untermyer and the Newhouse Realty Company to straighten out the affairs of the concern after a dispute between Newhouse and Untermyer which resulted in a series of suits and countersuits. The two former partners met here last week and patched up their differences.

The Governor has engaged an array of counsel to fight his case in the District Court here. It is asserted that he presented his claims when Newhouse and Untermyer met here last week, but was ignored.

In a statement issued yesterday at his office at 120 Broadway, Samuel Untermyer said:

"The suit is against Mr. Newhouse as well as against the Newhouse Realty Company. Governor Bamberger was sued by me some time ago in a United States Court in Utah and subsequently in the State Court of New York to enjoin him from further conspiring to betray the interests he was employed to represent and from selling out to the other side. The differences with Mr. Newhouse having been amicably adjusted, the Governor finds himself thwarted in the attempt to play both ends and the middle. The following is a quotation from the opinion of Judge Johnson in the United States District Court of Utah in sustaining a demurrer to the complaint in that action, which has since been amended:

"The theory of the plaintiff's case seems to be that the contract evidences such disloyalty, perfidy, and want of good faith upon the part of the defendant Bamberger that the Court, in the interest of good morals, as a matter of public policy should declare it null and void, and enjoin any performance of its terms. This contract undoubtedly is unmoral, and made secretly and without notice to the plaintiff. Containing as it does an implication that the defendant Bamberger would use his influence as his confidential agent to cause the plaintiff to take a certain course of action, to the profit of the defendants, is disloyal and reprehensible, but I do not conceive it to be the duty of a court of equity to assume the province of enforcing ethical standards, except insofar as may be necessary to secure the plaintiff in his property rights.

"Governor Bamberger represented my interests in real estate holdings in Salt Lake City, consisting of 60 per cent. of the stock of the Newhouse Company. Instead of representing me and while advising me not to surrender my interest, he sold me out by the extraordinary agreement in writing, referred to by Judge Johnson. Now he sues Mr. Newhouse, the company, and myself for these services after having taken unto himself $50,000 of the purchase money belonging to the Newhouse Company, in which he at no time had a dollar of interest.

"Further comment would seem unnecessary."

COURT HOUSE SITE LOANED.

City Grants Government's Request to Use It for Barracks.

The Board of Estimate adopted yesterday a resolution granting the request of the Federal Government for the use of the Court House site for military purposes. The Government plans to build barracks there for the use of the Provost Marshal, who will establish a guard in this city. The resolution provides that the Government shall have the use of the buildings now on the site only after permission has been given by the Board of Estimate and the Court House Board.

The Government had requested the use of the Hallenbeck building on the site for a Quartermaster's Depot, but Borough President Dowling pointed out that it had been planned to house the Board of Health in the structure when the board's lease of its present quarters expire in about a year. Controller Craig said he had been in communication with the Quartermaster's Department, and had discovered that it will take a large sum of money to put the building in repair. The Controller and Colonel Piper of the army could come to no agreement as to the rental to be paid for the building, and the matter will be taken up later.

The question of repaving the marginal way in Manhattan was brought up by President Dowling, who said it would require about $400,000 to repave the waterfront streets, and he wanted to know what the Dock Commissioner intended to do with the portion of the way the steamship companies now use for storage purposes. Commissioner Hulbert said the companies had obtained permission from the War Department to build fences along sections of the marginal way, and were using the inside space for storing their goods.

"After the war," he added, "I am going to make the companies pay the city well for the privilege or they will get out. Of course, the owners of the stored goods have a good excuse now."

WANT ZONE LAW HELD UP.

Publishers and Advertisers' Audit Bureau Appeals to Government.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Audit Bureau of Circulations, in convention here, representing publishers and advertisers, urged Congress to postpone the new second-class postage rates.

"The operation of a new schedule of this kind when information as to the progress and conduct of the war is so vital to all of the people, would be detrimental to the welfare of the republic," says the resolution.

Restricts New York Motorists.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 7.—The arrest of all drivers of automobiles bearing the licenses of New York dealers, manufacturers, and demonstrators, and their detention until they secure Michigan licenses, has been ordered by Secretary of State Vaughn. He asserts that New York State officials are charging Michigan dealers for licenses on cars going into New York. The order does not apply to tourists.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond ring, chased platinum setting, large diamond, two small diamonds either side, N. to N., 1913, inside, Thursday evening on Franklin Av., Prospect and Sterling Places, between 5-6 P. M.; liberal reward. 701 Franklin Av., 3d floor.

LOST—Diamond ring, 1¼ carat, set in platinum, surrounded by small diamonds, left in washroom Stern Bros., 4:45 P. M., Friday; $100 reward and no questions asked if returned to F. H. Beach, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Tuesday, between Erie Train 8, Jersey City, and West 23d St. Ferry, New York, lady's diamond sunburst pin; liberal reward for return to James C. Sheldon, attorney, 170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Left on Fifth Av. bus Thursday evening, ladies' black bag, marked S. J. K.; containing clothing and jewelry; liberal reward. Robert E. Kizer, 251 West 89th St., N. Y. C. Riverside 8341.

LOST—Pair glasses, between 7th Av. and Broadway, on 40th, bi-focal glass, set in brown tortoise shell frame, with gold ear catch. Return to Hotel Somerset, 150 West 47th; liberal reward.

LOST—Wallet, containing scarf pin, cash and personal papers, on Broadway subway, between 8th and 34th Sts.; liberal reward, no questions asked. S. Merber, 27 East 10th.

LOST—$1,000 reward; U. S. Government bonds, following Nos.: 285532, 289533, 289534, 229467, 229468, 229469, 229470, 146131; no questions asked. Box 70, 2,121 3d Av.

LOST—Wednesday, 6 o'clock, Times Square subway exit, packages canceled papers; no value except as records; $5 reward. Hendrix, Y 310 Times Annex.

$400 REWARD, no questions asked, return gold and enamel vanity case set with diamonds and rubies. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

LOST—Photograph, between Waldorf and Grand Central; 34th Crosstown or Madison Av. cars. Reward. Castle House, East 40th St.

LOST—Gold vanity case, diamond initial, Tuesday, between 56th and 84th Sts.; reward. David A. Schulte, 272 West 90th St.

LOST—June 4, in shopping district, flexible diamond bracelet, graduated stones; liberal reward. W. H. Duval & Co., 225 4th Av.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, between 157th-70th Sts., West, late Thursday night; reward. Return to 170 West 77th St.

LOST—Three diamond cluster scarfpin; reward $25. Return to B. Masconi, 543 West 146th St., Apartment 32.

LOST—Jade ring, Tribune Bldg. to Fulton St., Brooklyn; reward. Return A. E. Sandmann, 154 Nassau St.

LOST—Thursday evening, a platinum bar pin, 3 diamonds; reward. Return to North, 146 East 49th St.

LOST—Pearl and diamond brooch, Thursday; reward, Coney, 258 Riverside Drive. Tel. 9281 River.

LOST—Pearl sapphire bar pin, 148th, Broadway; reward. Gerstle, 706 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Cameo pin, 5th Av. or 49th St., June 6. Greely, 68 West 49th St.

PEARLS LOST. $100 REWARD.
One lot of small round pearls strung on threads containing four bunches and bound with tinsel; also any information concerning same will receive liberal reward. Notify Henry E. Oppenheimer & Co., 1 Maiden Lane.

REWARD—$2 for return of latch key, with silver medallion of Napoleon attached, lost in taxicab, between West 44th and East 62d, on Tuesday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock. Inquire Mrs. Curtis, 116 East 62d. Plaza 1842.

$50 REWARD,
no questions asked, return gold and platinum striped cigarette case, lost May 22, between Wall St. and 40th St. Notify A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St.

$50 REWARD.
No questions asked; return diamond circle pin, lost at White Plains, June 2. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small brindle Boston terrier with white markings, Thursday A. M., 82d St., Lexington Av.; answer to name Sammy; had no collar; liberal reward, no questions asked. Erickson, 129 East 82d.

LOST—A Pekingese dog, brown, answering to name of "Yummy"; liberal reward offered; when last seen had green harness; last near 37th St., 282 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 3072.

LOST—Tolley Pekingese dog, $50 reward. Return to [illegible]

CHARGE OF FRAUD IN SHIPYARD WORK

Federal Authorities Say Employes at Tebo Yacht Basin Told of Padded Payrolls.

OFFICIALS NOT INVOLVED

Brooklyn Expects Grand Jury Investigation of Accusations to Start Next Monday.

The seizure by the United States authorities in Brooklyn Thursday of the time cards, time sheets, and other data having to do with the time of men employed by the Tebo Yacht Basin Company at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, was due to certain alleged disclosures made by men who have been in the employ of the company. The authorities in Brooklyn, it was announced, have in their possession about twenty-five affidavits alleging the "padding" of payrolls, and the resulting loss of a large amount of money by the Government.

There is nothing in the charges as made public involving the honor of the officials of the company. One of the affidavits given out by United States authorities states that instances occurred where men would report for work in the morning, remain a few minutes, and go away after receiving credit for a full day's work. The affidavit names several ships which were repaired or converted into transports at the yards as among the jobs on which various unnamed persons profited as a result of payroll "padding."

W. H. Todd, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, the company which owns the Tebo plant, issued the following statement yesterday:

1. The Tebo Yacht Basin Company is owned and operated by the Todd Shipyards Corporation.

2. The Todd Shipyards Corporation has under contract with the Navy Department a number of mine sweepers, which contracts are on a fixed sum basis. One of these mine sweepers has been completed and delivered, and we have a very complimentary letter from the Navy Department expressing its appreciation of the speed and the manner in which the work was done.

3. The Tebo Yacht Basin Company also does an extensive repair business with both the Navy Department and private interests, as do all other repair yards.

4. The repair work with the Navy Department is done on a cost plus profit basis. The work done with private interests is on a fixed price for labor and material.

5. The accounts of the Tebo Yacht Basin Company are kept in exactly the same manner as all of the subsidiaries of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, and audited monthly by Arthur Young & Co., certified accountants.

6. The Todd Shipyards Corporation has expressed its willingness and has constantly had its accounts under the supervision of various Government officials.

7. The United States Shipping Board has established a uniform set of wages for all classes of labor in every shipyard in the United States, and has insisted that this scale of wages shall be maintained by every shipyard in the country. We therefore had no option as to wages or hours of labor. Work has been done in shipyards for not only the United States Shipping Board, but the Navy Department as well, and where contracts are made on a cost plus basis with the Navy Department the prevailing scale of wages established by the United States Shipping Board and acquiesced in by the Navy Department must necessarily apply.

8. It has been the policy of the Todd Shipyards Corporation to make fixed sum contracts wherever possible, as evidenced by the fact that it is the only shipyard constructing mine sweepers on this basis. Further, when the original contract for scout cruisers for the Navy Department was let, it was the only company which accepted these ships on a fixed sum basis. Ninety per cent. of the work which the Todd Shipyards Corporation is doing for the Shipping Board is on a fixed sum basis.

It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that a Grand Jury investigation of the charges made by makers of the affidavits would probably start on Monday.

71 SHIPS LAUNCHED IN MAY.

New Record for Month Established at American Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States Shipping Board announced today that a new record had been established by American shipyards during the month of May, when seventy-one steel and wooden hulls, aggregating 344,450 dead weight tons, were launched. Of the total thirty-nine were steel ships, totaling 228,750 tons, and thirty-two wooden ships, totaling 115,700 tons.

The May launchings exceeded those of April by twenty-six ships, or 122,520 tons; of March by thirty-one ships, or 80,360 tons; of February by forty ships, or 174,680 tons, and of January by fifty-five ships, or 231,000 tons.

The new record gives an excellent idea of the rapid increase in production which has been made by American shipyards since Jan. 1, and adds strength to the prediction that the total output for 1918 from American shipyards will exceed 3,000,000 tons.

The launchings in American shipyards for May also exceeded the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom, that of 1913, by 102,931 tons; the monthly average of the United Kingdom in 1917 by 199,325 tons, and are within 57,880 tons of the total launchings in American yards for the entire year of 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

OUT FOR A BONE DRY LAW.

Prohibitionists in Congress Prepared to Make Nation Dry During War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Prohibitionists in Congress are preparing to wage a determined fight to impose "bone dry" prohibition upon the nation for the duration of the war. The fight will be begun in the Senate, where a straightout prohibition amendment to the Emergency Food act will be offered as a substitute for the Randall amendment, adopted by the House, but killed by the opposition of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover.

The prohibition forces contend that their position is warranted in the attitude of the President and Mr. Hoover, who pointed out that the Randall amendment, by prohibiting the manufacture of beer and light wines, would set the nation to drinking whisky, as long as the present stock of 100,000,000 gallons lasts.

The proposed substitute amendment, in the view of the prohibitionists, meets every objection of the President and Mr. Hoover. Though the dry forces are admittedly strong, the wets can muster enough to put up a strenuous fight.

FOREIGN BORN CO-OPERATE.

Twenty-four Groups to Take Part in Fourth of July Celebration.

Henry MacDonald, Director General of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, who is planning the Independence Day loyalty celebration, received a telegram yesterday from Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of State Lansing assuring the committee of their heartiest support. The telegram read:

"Following President Wilson's statement given to the press May 24, twenty-four groups of foreign-born citizens, or sons and daughters of foreign-born citizens, will celebrate on the Fourth of July their loyalty to the United States and its cause.

"The President has warmly approved this plan, and asks all citizens to help in making the celebration a success. Will you kindly form local committees composed of one member of each important foreign group in your city? The State Council of Defense and National Council of Defense will co-operate."

Mr. MacDonald has issued a call to those groups of foreign-born citizens who are not yet enrolled in the celebration to call at Room 805, Hall of Records, for full information as to the committee's plans. The racial groups taking part in the demonstration will bear all the expense attached to their individual divisions.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Transfiguration Glory."
3:30 P. M.—Recognition Services, Welcoming Dr. Straton to His New Pastorate. Addresses will be made by leading Baptist Ministers and Laymen and by Pastors of other denominations. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
8 P. M.—"Out of the Agony of Hell; or, Salvation from the Lord."
This will be the third in a series of six special Sunday night sermons on "Jonah." 150 Y. M. C. A. workers who are about to enter upon active service at the front will attend the evening services in regulation uniform.
Come and bring your friends.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—CHILDREN'S DAY.
8—"RELIGION AND PLEASURE."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D., Pastor. Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON at 11 A. M.
Sunday School, 9:30.
Evening—Soldiers' and Sailors' Service. Social and supper, 6; program, 7.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR, J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by GEO. W. TAFT, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South. Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor, preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service). REV. C. W. ROSE OF AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA, will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"The Christian's Ability."
8 P. M.—"Man's Greatness."
June 16—Rev. HENRY D. COE of Bristol, Conn.
June 23—Rev. DANIEL SPENCER, LL.D., of Quebec City, Canada.
June 30—Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D., of Colorado Springs, Colorado.
July 14—Rev. CORTLANDT MYERS, D. D. Pastor Tremont Temple, Boston.
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"A Spiritual Interpretation of Life."
8 P. M.—Coxswain Jack Hyde of the U. S. N.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 148TH ST. AND CONVENT AV. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—Annual Children's Day Service.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—126th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Conc. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. R. L. Swain, Ph. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 505 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Sunday, 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "The Law of Circulation."
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evenings, 8:15, the Waldorf. Special music tomorrow by Mrs. F. E. Farrington of Washington, D. C., soloist, and Miss Lucille Collette, violinist.

Interdenominational

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, 128th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. Joseph W. Kemp will preach.
11—"Walk Worthy."
8—"The Anchor of the Soul."
Thursday, 8 P. M., the Public Presentation of the Missionary Bible Training Institute.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION Conference. First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle. Opening, Wednesday, June 12, 8 P. M. Closing platform meeting, Sunday, June 16, 8 P. M. Great program. Open to the public. Sessions, mornings and evenings.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 85th St.
DON O. SHELTON, President, 4 P. M., "The Secret of Strength for Great Exploits."

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE, Carnegie Hall, Sunday, at 10:30.
Mendelssohn's Cantata, "A Hymn of Praise."
Speakers: Rev. Louis J. Kopald, "Onward Jewish Soldiers."
Miss Joy M. Higgin: "The Will to Victory."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Emelow on "The Ideal of Good Citizenship in Religion."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Dr. Smith preaches at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Av. & 78d.—11 A. M., Dr. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER.

Methodist Episcopal

SOPHIE BRASLAU SINGS 7:45. Dr. Reisner—Fearless New Yorkers. Grace, West 104th. 11—Children's program.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11—"The Second Generation."
8—"Have you a Right to Worry!"
6:30—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors invited.

PARK AV. CHURCH, Corner 86th St. Dr. JAMIESON, 11 A. M. JONAS LIPPMANN on "Alsace-Lorraine," 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. ROB'T W. ROGERS, Litt. D.
7:30 P. M.—Private FRED HOWARD will tell his experiences at the front.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th St., bet. Square and 6th Av.
Dr. H. E. WOOLEVER, Minister in Charge.
11 A. M., Children's Day Service, with address; 8 P. M., Patriotic Service. Address, Com. W. T. Conn, U. S. N., and others. Music by U. S. S. RECRUIT BAND of 90 pieces.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor. Service, 11 A. M.:
The Rev. LOUIS G. HOECK of Cincinnati.

New Thought

DR. ELIZABETH SEVERN will speak on "THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND HOW TO APPLY IT TO HEALING."
Sunday, 4 P. M., 104 East 40th St. All welcome who are interested in Self-Development.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin; 8:15 P. M., DR. JULIA SETON.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., 8:15 P. M., Dr. Seton.
Thursday, 3 P. M., Healing. Mrs. Henrietta Cook; 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Laura G. Cannon.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Mary Allen, EVOLUTON, (illustrated.)

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER, 28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M.
Speaker: WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject, "THE SECRET OF STRENGTH."
Evening Service, 8:15 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Georgina Hooper Mandiola of Chile, South America.
Monday Healing Meeting, 3 P. M.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, corner Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Subject, June 9: "The Way, the Truth and the Life." Music. All welcome.

THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West, 11:15—"The Key That Opens Every Door." Sunday Evening, 8:15, 1,989 Madison Av., Third Lesson by WILLIS T. MEAD.

UNITY SOCIETY, 168 West 57th Street. Services Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE SUNDAY SERVICE, 11:15. "ON OUR COUNTRY'S SERVICE."

Mrs. ROSALIE M. BEATTY, Interpretations of Truth, Tuesday, 3 P. M. 28 West 72d St.

TALKS ON TRUTH, Sunday Afternoon, 3:15, Paula Verdu, 40 West 58th St.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, Wed., 8:15 P. M., "A New Teaching."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 o'clock. NOONDAY SERVICE daily, (except Sunday,) at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th St. Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor. 11—Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D. No Afternoon Service.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. HUGH BLACK, D. D., will preach at both services. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Midweek service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, Dr. WORK preaches 11 and 8.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 18th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs. 11 A. M.—Communion. Subject, "Prayer." 8 P. M.—"Sowing and Reaping," Dr. Matthews.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 123d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. O. R. MILLER, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at both services. 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., 11 A. M. Rev. Stanley White, D. D., 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. MACKAY.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 87th St. Tertius Van Dyke at 11 A. M. Missionary service at 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. No evening service.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Dr. Wylie preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. A. Woodruff Halsey, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Newly appointed Missionaries will speak at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, corner 105th. 11—Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin will preach. 8—Children's Day Exercises. In Costume.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. Evans will preach at 11 A. M. Musical service at 8 P. M. Rev. Walter Laidlaw, D. D., will preach.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery. Week-day Service daily, at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector. 11—"Is America Sacrificing Its Children?" (Rector.)
8—COL. MELVILLE E. STONE of the Associated Press. Address, "The Business of News Gathering," (Forum.)

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8 & 11 A. M. & 8 P. M., (Rector.)

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Service and Sermon (The Rector)..11 A. M. Evensong (Rev. C. C. Bentley)..... 8 P. M. Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon. Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D. 4 P. M.—EVENING PRAYER.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar. Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; 9:30, Children's Parade and out-of-door service; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL), 5th Ave. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector preaches at 11 A. M. on "WHENCE COME WARS." Summer Services—Sundays in June. Communion, 8; Sermon at 11; Vespers, 4.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St. and Columbus Av. 11—Dr. ALLAN MACROSSIE.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. SERVICES IN PARISH HOUSE CHAPEL, No. 209 East 42nd St. 8 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue. Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10 o'clock, Beginning June 16th. All Seats Free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.)

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St. 11 A. M.—Supt. W. H. ANDERSON, Anti-Saloon League.
8 P. M.—CHAS. M. JESUP, on the "Spirit of Americanism" and Dr. Marshall.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"God the Vine."
8—"Beneath Everything—Spirit."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St., west of Second Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector, "A False Detastist or a True Victorious Gospel."
4 P. M.—A New Interpretation of Omar Khayam by Ali Kuli Khan.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 60TH AND BROADWAY. REV. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. St. Barnabas's Guild at 8 P. M. Reception of members. Speakers: Rev. Mr. Bigelow, War Sec.; also Rev. Drs. Tinker, Jones and Schlueter.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (the Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Dr. Leach.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS—7, 8, and 9 o'clock. 10:30—MOIR'S MASS and SERMON. 4—PROCESSION and CHORAL EVENSONG.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services. 7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong. Week-Day Services. 7:30, 9 A. M., 5 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. 8, 11, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.) 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Service 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent & 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Observance of Children's Day. 8 P. M.—Musical Service, "The Holy City."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M. Rev. W. N. P. Dailey will preach. Subject: "Chart Lines for the Soul." 8 P. M. Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill will preach. Subject: 'Uncle Sam, Cr